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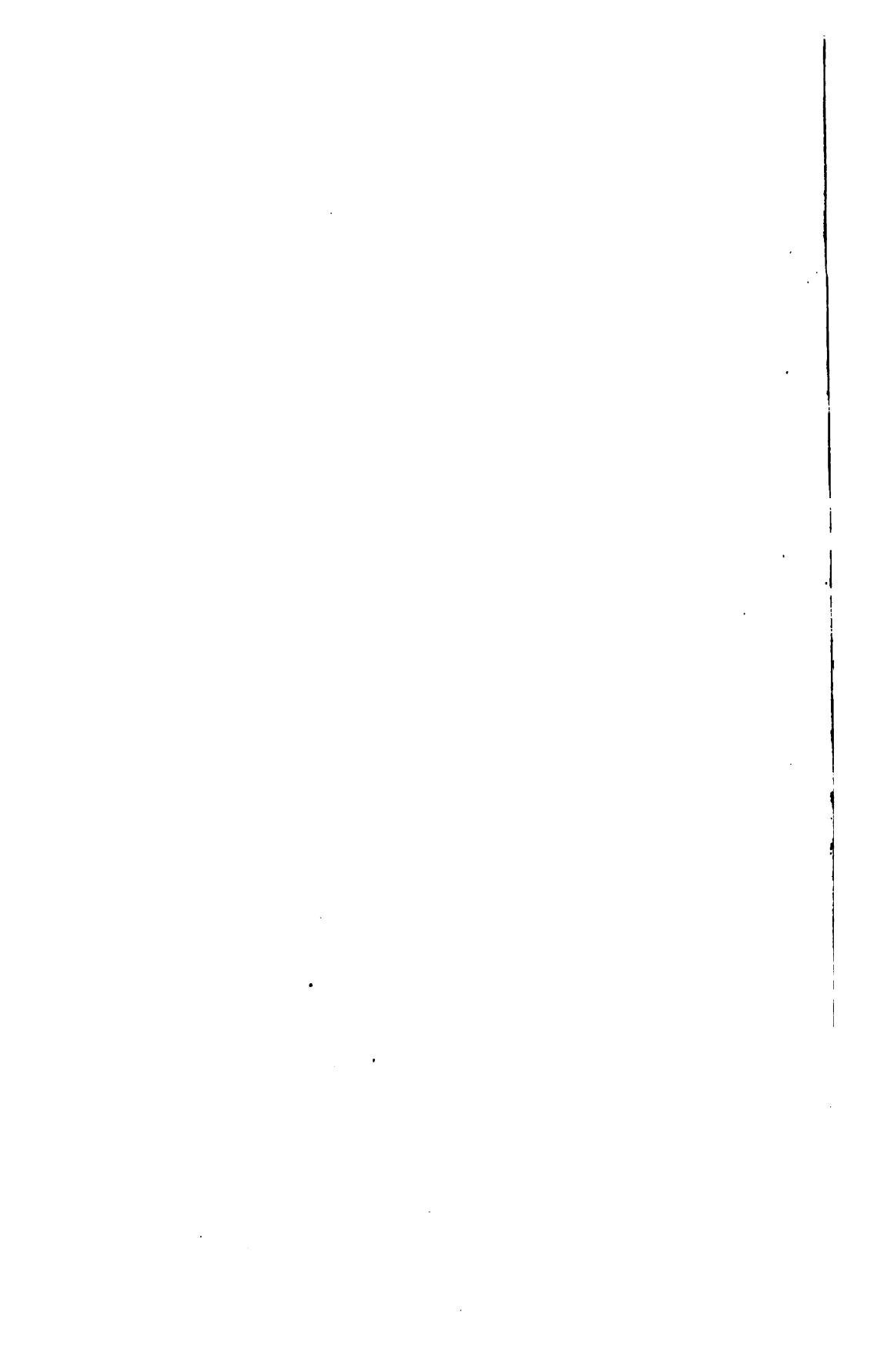
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HEARINGS

BEFORE

U.S. Congress,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,

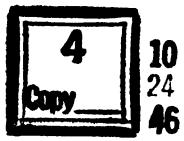
CONSISTING OF

MESSRS. CANNON HEMENWAY, MOODY, M'RAE, AND ALLEN,

IN CHARGE OF

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1902.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
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SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

HEARINGS CONDUCTED BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE, MESSRS. J. G. CANNON (CHAIRMAN), J. A. HEMENWAY, W. H. MOODY, T. C. MCRAE, AND J. M. ALLEN, OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, IN CHARGE OF THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1902, ON THE DAYS FOLLOWING, NAMELY:

THURSDAY, December 6, 1900.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

STATEMENT OF MR. JAMES K. TAYLOR, SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you prepared the data with relation to all public buildings now under construction, which the committee called for in a letter to the Secretary some days since?

Mr. TAYLOR. The information is being prepared in my office, and will be forwarded to you at the earliest day practicable. (See folder after page 304.)

ABILENE, TEX.

The CHAIRMAN. We will now take up your estimates for public buildings in the order in which they appear in the bill before us. For post-office and court-house at Abiline, Tex., how is that; have you got all you want there; is that under contract?

Mr. TAYLOR. It is ready to go on the market. No; we are going to ask for an extension there, but the drawings are ready to go on the market now.

Mr. MCRAE. Ready to go on at \$75,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. Close to \$75,000.

The CHAIRMAN. An extension is asked for at Abilene, Tex. ?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

Mr. MCRAE. What do you want an extension for if you can build it for \$75,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. We do not think we can; a good many of these things we do not think we can.

Mr. MCRAE. Why do you make an estimate for a building at \$75,000 that you can not build?

Mr. TAYLOR. We did not make the estimate—

Mr. MCRAE. I did not mean the estimate; I meant the plans.

Mr. TAYLOR. We made it as near to that as we can. The only place we can do it is to cut down in the finish, you see. For instance, in this plan we made different items, which can be put in or may not be put

in. We asked for a bid from the contractor for this building in accordance with those plans; and then there are half a dozen or more items below where we ask that if so and so is omitted—such as marble wainscoting, etc.—that will diminish it, and in that way we will get it done for \$75,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You are going to do one of two things. If Congress does not extend this limit you are going to build it with \$75,000; if we do extend it you will need this money?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCRAE. You will need it in any event.

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; we will need it in any event, I think.

ALTOONA, PA.

The CHAIRMAN. For court-house and post-office at Altoona, Pa., you ask for the completion of the building under the present limit?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got \$50,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir. The building is on the market and will be under contract by the 1st day of February and will be finished probably by the 1st day of February or March, 1902.

The CHAIRMAN. That is under the present limit?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; that is before you can get your sundy civil bill through the next year.

The CHAIRMAN. That will be built at a cost of \$125,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

The CHAIRMAN. For post-office at Annapolis, Md.

Mr. TAYLOR. We want all there; that is under contract now.

The CHAIRMAN. You will need that the coming year?

Mr. TAYLOR. In ten months.

ANNISTON, ALA.

The CHAIRMAN. For post-office at Anniston, Ala. The limit is \$50,000 and \$25,000 has been appropriated.

Mr. TAYLOR. I think we will need that, because we have only \$20,000 left, and we are going ahead with that building.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it ready for contract?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; the drawings have not been made yet, but it will probably be put on the market by the 1st of May.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

The CHAIRMAN. Additional story to building of Bureau of Engraving and Printing, \$75,000. Do you know anything about that?

Mr. TAYLOR. I know a little, but Mr. Sutherland, acting Director about that time, knows all about the three items.

The CHAIRMAN. This is to put an additional story on the building they have been in always—their present building?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. For additional vaults, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, \$70,000. Is that in the new buildings being constructed?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; it is the extension of the present building vaults.
The CHAIRMAN. We gave some very large appropriations for rebuilding, extensions, etc.

Mr. TAYLOR. One hundred thousand dollars for the northwest extension and \$115,000 for rebuilding the outbuildings; but all this work is in the old portion of the building, which the new appropriation does not touch at all.

The CHAIRMAN. They have been agonizing for new buildings, and the moment they get those they agonize for additions to the old building. For repairs to buildings—Bureau of Engraving and Printing—does the general appropriation cover that?

Mr. TAYLOR. What do you mean? Repairs and preservation, I do not think so.

The CHAIRMAN. That is under the Treasury Department?

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not know; they have never applied it to that.

BALTIMORE, MD.

The CHAIRMAN. For custom-house at Baltimore, \$500,000; now you have there \$250,000 appropriation. That is not yet under contract?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir; the contract will probably be got on the market about the 1st of May. It is under outside architects.

The CHAIRMAN. You say it is under outside architects. Does not that mean it will be about a year?

Mr. TAYLOR. It has been with them, and their drawings are about completed. It has been with them since the middle of the summer.

The CHAIRMAN. They have to make their excavations and start, and you have probably got enough money to run you through?

Mr. TAYLOR. I should not think so.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, what do you want?

Mr. TAYLOR. Just what we have asked for.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for \$500,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. There is authority to contract?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; that was put in.

The CHAIRMAN. How much is yet available?

Mr. TAYLOR. You gave us \$150,000 last year.

The CHAIRMAN. You had \$100,000 the year before, and that makes \$250,000.

Mr. TAYLOR. The \$100,000 the year before was not on this; it was on the site.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you buy that?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; and we had \$25,000 left, which you would not let us use.

Mr. MOODY. It lapsed?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; it lapsed. This \$150,000 was the only thing applicable to the building at all. I cut it from \$300,000 last year down to \$150,000. We can probably get along with \$350,000.

The CHAIRMAN. We want to give you what you will really pay out.

Mr. TAYLOR. I think that \$350,000 will cover it.

Mr. ALLEN. That \$350,000 is in addition to the \$150,000 you already have?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; that will make \$500,000.

SUNDY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The CHAIRMAN. For rental of temporary quarters for the accommodation of certain Government officials at Baltimore, etc. That is in pursuance of contract?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. It will not come any longer than after this year?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is, it will not be as much. Twenty-three thousand dollars was the last appropriation, and that included moving, and it is only a certain amount this year because it is only certain offices that we have to rent.

Mr. MOODY. When this building is finished will the rent continue?

Mr. TAYLOR. Not after the building is finished. The building has not been commenced yet.

BEAUMONT, TEX.

The CHAIRMAN. For post-office and court-house at Beaumont, Tex., \$37,500?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is to be finished on that basis. We want that money. It is under contract and the foundations are in.

BUTTE, MONT.

The CHAIRMAN. Post-office at Butte, Mont.?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is one we have asked for an extension of limit—the same thing.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got \$125,000 out of the \$200,000. Has there been any work done there yet? I should judge not.

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, we have got a balance of \$112,000 there.

The CHAIRMAN. And no contract let?

Mr. TAYLOR. And no contract let. You can let that slide.

CHICAGO, ILL.

The CHAIRMAN. That will be enough, then. For rental of quarters at Chicago, Ill., \$26,000. That is under contract?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For rental of temporary quarters for the accommodation of certain Government officials you strike out "for the year ending March 28, 1901."

Mr. TAYLOR. That should be put in, because our contracts run from that time.

The CHAIRMAN. Just put in the current law?

Mr. MOODY. That should be 1902, of course.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for \$26,806; do you know why the change in the amount?

Mr. TAYLOR. We got an addition of \$7,665, I think, last year for additional quarters, but there was another room that was absolutely necessary and we added that.

The CHAIRMAN. You have enough for the Chicago public building?

Mr. TAYLOR. That I do not know anything about.

The CHAIRMAN. You omit it?

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Cobb knows about it, I suppose.

The CHAIRMAN. He has not submitted anything.

Mr. TAYLOR. If he has not submitted anything to be appropriated for, he has enough.

The CHAIRMAN. He has got \$1,430,000 from the beginning.

Mr. TAYLOR. They have not done much of any work there.

Mr. MOODY. The strikes have prevented it?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, the strikes have prevented it. In regard to the Chicago building, if he has not submitted an estimate he does not need any, because we sent him over the estimate blank.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

The CHAIRMAN. Post-office at Cleveland, purchase of site and commencement of building. You have got \$700,000 now?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, we have got \$700,000 now. Cut the 1900 appropriation in half and make it \$200,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you let that contract yet?

Mr. TAYLOR. No.

The CHAIRMAN. When will you?

Mr. TAYLOR. Probably not until next summer; but we have got to pay over \$600,000 out of that for site.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you bought the site at Cleveland?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have not completed the purchase yet.

The CHAIRMAN. Has it been recommended?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; it has been recommended, but had to be condemned.

The CHAIRMAN. How much is it going to cost?

Mr. TAYLOR. Five hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it in sight?

Mr. TAYLOR. The courts have made the last decision, and we have just been awaiting the report of the Attorney-General. We do not need that for the purchase of the site, but we need it to commence the building.

CLINTON, IOWA.

The CHAIRMAN. Post-office at Clinton, Iowa.

Mr. TAYLOR. That is on the market ready for contract.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you need it this year?

Mr. TAYLOR. We will need it this year.

CRESTON, IOWA.

The CHAIRMAN. For post-office at Creston, Iowa.

Mr. TAYLOR. That is an extension of limit.

The CHAIRMAN. No contract?

Mr. TAYLOR. No contract.

The CHAIRMAN. No plans?

Mr. TAYLOR. No plans; but we will need more than \$25,000 appropriated there even if we get an extension of limit.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you do not get an extension of limit, what then?

Mr. TAYLOR. We can not build the building.

The CHAIRMAN. Can not build it at all?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; it is one of those places where courts have been established, and we have to provide for a court-house.

The CHAIRMAN. And here you have not even got a site?

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, we have a site.

The CHAIRMAN. How much did it cost?

Mr. TAYLOR. It cost in the neighborhood of \$5,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for \$25,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

The CHAIRMAN. Court-house and post-office at Elizabeth City, N. C.

Mr. TAYLOR. We have a site there. That is another extension of limit with a court-house in it.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you want this?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

ELMIRA, N. Y.

The CHAIRMAN. For post-office and court-house at Elmira, N. Y.?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is another court building—the same thing exactly—extension on account of courts being authorized last year.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got a site?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you got available now?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have got \$50,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You had the site before?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; the \$50,000 covers what we paid for the site. We paid \$18,000 or \$20,000 for the site.

The CHAIRMAN. You have thirty-odd thousand dollars left?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of the \$135,000 will you want for the coming year?

Mr. TAYLOR. I think if you make that \$75,000—

The CHAIRMAN. That will be enough?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes. When will the next sundry civil bill be available?

The CHAIRMAN. It is available when it passes.

Mr. TAYLOR. When do you think it will probably pass? We have been calculating to be carried up to the 1st of July, 1902.

The CHAIRMAN. The sundry civil bill is liable to pass in May or June, 1902, but the safer way is to count on the 1st of July.

Mr. TAYLOR. In that light we have to have more money than we would if it was to pass before the 1st of March.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, the next year it will not pass by that time, but there will be authority to contract if the limit is broken. If the limit is not broken you will not need anything?

Mr. TAYLOR. No.

FERGUS FALLS, MINN.

The CHAIRMAN. Post-office and court-house at Fergus Falls, Minn., \$87,500?

Mr. TAYLOR. We will need that money.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got a site and you are going to build on it?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without any extension?

Mr. TAYLOR. We are going to build that building.

FITCHBURG, MASS.

The CHAIRMAN. For post-office at Fitchburg, Mass., \$50,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have got a site, but we will have to have an extension of limit.

The CHAIRMAN. Can not build at all without that?

Mr. TAYLOR. No.

The CHAIRMAN. What did the site cost you?

Mr. TAYLOR. Thirty-five thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. You want this, then, I suppose?

Mr. TAYLOR. We certainly do.

Mr. MCRAE. It is a \$100,000 building, and the site cost \$35,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes. It was the only thing we could get up there. It is like two or three up in Massachusetts. We have another at Lawrence, where we can not get the site for less than \$70,000 on a \$100,000 appropriation.

Mr. MCRAE. What is the population of Fitchburg?

Mr. TAYLOR. About 35,000 people.

HELENA, MONT.

The CHAIRMAN. Public building at Helena, Mont.

Mr. TAYLOR. You gave us enough for that, and we will need the whole of that.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it under contract?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; it is not under contract, but everything is all ready to go under contract. We are going to ask for an extension of limit there. We tried twice, but the figures would not run.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you got available there?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have got available \$100,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not bought the site?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. It cost about \$72,000 for the site?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; it cost about \$54,000 for the site.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got something over \$100,000 now available?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me that ought to last you.

Mr. TAYLOR. It will not until July 1, 1902.

The CHAIRMAN. Will it take \$125,000 to last you that long?

Mr. TAYLOR. It is one of the three buildings in which there was a site previously, and that amount of money has been added to this. That is the reason of that. You remember the three buildings of Cheyenne, Boise City, and Helena, where there was a site appropriated for.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

The CHAIRMAN. For post-office at Hot Springs, Ark., \$39,000.

Mr. TAYLOR. We need that.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it under contract?

Mr. TAYLOR. The drawings are pretty well advanced and will be ready for contract this spring.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you going to complete it in the limit?

Mr. TAYLOR. We are going to try to, but it is quite a way out of the building centers.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

The CHAIRMAN. For post-office, court-house, and custom-house at Indianapolis, Ind., \$500,000. Will you need that?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got that site yet?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What did it cost?

Mr. TAYLOR. It cost \$615,000.

The CHAIRMAN. But you used the money you got for the old?

Mr. TAYLOR. But we have only got \$100,000 out of that so far.

The CHAIRMAN. When will you get the balance?

Mr. TAYLOR. In yearly installments; the next installment comes due in March or April.

The CHAIRMAN. You are authorized to use that?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. So that you have got \$575,000 and \$100,000 for the first payment on the old building?

Mr. TAYLOR. Five hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars and \$100,000 makes \$675,000, and we will get another \$100,000 before we start, and that is \$775,000, out of which we paid about \$625,000.

Mr. MCRAE. What did you get for the old building?

Mr. TAYLOR. Four hundred thousand one hundred dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. You have \$150,000 available for next year?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes. I do not think we need the \$500,000, and you can cut that in half.

Mr. HEMENWAY. That will give you all the money needed?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; to carry it on. You see that competition is not settled until January.

The CHAIRMAN. For rental of temporary quarters for the accommodation of certain Government officials at Indianapolis, Ind., \$14,000. That is under contract?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

Mr. MCRAE. That is for rent of the old building?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is principally interest. We are keeping the old building and paying him a certain percentage on it.

Mr. MCRAE. You pay how much rent?

Mr. TAYLOR. Fourteen thousand dollars.

Mr. MCRAE. You say you got \$400,000 for the old building?

Mr. TAYLOR. Four hundred thousand one hundred dollars.

Mr. MCRAE. Do you get any interest on the deferred payments?

Mr. TAYLOR. I believe so.

Mr. MCRAE. You do not know for certain?

Mr. TAYLOR. I know we get interest.

Mr. MCRAE. Do you know what it is?

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not.

Mr. MCRAE. Have you any idea of what is the difference between the rent and interest?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; I do not.

JOPLIN, MO.

The CHAIRMAN. For post-office at Joplin, Mo., \$25,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. We need that. We are going to contract and ask for an extension of limit, but to do anything we need it, because we paid \$10,000 for the property there.

KANSAS CITY.

The CHAIRMAN. For post-office at Kansas City, \$50,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. That will be opened to-day, and we need \$50,000 there.

The CHAIRMAN. You will build it, will you?

Mr. TAYLOR. I think so.

LAWRENCE, MASS.

The CHAIRMAN. For post-office at Lawrence, Mass., \$50,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have not got enough to buy the site and we are going to ask an extension; but we have not got enough to buy the site anyway. The only property that has been offered there was \$70,000.

The CHAIRMAN. And the limit is \$100,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. The limit is \$100,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You want the balance of the limit, \$50,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The site is going to cost within \$30,000 of the limit?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes. It was brought up to the Members of Congress for their say so on it.

LEADVILLE, COLO.

The CHAIRMAN. Post-office at Leadville, Colo., \$25,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. We paid \$12,000 for the site and we need the other \$25,000. We will not be able to build the building under that limit, but with the extension we will need the money anyway.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

The CHAIRMAN. For court-house and post-office at Los Angeles, Cal., \$150,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is about ready to go under contract, and we will need the balance of the money.

The CHAIRMAN. You think you will finish it next year?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; before July 1.

The CHAIRMAN. For rental of temporary quarters at Los Angeles, Cal.—that is under contract?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, it is not under contract yet. We have simply got certain figures for it.

The CHAIRMAN. Eight thousand five hundred dollars?

Mr. TAYLOR. Eight thousand five hundred dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. You rent within that; why do you not close it?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have three propositions, and we do not know which is the best one to take.

The CHAIRMAN. In the meantime they are occupying the old building?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; but they would occupy it because there is no use in paying rent until we had to move out of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you be ready to move out the next year?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

LOCKPORT, N. Y.

The CHAIRMAN. For post-office at Lockport, N. Y., \$25,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is another building where they have established courts and we have to ask an extension of limit.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got the site?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have got the site.

The CHAIRMAN. How much?

Mr. TAYLOR. We paid, I think, \$6,000 for the site there.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you need this?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, we need this.

MACON, GA.

The CHAIRMAN. For rental of quarters at Macon, Ga., \$6,000. Is that under contract?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; that work is held up by the member from that district, pending whether he is going to have an addition put on it or get a new building; and I do not know what he is going to do with it and I have not been able to find out.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not need this for rent this year?

Mr. TAYLOR. If he decides to go ahead with the appropriation we have got—that is, with the amount for the addition—we will need this; and he may do that at any day.

The CHAIRMAN. How long has he been deciding?

Mr. TAYLOR. Ever since last year.

The CHAIRMAN. Are the plans drawn for it?

Mr. TAYLOR. The plans are ready.

The CHAIRMAN. For the addition or a new building?

Mr. TAYLOR. For the addition.

Mr. MCRAE. You will not use the rent if he does not?

Mr. TAYLOR. We do not use it until we absolutely have to.

Mr. MCRAE. You have not used the \$5,000 appropriated for this year?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; we have not used that.

Mr. MCRAE. You would not use the \$6,000 in this estimate unless—

Mr. TAYLOR. Unless it is actually needed.

The CHAIRMAN. You want that \$5,000 reappropriated or this additional appropriation?

Mr. TAYLOR. This appropriation of \$6,000 would be the reappropriation of that.

Mr. ALLEN. Will it cost more another year than this?

Mr. TAYLOR. It will now. The rent we got on that same building, \$5,000, is \$6,000 this year, and that is the reason for the change from \$5,000 to \$6,000. We do not want \$11,000, but we want \$6,000 altogether. I suppose the \$5,000 would lapse at the end of the year.

NEW IBERIA, LA.

The CHAIRMAN. For post-office at New Iberia, La., \$25,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have just purchased the site there.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you going to build it?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; it is a little building, and we will finish it inside of July 1, and we ought to have the money.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

The CHAIRMAN. For custom-house at New York, N. Y., \$500,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. The appropriation for 1900 was \$1,000,000, and we have asked for \$500,000. We have a contract just ready to let for about \$500,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got the site?

Mr. TAYLOR. We have got the site.

The CHAIRMAN. That was independent of this \$1,000,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. Oh, yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then there is available, in round numbers, \$1,000,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; but we have got a contract for \$500,000 that will be let within the next week, to be finished in six months.

The CHAIRMAN. That would still leave you \$500,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. That would still leave us \$500,000, but we will expend more than that in the time between that and the 1st of July, 1902.

The CHAIRMAN. How much more?

Mr. TAYLOR. Just about what we ask, \$500,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You have authority to contract?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

NORWICH, CONN.

The CHAIRMAN. For post-office at Norwich, Conn., \$50,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is another of those places we can not get a site without paying out everything we have got for it. Out of \$100,000 limit they want \$46,700 and something for the site.

The CHAIRMAN. That would leave you only \$54,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. That would only leave us \$54,000 for the building.

The CHAIRMAN. You want this \$50,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

OAKLAND, CAL.

The CHAIRMAN. Post-office at Oakland, Cal., \$125,000? That is for completion?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is about ready to go on the market, and will be finished before July 1.

OMAHA, NEBR.

The CHAIRMAN. For court-house, custom-house, and post-office at Omaha, Nebr., \$350,000.

Mr. TAYLOR. That is under contract and well on toward completion, and we will need the money.

The CHAIRMAN. Will it be completed next year?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir. That is the \$500,000 addition. That building was completed, and two years ago they authorized an extension of that building to be built at a cost of \$500,000, and that is the part that is under contract now.

The CHAIRMAN. Was that an act of Congress or act of the delegation?

Mr. TAYLOR. It was an act of Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. So that you have got that really under contract?

Mr. TAYLOR. It is under contract and is to be completed along next fall, the 1st of September.

The CHAIRMAN. And you want all of that money?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

OSKALOOSA, IOWA.

The CHAIRMAN. For post-office at Oskaloosa, Iowa, \$25,000.

Mr. TAYLOR. The drawings are pretty well under way.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you going to build that under the limit?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. HEMENWAY. How large a town is that?

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not know, but it is about 8,000 or 10,000 people. It is a little one-story building.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no moving of the limit there?

Mr. TAYLOR. No.

ROME, N. Y.

The CHAIRMAN. For post-office at Rome, N. Y., \$25,000.

Mr. TAYLOR. We will build that under the limit and we will need it.

SALEM, OREG.

The CHAIRMAN. For post-office at Salem, Oreg., \$25,000.

Mr. TAYLOR. That is under contract now.

The CHAIRMAN. You need the other \$25,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

The CHAIRMAN. For court-house and post-office at Salt Lake City, Utah, \$75,000.

Mr. TAYLOR. That is one we are going to ask for an extension of the limit, and we will need more money. We will need this appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you say "completion" there? That is a mistake, I guess.

Mr. TAYLOR. That is a mistake; that should be "continuation."

The CHAIRMAN. For post-office at Stockton, Cal., \$40,950.

SEATTLE, WASH.

Mr. TAYLOR. There is Seattle in there.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not submitted.

Mr. TAYLOR. On that we have asked for a very large extension of limit. We could not buy a site in Seattle under \$100,000 or \$150,000, so we brought that to the attention of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds with a request for a large extension of limit there; but if we get that extension of limit we shall want more than \$75,000 to buy the site.

The CHAIRMAN. How much more?

Mr. TAYLOR. The lowest offer we got two years ago was \$150,000.

The CHAIRMAN. How long would it take you to buy it; would you have to condemn?

Mr. TAYLOR. We may have to condemn or maybe can buy it outright. Probably the site we will get by the 1st of next January.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a year from now?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Seventy-five thousand dollars is enough, then?

Mr. TAYLOR. We can make a contract for the site, I suppose?

The CHAIRMAN. No; you can not make a contract for the site very well. You can make a contract for the building, but you would not commence your plans until you got your site?

Mr. TAYLOR. No; but how are we going to get the site?

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose we put in \$75,000; that would be \$150,000 for the site.

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you can not get that before a year from this coming January, and then you would commence your plans, so that an appropriation made in the coming sundy civil bill would meet it after you got your site?

Mr. TAYLOR. After we got the site, but we have not got money enough to buy the site.

The CHAIRMAN. I say \$75,000 more will buy the site.

Mr. TAYLOR. I should raise it \$100,000 more; put in \$100,000 and that will give us a little leeway on the purchase, because two years ago we could not get it for less than \$150,000, and I do not know what we can get it for now.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not ask for anything?

Mr. TAYLOR. Because we do not know what we are going to do about it.

The CHAIRMAN. You had better, then, send in a supplemental estimate asking for \$100,000.

Mr. TAYLOR. If that extension of limit does not go through we do not want anything, but if that goes through before this bill we will send—

STOCKTON, CAL.

The CHAIRMAN. You had better write us a letter anyhow. For post-office, at Stockton, Cal.

Mr. TAYLOR. It is all right; we have let the contract and need the money.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The CHAIRMAN. For post-office and court-house, San Francisco, Cal., you estimate \$1,155,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. We will need the balance of that before the 1st of July, 1902.

The CHAIRMAN. The whole thing is—

Mr. TAYLOR. Is under roof now, and the interior finishing is ready to go in.

The CHAIRMAN. The whole building will be completed within the coming fiscal year?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes; this coming fiscal year, July 1, 1902.

The CHAIRMAN. All will be done?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you will need the whole of this money?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

TAMPA, FLA.

The CHAIRMAN. For court-house, post-office, and custom-house at Tampa, Fla.

Mr. TAYLOR. We will need that money.

The CHAIRMAN. Under contract, is it?

Mr. TAYLOR. It is not under contract, but it is about ready to go under contract.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got the site?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What did that cost you?

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not remember what that site cost us.

WILKESBARRE, PA.

The CHAIRMAN. Post-office at Wilkesbarre, Pa., \$75,000.

Mr. TAYLOR. That is one of those places we can not get the property. They want about \$55,000 for a site there out of the \$125,000 limit.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you want?

Mr. TAYLOR. Seventy-five thousand dollars. We have asked for an extension of limit. If we get it we will use it, and if we do not get it we will not use it.

TREASURY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The CHAIRMAN. Treasury building at Washington: For repairs to Treasury, Butler, and Winder buildings, \$12,000? We repaired the Treasury building very thoroughly, did we not?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir. And that paragraph has been stricken out.

The CHAIRMAN. This is for repairs to Treasury, Winder, and Butler buildings?

Mr. TAYLOR. That is the usual small repairs.

The CHAIRMAN. Eight thousand dollars is enough, then? That is to say, it has run \$8,000 for a long time. It ran \$18,000 for the year 1900, but that included some extraordinary matters, and then we gave you new boilers, etc.

Mr. TAYLOR. And new pipe tunnels, new plumbing, new toilet rooms, and those are all going in now.

The CHAIRMAN. Fire-alarm system, Treasury Department?

Mr. TAYLOR. That comes under Mr. Hills.

REPAIRS AND PRESERVATION, PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The CHAIRMAN. Repairs and preservation of public buildings. Your estimate is \$400,000, and you had appropriated this year \$350,000. Will you have any deficiency?

Mr. TAYLOR. I do not know. We do not think we will have a deficiency this year, but we have only \$115,000 left to carry us for six months. We need that \$400,000, Mr. Cannon, and we ought to have it.

The CHAIRMAN. You need it? Why? If you got along on \$350,000 this year, why do you need \$400,000 next year?

Mr. TAYLOR. It is just as I told you last year; I do not think it is a good thing to go on that way because we have got along this year; we may economize away down to the bone.

The CHAIRMAN. Perhaps you can do more because you have got a whole lot of things from which you will be relieved?

Mr. TAYLOR. But others remain that we are not relieved from, and our buildings are growing older every year. We need that \$400,000 and it is a very small sum to apply to preservation and repairs.

HEATING APPARATUS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The CHAIRMAN. Heating apparatus for public buildings. You had \$150,000 this year?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. No deficiency?

Mr. TAYLOR. No, sir; we have no deficieney, but we need the \$200,000 next year, and I will tell you the reason for it. Out of that fund we propose to renew a great many old hydraulic elevators. This year there are 10 or 12 that necessitate the keeping of a fireman through the summer months, in each one of those buildings, to keep up steam. If you will give us \$200,000, we will take care of those, renew them with electric plants, which will only need the service of an elevator boy, and if you only give us \$150,000 we can not do it.

VAULTS, SAFES, AND LOCKS.

The CHAIRMAN. Vaults, safes, and locks for public buildings you estimate \$30,000; that is the usual amount. You are still buying those safes, are you?

Mr. TAYLOR. We are still buying them right along.

PLANS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The CHAIRMAN. Plans for public buildings you estimate \$4,000?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You need more this year?

Mr. TAYLOR. We need the same we wanted last year. Out of that we now have \$671.99 left.

MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.**STATEMENT OF DR. WALTER WYMAN, SURGEON-GENERAL,
MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.****LABORATORY, MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.**

The CHAIRMAN. Have you anything to submit about building for laboratory, Marine-Hospital Service. Your letter covers the ground?

Dr. WYMAN. It covers it pretty well; but I would like to submit a statement, if you will allow me, later, showing the work of the laboratory and what it has done for the public benefit.

The CHAIRMAN. All right; do not make it too long, but cover the point. The reason why I say not to make it too long is because to be useful we must print it in our hearings.

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish also, when you submit that letter, between this and the middle of January, you would look about the Government reservations and see if there is not some place where this laboratory which is to be built could be placed. I must confess I do not quite know whether these great arsenal grounds down here are in use or not. I rather fancy they are not much used.

Dr. WYMAN. I will make inquiries, sir. (See letter, p. 27.)

MARINE HOSPITAL, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

The CHAIRMAN. For marine hospital at Cleveland you ask an appropriation of \$12,000?

Dr. WYMAN. Ten thousand dollars is for a new mansard roof, which is necessary, and for which I asked at the last meeting of this committee, last year.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it necessary to keep the water and snow out, or is it merely necessary as a matter of ornamentation?

Dr. WYMAN. It is necessary as a matter of keeping the water and snow out. The roof is very leaky and very bad, and in repairing this we would also make arrangements for quarters for attendants, which are also necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. So this \$12,000 gives you a Mansard roof, and gives you quarters for the attendants, which you now do not have?

Dr. WYMAN. Which we now do not have.

The CHAIRMAN. And also makes you a good roof?

Dr. WYMAN. You remember, Mr. Chairman, this is an old building which has been leased a good many years by an association of Cleveland and had been allowed to run down, and on the expiration of the lease we resumed custodianship of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you count this as one of the very necessary things?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

MARINE HOSPITAL, NEW YORK, N. Y.

The CHAIRMAN. For marine hospital at New York, N. Y. You are leasing there?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Getting along pretty comfortably?

Dr. WYMAN. Well, each two years we have to renew our lease, and there is always the question of whether we will get the property we are now occupying, and if we did not get it we would not know where to go.

The CHAIRMAN. What else could they use it for?

Dr. WYMAN. For a county building. There is great pressure being brought on the owners to sell for that purpose and for other purposes, but I am not wedded to the purchase of this building, and the language is so worded that if it is deemed just to the Government to buy it it could buy it or go somewhere else; but as far as this building is concerned, it was erected as a seamen's hospital in the city of New York and it has been leased to us for a number of years. It is an old building, and we find difficulty—

The CHAIRMAN. When does the lease expire?

Dr. WYMAN. I think in about a year and a half.

The CHAIRMAN. No notice has been given of the termination of the lease?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir.

MARINE HOSPITAL, BALTIMORE, MD.

The CHAIRMAN. For marine hospital at Baltimore, Md., you estimate \$3,000?

Dr. WYMAN. There is a matter which needs attention. The surgeon's quarters is a two-story building, limited in size, with a one-story

addition or wing, and there is no place in the house for the surgeon's servant. The servant has to live outside, so an addition to the wing is desired.

Mr. MOODY. How much is the house worth?

Dr. WYMAN. I suppose about \$10,000 or \$12,000. It is a brick building—a very good structure.

The CHAIRMAN. The building is all right except it needs a room for a servant?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

MARINE HOSPITAL, CAIRO, ILL.

The CHAIRMAN. For marine hospital at Cairo, Ill., for attendants' quarters you estimate \$3,500?

Dr. WYMAN. Some of the attendants of the marine hospital at Cairo are obliged to live outside of the reservation on account of the want of sufficient quarters. This is for an addition to the present building. The room provided by this appropriation would also increase the laundry facilities and make room for all the attendants on the reservation.

The CHAIRMAN. This you regard as one of the very necessary items?

Dr. WYMAN. I have only got six items under marine hospitals, and I consider that a very necessary provision to make.

MARINE HOSPITAL, MEMPHIS, TENN.

The CHAIRMAN. For marine hospital at Memphis, Tenn., for grading and preservation of reservation, \$10,000.

Dr. WYMAN. That is for grading and preservation of the reservation, \$10,000. To make that matter perfectly clear would require a little more time in making the statement than I feel I could make it in, so I will ask you to hear Mr. Pease, who is our inspector, and who has just been there, too, to make a short statement in regard to the situation at that reservation.

Mr. J. W. PEASE. I will read from the report made to the Surgeon-General under date of November 6—

The CHAIRMAN. As briefly as you can.

Mr. PEASE (reading):

The reservation at Memphis is the table-land or mesa of a bluff or promontory about 60 feet high, where, fronting the river, the streets on both sides extend from the river with regular grade until the level of the mesa is reached. The angle of inclination of the sides of the bluff is about 60 degrees. The river front of reservation or bottom land at foot of bluff is occupied by parties presumed to be squatters, living in shanties and abandoned wrecks of boats and barges, upturned for the purpose. A small frame dwelling house has also been built. A brick building, three stories, formerly used as a gas factory, but now in ruins, occupies the space. Trainor avenue, on the up river, or north side of reservation, is graded down to the river, and this side of bluff has been terraced to an extent. Coffee street, on the south side, for about half the distance from Armstrong street to river, is used as a street. The portion from the end of fence to the river is an impassable ravine. The table or mesa of the bluff, upon which the hospital building stands, is so graded that the surface water runs toward the Trainor avenue and Coffee street sides into brick gutters built in the ground. The gutters have outlets at intervals, from which pipes laid in sides of the bluffs down to street grade convey the surface water.

The connection of pipes to gutters became broken—i. e., the pipes settled away from the gutters—so that water was discharged into the ground around the pipes and in time washed away the earth, so that great gullies have formed, causing the earth at crest to settle and in some places to undermine the gutter. The foundation of corner of west wing of east ward building is now within 10 feet of the edge of the embankment. To fill the gullies in sides of bluff out to original profile would require hun-

dreds of cubic yards of earth or gravel filling. On the river front the overflow pipe from cisterns discharging on face of bluff have washed away a great quantity of earth and has undermined the crest, and the earth has fallen. To prevent further erosion of faces of bluff by the action of running water, I recommend that the table, or mesa, of the bluff be so graded that the surface water will be drained away from crests into specially constructed drainpipes; also to retain the earth of the two sides at foot by means of close piling, piles to be 10 feet long, driven 6 feet into the ground, belted and bolted, and forming a lower retaining wall—

The CHAIRMAN. Let me break in there and ask why you could not cut brush and put it in those gullies?

Mr. PEASE. On the crests?

The CHAIRMAN. Anywhere where the gullies wash.

Mr. PEASE. It is about 60 feet high. I want to build something at the foot of the bluff to prevent the earth from washing into the street and down into the river.

Mr. MOODY. You want to build a retaining wall?

Mr. PEASE. Something on the order of a dwarf retaining wall.

The CHAIRMAN. That will not stop the washing of the gullies on the hillsides.

Mr. PEASE. We will not drain the surface water of the plain into the gullies any more. We will bring that back from the crests and the earth will stay where it is. It will not wash except by rainfall; there will be no water discharging there—

The CHAIRMAN. But this expenditure is to be made in a retaining wall?

Mr. PEASE. And for the grading at the top.

The CHAIRMAN. If you grade it at the top, the water will not run down. You do not need a retaining wall, because the washing will stop.

Mr. PEASE. To an extent; but it will always wash more or less unless something is placed at the foot to hold the earth.

MARINE HOSPITAL, HAWAII.

The CHAIRMAN. For marine hospital at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, \$200,000. You are fairly well cared for by contract?

Dr. WYMAN. We have a contract there; yes, sir. While we are on the marine hospitals I will call attention to the provision which was made in the last appropriation bill excluding the marine hospitals from repairs and preservation of public buildings. If it was not put in that way in the Secretary's estimate this year it must have been by inadvertence.

The CHAIRMAN. How much have you of that fund now?

Dr. WYMAN. About \$760,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Why will not that meet these hospital repairs if we strike it out?

Dr. WYMAN. For this large expenditure I would rather have the authorization of Congress to do it. It could be made payable from this fund.

The CHAIRMAN. It is payable in fact from it. You could use that fund. That goes without saying.

Dr. WYMAN. Yes.

Mr. MCRAE. If this appropriation is made, would it be paid out of that fund?

Dr. WYMAN. No.

The CHAIRMAN. That is true also at Cairo?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes.

Mr. ALLEN. But you would like to have, if this is done, an authorization to you to make these specific improvements out of that fund?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The law authorizes him already. In other words, you want to be instructed to do your duty. Is that it?

Dr. WYMAN. In other words, I want to do my duty in a way that will not excite any criticism.

The CHAIRMAN. I think you know a good deal more about it than I do, but for the marine-hospital purchase at New York, purchase of site and building, that fund would not be available?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir; that would not.

The CHAIRMAN. Nor would it be available at Honolulu?

Dr. WYMAN. No.

QUARANTINE STATIONS.

QUARANTINE STATION, REEDY ISLAND.

The CHAIRMAN. For quarantine station, Reedy Island, Delaware River, reclamation of ground and additional quarters, \$12,000. That is Reedy Island, I understand.

Dr. WYMAN. Yes; that is where we stopped on the way down to the Delaware Breakwater—a station midway 45 miles from the city of Philadelphia. It is an island that is given over to us by the War Department, the upper half of it, and we have reclaimed the ground there to some extent. We wish to fill in and make it still more secure from overflow; to fill in and have additional quarters. We have now to have two medical officers, and there are quarters for only one.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, just in a rough way—it is just an impression—you have got a quarantine station at the mouth of the Delaware?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; that is a refuge station simply. The actual work of quarantine is done at Reedy Island. It is the place where vessels are boarded and an examination is made. If a shipload of immigrants come there with cholera and it is necessary to retain a large number of people under suspicion, we use the Delaware Breakwater that is fitted for that purpose. We have accommodations for about 800 immigrants, and also use it as a quarantine station, in that we make an inspection of vessels that come in there for orders and do not go up to Philadelphia or up the river at all.

The CHAIRMAN. You really think that the two quarantine stations are necessary?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; one is really the supplement of the other.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not have two in New York?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; they have the same arrangement there. They have two islands in New York Harbor and a boarding station besides.

The CHAIRMAN. How necessary do you regard Reedy Island?

Dr. WYMAN. I consider it very necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. Your general fund is not available there?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir; not at all. At Delaware Breakwater you will observe there is an item of bulkheading of \$2,500. That is necessary to prevent the washing away of the shore and flooding the reservation.

QUARANTINE STATION, CAPE FEAR.

The CHAIRMAN. For Cape Fear quarantine station and for quarters for detained crews, \$2,000?

Dr. WYMAN. That comes after the Delaware Breakwater—

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got anything to say about that?

Dr. WYMAN. We have a quarantine on the Cape Fear River, but there are not quarters there for detained crews of vessels being disinfected.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you do much of that kind of thing?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; it is very essential; that has to be done quite frequently.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you regard this as one of the very necessary essentials?

Dr. WYMAN. I do.

QUARANTINE STATION, SAVANNAH.

The CHAIRMAN. For quarantine station, Savannah, Ga., you estimate \$4,500?

Dr. WYMAN. That is for ballast gangway, with tracks, cars, and sheds, \$4,500. That is necessary for the rapid treatment of vessels infected where ballast has to be discharged. The present ballast gangway is old and is falling down. I consider this of the very first importance.

QUARANTINE STATION, SAN FRANCISCO.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is San Francisco, \$10,700.

Dr. WYMAN. That is for extending and completing sewers and drains, for boiler house and boilers for disinfecting purposes, for barge for transferring passengers and freight, and for the purchase of a small tug or launch for boarding purposes, \$10,700.

The CHAIRMAN. Divide that up and tell how much is for how much. Last year we gave you \$181,700, which was your full estimate.

Dr. WYMAN. But it is so worded that we can not use it for these objects.

Mr. MCRAE. Have you used it for other objects?

Dr. WYMAN. We have not used it up at all.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not begun to use it yet?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes; I think we have begun to use it. I do not know whether the work has been actually done, but the papers for it are all on their way.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no contract there, and this is incident to that, is it?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir; it is different from it. For instance, that barge for transferring passengers and freight, we have no provision for that. We should have the barge, but there is no appropriation available for that; and the purchase of a small tug for boarding purposes or a launch—

The CHAIRMAN. Have you not got a tug or a launch now?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; but we need another one. We are leasing one, and that is a very important station.

The CHAIRMAN. You are leasing a tug now?

Dr. WYMAN. A launch.

The CHAIRMAN. What does a launch cost?

Dr. WYMAN. Fifty-five dollars a month is the rental.

The CHAIRMAN. Who runs it, then?

Dr. WYMAN. We run it.

The CHAIRMAN. What does a launch cost?

Dr. WYMAN. I will correct my statement about the launch. It is a small tugboat formerly owned by the local quarantine authorities, and I do not know what the original cost was. It is a small tugboat, hardly larger than a launch.

The CHAIRMAN. About \$50,000?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; I suppose so.

The CHAIRMAN. I was just wondering. I did not see how you could do all this—extending sewers and drains and get a barge and buy a tug or launch for \$10,700.

Dr. WYMAN. Well, a small launch we could purchase for—it would depend upon the character of the launch we bought. Of course, you can buy a good naphtha launch for \$3,000 or \$4,000, and then you can buy a navy steam launch for about \$7,000, and a barge for transferring passengers would be a very simple structure, and the remainder would be spent for the drains and sewers.

The CHAIRMAN. And if you are not provided for here you will have to continue the renting?

Dr. WYMAN. We will have to rent that vessel.

QUARANTINE STATION, COLUMBIA RIVER.

The CHAIRMAN. For Columbia River quarantine station, \$8,500.

Dr. WYMAN. That is for hospital and lazaretto, for pumping station, and for mooring buoy and anchor. I have nothing further to say about that excepting that these items indicate themselves their necessity. We have no hospital and lazaretto there, and we should have a pumping station for pumping the water, and we need a mooring buoy and anchor.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is that station?

Dr. WYMAN. It is near Astoria, Oreg.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you not get city water.

Dr. WYMAN. We have a supply of water but it is necessary to pump it into the tanks in the buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. They are not connected with the city water.

Dr. WYMAN. There is no city there, it is an isolated station.

The CHAIRMAN. Then this you regard as an absolutely necessary item.

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

QUARANTINE STATION, PORT TOWNSEND.

The CHAIRMAN. Port Townsend quarantine station, \$40,000?

Dr. WYMAN. That is for a boarding vessel.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you do now; lease?

Dr. WYMAN. No; we have a launch which is used at Port Townsend for boarding vessels there, but we need a large vessel there. We do our boarding of vessels in Puget Sound at Port Townsend. The quarantine station—the only location we could get—was at Diamond Point, some 25 or 30 miles distant from where we have our barracks and disinfecting apparatus, and where we have the inspecting estab-

lishment. Now, the sea is very rough and it is not safe to go down in this little launch we have from Port Townsend to Diamond Point. Moreover, sailing vessels come there, and in handling those vessels it is very necessary we should have a tugboat that would be able to tow them about, push them from one place to another in the quarantine anchorage, and even, on occasions tow them from Port Townsend to Diamond Point. That has become a very important quarantine station, particularly in view of the increased commerce with China and Japan, and the officers there are kept extremely busy, and they have made a very strong appeal for this tugboat.

The CHAIRMAN. They have nothing there in the shape of a seagoing vessel but a launch?

Dr. WYMAN. That is all. We have got quite a plant there.

The CHAIRMAN. It is one of these naphtha launches?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. No tugs or anything of that kind, and this is to buy a tug?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you call it a boarding vessel?

Dr. WYMAN. That is the technical name we have applied to it.

QUARANTINE SERVICE.

The CHAIRMAN. I come now to the quarantine service, on page 121, for the maintenance and ordinary expenses, etc., where you ask an appropriation of \$335,000.

Dr. WYMAN. I would ask that "supplemental stations" be stricken out. There are strictly no supplemental stations for Port Townsend—

The CHAIRMAN. How about the Hawaiian Islands and the quarantine system of Porto Rico?

Dr. WYMAN. You appropriated for the quarantine maintenance in those holdings of the United States in the last Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. You had \$310,000 in two items, one item similar to this, \$235,000, and then for establishment and maintenance of quarantine service in the Territory of Hawaii, \$75,000, under the provision of the act to be immediately available.

Dr. WYMAN. We had \$75,000 for Hawaii, and we had this year \$35,000 for Porto Rico, but it was all put in the general appropriation for the quarantine system of the United States.

Mr. MOODY. Some of that \$35,000 was the first cost; it is not repeated annually.

Dr. WYMAN. Well, there was not much first cost necessary. All the quarantine property was turned over to us in the act of Congress establishing the government of the Hawaiian Islands.

Mr. MOODY. Does it require \$75,000 annually for the maintenance of it under the provisions of this section of "maintenance and ordinary expenses, including pay of officers and employees?"

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean permanently for the quarantine stations at Honolulu?

Dr. WYMAN. We have a quarantine station at Honolulu, and we have established quarantine stations at each of the other principal

ports in the islands—Hilo, Kahului, and Keihi. There is a group of islands, of course—

The CHAIRMAN. I know; but after you care for Hilo and Honolulu there is nothing left?

Dr. WYMAN. We have to maintain an inspection of those islands, and at least we must board the vessels.

The CHAIRMAN. But there are no vessels coming except little inland steamers. In fact, there is nothing but roadways even at Hilo. The only places that have a harbor are at Honolulu and Pearl River. At Hilo, which is a town of 3,500 people, there is a roadway, and that is the second place on the island. Honolulu is the first, and Hilo is a little place there on the west coast of the island. Now, they have got there little island steamers—they are not large—which make about triweekly trips, and Honolulu is the starting place, and they go out and stop at these very places, and every one is a roadway, and foreign ships can not do anything there.

Dr. WYMAN. The transports landed at Hilo during the prevalence of the plague.

The CHAIRMAN. Beyond Honolulu and Hilo there is no other place where a foreign ship would attempt anything?

Dr. WYMAN. My information is there is a good deal of communication between those islands and Honolulu.

The CHAIRMAN. They have got these little boats, mere seagoing steamboats—ships you might call them—that ply between Honolulu and these places triweekly, making round trips, Honolulu being one place and Hilo the other. Now they make these various very small points on the way, but there are no harbors anywhere except at Honolulu, but they have got very fair roadways. The roadway is very fair at Hilo; in fact the Government, it seems to me, has got to make a breakwater at Hilo; but unless you have been very careful and have looked into it, I doubt if you want anything in the quarantine line at any point except at Hilo and Honolulu.

Dr. WYMAN. In fact, the chief quarantine officer there, Dr. Carmichael, made this recommendation of the inspection service. We are not establishing an expensive quarantine plant at those places. In fact, the only place we have a quarantine plant is at Honolulu; but it is necessary to have an inspection of those vessels coming to those places.

Mr. ALLEN. But if they only come from Honolulu and this other point they would not require an inspection?

Dr. WYMAN. For instance, when they had the plague at Honolulu we had to examine these vessels with the greatest care to prevent the plague from spreading to the adjacent islands.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not have an inspection at Annapolis, or Vicksburg, Miss., or Memphis?

Dr. WYMAN. There is no foreign trade at all at Annapolis. We do at Alexandria. We board vessels coming to Washington at Alexandria. I will look into that \$75,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course, I get this just as I absorbed the impression from running around through those islands, and I should say the officer out there would not have much to do except to look after Hilo and Honolulu; and this, it seems to me, would be magnifying his services. Of course, if you had the plague or something that would come up entirely exceptional, once in ten, twenty, or fifty years only, you

have got to do extraordinary things during that time. You would then watch Annapolis and almost every hamlet of 500 people if you had the plague around in any portion of the country.

Dr. WYMAN. If you will allow me to put in a letter on this point—

The CHAIRMAN. Oh, certainly. I am not putting my opinion against yours, but I am only telling you the impression I absorbed.

Dr. WYMAN. I know occasionally some of these other ports have been used for foreign vessels. They were during the plague. They went directly there and came from there to the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. They might during the plague, but I do not believe you would found a quarantine station or plague at every hamlet.

Dr. WYMAN. No. I have not brought the report of the officer with me, and I would like to look over it. I am perfectly willing to look into it, and if it is not necessary to have them there I do not want them myself.

PREVENTION OF EPIDEMICS.

The CHAIRMAN. Prevention of epidemics—what have you got unexpended or available, as near as you can tell?

Dr. WYMAN. As near as we can tell, we have on the 1st of December \$364,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you expended during the year?

Dr. WYMAN. During the fiscal year 1900, \$336,527.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not know how much of this \$364,000 you are to expend?

Dr. WYMAN. No; it is impossible to tell.

The CHAIRMAN. How much did you have at the beginning of the fiscal year?

Dr. WYMAN. Four hundred and sixty-eight thousand five hundred and eighty-one dollars.

Mr. ALLEN. You have spent a little over \$100,000?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have spent to the 1st of December of this year how much?

Dr. WYMAN. About \$104,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You estimate for \$500,000?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think you will want that, or would \$250,000 answer your purposes?

Dr. WYMAN. I think, Mr. Chairman, we ought to have that available.

Mr. ALLEN. That will give you now for the next year and a half over \$800,000?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; it ought to be there. I do not want to be put in the light of an alarmist at all, but that is my calm judgment in the matter, and I feel very decided about it.

The CHAIRMAN. And the amount appropriated does not affect the expenditure at all?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir; not at all.

The CHAIRMAN. That is to say, it has to be done on the recommendation of the President?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

LABORATORY, MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL, M. H. S.,
Washington, December 7, 1900.

To the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following résumé of the reasons for requesting a new building for the hygienic laboratory of this Service:

1. The laboratory at present occupies the fourth floor of that portion of the Butler Building occupied by this Bureau, and is one of the best-equipped laboratories in the United States, but has outgrown the present accommodations. Moreover, the Director reports that the laboratory in its present location endangers the health, if not the lives, of the clerical force in the building. An additional reason for the estimate is that the space now occupied by the laboratory is needed for the regular Bureau work of the service.

2. With the whole fourth floor given up to the laboratory, as above stated, there is not room for operations which should be there carried on. A laboratory of hygiene should be chemical as well as bacteriological. There is not room for the use of chemical apparatus, and certain processes, such as photomicrography, can not be entered into owing to the lack of space and the tremor of the whole building caused by the street traffic which goes on around it.

Since the inception of the laboratory in 1888, when it was located in the marine hospital at the port of New York, the operations and work of the laboratory have constantly grown and have been of much general value. Notably, it was through the laboratory of the Marine-Hospital Service that the discovery of Roux and Behring of the diphtheria antitoxin was first brought to the attention of the medical profession of the United States, and this laboratory was the first to produce the remedy and demonstrate the practicability of the process in the United States. Immediately succeeding this an exhaustive investigation was made of the water supply of the District of Columbia and the danger to public health of surface wells was demonstrated. This led to the abandonment and condemnation by the health office of many of these public wells, which have since been filled in and their use prohibited. The laboratory investigates pathological material and specimens from all the stations of the Service, and makes report thereon, thus rendering the clinical and necropsy records of the Service much more complete and of more scientific value. Eight officers of the Service have been trained in the laboratory and now are regarded by competent judges as experts and skilled bacteriologists whose investigations into any subject connected with epidemiology might at any time be of value.

In the past twelve months, when the subject of plague was of much interest in view of its threatened invasion into the United States, large quantities of Haffkine prophylactic for the prevention of the disease were prepared in the laboratory, and the preparation of the curative serum of Yersin for the same disease has been entered upon. One of the officers composing the yellow-fever commission appointed by the President to investigate the etiology of that disease received much of his training in the laboratory of the Service. Since his return from Habana he has been engaged in the task of endeavoring to prepare a serum which would be preventive and curative for this disease. The work is well in progress and with prospects for ultimate success. The laboratory is also engaged in the preparation of serums for the cure of typhoid fever and pneumonia, and is also occupied at the present time in investigating the merits of various systems of water filtration and water purification, which will be of much value in the near future in bettering the water supply of the District of Columbia. The laboratory is much embarrassed by lack of room for keeping the small animals constantly used for experimental purposes and for stabling the horses which are under treatment for the preparation of the curative and preventive serums mentioned above. These have to be boarded in stables near the laboratory at considerable monthly expense, and the plan, while the best possible under the circumstances, is not free from objections.

Sanitary problems arising under the enforcement of the quarantine regulations of the Treasury Department are frequently referred to the hygienic laboratory for settlement. As an instance, it may be mentioned that when bubonic plague was reported in Smyrna, Asia Minor, there were large quantities of figs and raisins awaiting shipment to the United States. The lack of sanitary conditions under which these fruits were packed and the filth of the city of Smyrna were notorious, and at first it seemed that this large commercial interest must be destroyed by interdicting the importation of these goods into the United States. The question, however, was referred to the laboratory, and experiments were at once entered into which proved that the figs

and raisins, far from being a good culture medium for the germ of plague, were, owing to the quantity of fruit sugar contained in them, inimical to the growth of the organism, and I was in consequence of this enabled to raise the quarantine restrictions against figs and raisins from Smyrna and other ports.

The work of the laboratory is constantly increasing and its investigations are assuming more and more value. With additional room and special facilities it would be enabled at once to take the place which it should occupy among the leading laboratories of the world.

I respectfully submit these data for your consideration.

Respectfully,

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.

LIGHT-HOUSEES, BEACONS, AND FOG SIGNALS.

STATEMENTS OF MAJ. R. L. HOXIE, ENGINEER SECRETARY LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, AND CAPT. THOMAS PERRY, NAVAL SECRETARY LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.

MINOTS LEDGE STATION, MASSACHUSETTS.

The CHAIRMAN. Touching Minots Ledge light station, Massachusetts, you submit an item for reconstruction of keeper's dwelling, \$5,500, and the note is short. What accommodations have you for keepers there now?

Major HOXIE. I have the statement here. I read from the annual report:

The keeper and one assistant, with their families, occupy an old dwelling converted about forty years ago to that use from a barn. It is adapted to the use of but one family, and affords the two families neither the necessary room, privacy, nor conveniences. The double dwelling occupied by the two other assistants and their families is ill arranged. The main part for each family contains but two rooms below and a large, cold, and useless hall. It is necessary to do away with the hall and kitchen, which is under a shed roof, to provide three comfortable rooms on each floor in the main part for each family. While the station is an important one, the dwellings are very inferior, and little has been expended upon them for years.

The CHAIRMAN. It is in the nature of repairs and extensions?

Major HOXIE. That is what it is—reconstruction and repairs; but the amount is so large that the board thinks the appropriation for repairs should not bear the burden of it unless it is made large enough for the purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. It could be paid from the general appropriation?

Major HOXIE. It could not be spared from that appropriation. Yes; it could lawfully be expended for that purpose.

RACE POINT LIGHT STATION, MASSACHUSETTS.

The CHAIRMAN. Race Point light station, Massachusetts. You have got a station there, and this is to repair it, the same as the other?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir; it is reconstruction.

The CHAIRMAN. Which is the more important of the two?

Major HOXIE. I should think the first was—Minots Ledge.

The CHAIRMAN. Much more?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. Race Point is down on the cape?

Major HOXIE. Yes; right on the northwesterly point of the cape.

The CHAIRMAN. But the general appropriation, if large enough, would cover both?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir.

FORT WADSWORTH LIGHT AND FOG-SIGNAL STATION, NEW YORK.

The CHAIRMAN. Fort Wadsworth light and fog-signal station, New York. Have you anything to say about Fort Wadsworth? We have had it two or three times.

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir; appropriation has already been made for that, and it is found to be insufficient, because the conditions changed after we received that appropriation. The shifting of the light from one station to the other, in the first place, was necessary and desirable on account of being too far from where it is needed, but now they are building a battery right behind it, and it is still more important to move it, and we have to move the whole thing, and consequently with the light must go the fog signal; but we have to put the light in one place and the keeper's dwelling at another place some distance from it, and that is the reason of the increased estimate and cost.

The CHAIRMAN. What will it take to move the light?

Major HOXIE. I do not think I have it, but possibly I have the details here.

The CHAIRMAN. How far away would they move it?

Major HOXIE. Something like a mile, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. The moving of the light is not very expensive, is it; the keeper's dwelling is the principal thing?

Major HOXIE (reading):

The contiguous site of the light-house building, which had been selected with the consent of the War Department before the war with Spain, it was now ascertained, could not be had, as its use would interfere with the existing plans for defense, so a new site had to be found.

Of course a large part of that is for the building of the dwelling for the keeper.

The CHAIRMAN. But you are still using the old light?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And the only trouble about not using it is the building of the seacoast defense?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir; it has to be moved.

NORWALK HARBOR, CONNECTICUT.

The CHAIRMAN. Norwalk Harbor light beacon, etc., Connecticut, \$400.

Major HOXIE. The reason of that is we found it would cost more than \$600 to do them all. It was then suggested that we do what we could with the \$600 and then come in for an additional appropriation, but the terms of the appropriation were such that the Board decided it must do all or none, so we suspended the work, and come back for an increase.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you regard this as necessary work?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir; I think that will produce an amount of satisfaction there that is away out of proportion to the amount of appropriation.

TENDER, THIRD DISTRICT.

The CHAIRMAN. We come now for the tender for the inspector of the Third light-house district. For completing tender in accordance with authorized contract, \$62,500.

Captain PERRY. We have not contracted, but we have got as far as preparing the plans and specifications, and we are now about to ask for bids.

The CHAIRMAN. How much is available now for this purpose?

Captain PERRY. Sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars; you have appropriated half of it.

The CHAIRMAN. But you have not even yet advertised for contract.

Captain PERRY. It will all go along together.

The CHAIRMAN. By what time will the contract be let; by the 1st of July?

Captain PERRY. Long before that. I should think we will have it let by six weeks from now. It takes a long time to prepare the plans and specifications, but that is all through with.

The CHAIRMAN. How long will it take to complete after you start?

Captain PERRY. We generally put in a contract for ten months.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you build those the coming fiscal year? Within a year from next July?

Captain PERRY. I think it will be finished before that year is ended.

The CHAIRMAN. The price of ship iron and steel has gone down?

Captain PERRY. It went down and then it went up again, so I am fearful of that \$125,000 being enough, but we will not say anything about that now. They have gone up from \$85,000 until now \$125,000 is scant.

The CHAIRMAN. But if you can not build it for \$125,000 there is no use appropriating this amount, because you are authorized to contract?

Captain PERRY. We hope we will be able to, and we can make some such arrangement as in the end we may leave out such things as electric lights, for instance, and get it within the \$125,000.

STATEN ISLAND LIGHT-HOUSE DEPOT.

The CHAIRMAN. You will have to, if you build it, stick to the \$125,000, but I was just trying to see whether it is practicable to do it or not. Staten Island light-house depot, New York—that is the same old work?

Major HOXIE. We have been getting a regular annual appropriation for that.

The CHAIRMAN. What is unexpended from all these appropriations for that?

Major HOXIE. What remains to be expended?

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got any statement of that?

Major HOXIE. Very little remains, sir. We have received bids which were in excess of the last work to be done there, and we have a balance available of something like \$22,000 or \$23,000, but we have had to reject all bids and call for new proposals.

POR T PENN RANGE, ETC.

The CHAIRMAN. Port Penn Range, Reedy Island Range, Finns Point Range, Delaware River, New Jersey. For reestablishment of ranges, \$90,000. What have you to say about the importance of this?

Major HOXIE. I think they are very important, sir. We have been advised by the War Department now that the channel in the Delaware River there will be ready. It is to be ready, according to last advices, next October, 1901, and in that case the present aids will be misleading.

The CHAIRMAN. Precisely; but that does not take into consideration what the present river and harbor bill is probably liable to carry on the 35-foot channel?

Major HOXIE. You mean any possible change of plan? I think that channel is fixed, sir, by existing intention of Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. If you had this money now you could not expend it?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir; we could expend it right there in the construction of those aids.

The CHAIRMAN. I thought you said the channel was not complete?

Major HOXIE. It is not, but of course we would not light those lights, but we would erect them—ready when the channel is ready.

The CHAIRMAN. How much is it going to take to do all this?

Major HOXIE. Ninety thousand dollars is our estimate, including land damages.

Mr. MOODY. What does this expression "authorized cost" mean; authorized by whom?

Major HOXIE. That is the act of Congress. Congress by that act approved this.

The CHAIRMAN. Those are range lights?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir. I have not the details here, but I can furnish them.

The CHAIRMAN. There are three range lights. How is it possible for a range light, if I understand what a range light is—how is it possible to expend \$90,000 on three range lights?

Major HOXIE. Would you like to have the details of the estimate?

The CHAIRMAN. Unless you can tell me otherwise.

Major HOXIE. I could not in detail; but the character of the structure, however, has been determined upon, and an estimate has been made in detail, and the question of land damages has been gone into; and, speaking from recollection alone, I should say that the cost on that line would be from \$25,000 to \$30,000. We have to own the land before we can put them up.

The CHAIRMAN. As I understand it, your range light is a light like on the Washington Monument here, or 30 feet high on a pole or anything else, and that is one range light. Another range light is placed at a proper point so that as you come into a harbor you get the vessel and this light and that light in range?

Major HOXIE. Yes; but these lights are not inexpensive lights. You are thinking of post lights to mark ranges on the rivers. They are inexpensive structures; but these have to be powerful lights and they will cost considerable money. They will have to be structures of a certain height, not put upon a pole, but substantially built, and they have to be regular established stations.

The CHAIRMAN. I want this matter in great detail.

Major HOXIE. You shall have it in minute detail.

The CHAIRMAN. Because, I will say to you, although there are a great many things I do not know anything about, I must confess my surprise at the cost. I recollect in harbors I have gone into once in a while, as passenger, of seeing range lights—

Major HOXIE. If this call had not taken us so much by surprise, I would have been better equipped with details.

Captain PERRY. If I may state at this point, to give the cost of corresponding establishment I would refer to Paris Island, in the Sixth district. The front range is 45 feet high, the rear range 123 feet, both

made of skeleton construction of steel, and I dare say they cost more than the money asked for here.

The CHAIRMAN. If so, they must be extravagantly built.

Major HOXIE. To obtain these elevations required you have to use steel construction.

The CHAIRMAN. I have no doubt of that, but along the Delaware River it is an exceedingly level country.

Captain PERRY. This is a perfectly level country around Paris Island, but it wants to be seen a long distance down the channel; so it is necessary to build them 123 feet high.

Major HOXIE. In a locality like the Delaware River any man is liable to put up a house or a factory or plant that will go higher than your light is. We have been troubled with that in regard to lights on the New Jersey coast.

The CHAIRMAN. I want this absolutely exhausted.

Major HOXIE. You know all the details have once been sent up to the Committee on Commerce, and I would have had them here if I had had a little more time.

The CHAIRMAN. When I say "exhausted," I mean that which will be necessary to tell us all about it.

Major HOXIE. I will give you the latest advices; I will go to the War Department again and see what they have to say about it.

FRIDAY, December 7, 1900.

**STATEMENTS OF MAJ. R. L. HOXIE AND CAPT. THOMAS PERRY—
Continued.**

The CHAIRMAN. What additional have you to say touching this item under the head of fixed aids of \$90, 00 for Fort Penn range, Reedy Island range, Finn Point range, Delaware River, New Jersey?

Major HOXIE. Perhaps I had better bring this right up and let you see it, as it gives the whole subject. Here is what the Board has to say about it.

The CHAIRMAN. This is the report of the Light-House Board [reading]:

The reestablishment of these ranges is made necessary by the construction of a new channel in the Delaware River to take the place of the channel now marked by these ranges as now located.

Major HOXIE. Here is the detailed estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. How big are these towers?

Major HOXIE. One is 133 feet high. They were established in 1877 and are old and antiquated, and I suppose the engineer contemplates something like this [exhibiting plan of drawing]. The board has not received the detailed plans and estimates of this work from the engineer. We rarely get them until after the appropriation is made, but I am only assuming that this is the type contemplated, which is a skeleton iron structure, and the ironwork alone cost \$6,487 of that one. If you will read further, you will see that the engineer says—

The CHAIRMAN (reading):

Moving and rebuilding three iron towers, \$24,000. Three light-houses, \$18,000.

Major HOXIE. Those light-houses are buildings for the occupation of keepers, with light towers and lights surmounting the building.

The CHAIRMAN. Three dwellings, \$15,000?

Major HOXIE. Those are separate dwellings at the rear range for the rear light. In range lights the rear light has to be much higher, because at a great distance and a considerable interval between the two lights they would blend and you would not distinguish them.

The CHAIRMAN. How far off are these rear lights from the front light?

Major HOXIE. I could not tell you exactly, except as they are here indicated—the old ones.

The CHAIRMAN. The three light-houses, at \$18,000; those are lights on top of the houses, and in fact those are residences?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And if you put a mere light there, so far as the light is concerned, I take it, it would be about \$500 or less?

Major HOXIE. It would cost more than that. They could not be put up for less than \$1,500 or \$2,000 suitable for these places.

The CHAIRMAN. For six oil houses, \$3,000.

Major HOXIE. Five hundred dollars is the limit.

The CHAIRMAN. After all, that is done, however, from your general appropriation, or can be done?

Major HOXIE. Well, no, sir; on the contrary, the Comptroller says we can not supplement a special appropriation from a general.

The CHAIRMAN. I am speaking of oil houses. You can build them anywhere from the general appropriation. If you were to appropriate for these oil houses here, you could not supplement of course, but the general appropriation is available?

Major HOXIE. Not in combination with a special, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. Six barns, \$4,800; that is \$800 a barn. What do you want with a barn?

Major HOXIE. The necessities of those men have to be provided for.

The CHAIRMAN. What men?

Major HOXIE. The keepers and their families. The men have families ordinarily. They keep a horse to take the children to school and carry coal, haul wood, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. For fences, walks, etc., \$6,000; office expenses and superintendence, \$6,000; land damages, contingencies, etc., \$12,600.

Major HOXIE. Now, you see in the absence of detailed specifications the Board can not criticise this estimate except in a very general way. I can say, speaking from general knowledge of the subject, such as the engineer furnishes, that the estimates were liberal, were large, and unless the land damages were very much less than the estimates there we can do that work for that and perhaps less. The Board would be perfectly satisfied to say, "\$90,000, or so much of that as may be necessary."

The CHAIRMAN. That is the easiest thing on earth. There never was an appropriation on earth that you could not say that much, or so much of it as may be required. In fact, it is not necessary; they generally use it up.

Major HOXIE. That is not the habit of the Light-House Board; it will not do that sort of thing.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not know about that.

Major HOXIE. Have you ever caught us at it?

The CHAIRMAN. I am not finding fault with you or anybody else, but I am putting myself in your place. If a dollar of appropriation

ever escapes it is practically cause for removal. You simply do not know anything about this except from that letter.

Major HOXIE. Here are these detailed estimates.

The CHAIRMAN. He says here:

In establishing the new ranges it will be desirable to utilize the old structures as much as possible, but at the same time, owing to the uncertainty as to the extent that they can be utilized, it is thought best to estimate for new structures.

Major HOXIE. They are very old.

The CHAIRMAN. Iron does not rot.

Major HOXIE. It does indeed when you get it down under conditions which will rot it. Of course they last much longer than wood, but iron disappears before the weather.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the condition of these present piers there?

Major HOXIE. I could not answer that offhand, but they are very old; they were established in 1877.

Mr. MOODY. Has the iron become crystallized?

Major HOXIE. And by constant vibration they will crystallize.

The CHAIRMAN. You paint it?

Major HOXIE. We keep it painted, but even that does not save it.

The CHAIRMAN. Why is not wood better, as it is cheaper than this?

Major HOXIE. Because taking into consideration the first cost and the endurance we find iron is cheaper, but it will not last forever.

The CHAIRMAN. But thirty years is not forever?

Major HOXIE. No.

The CHAIRMAN. If the whole thing does not cost more than \$12,600 to pay damages for the three spots where you are going to locate this, and it is down in a latitude of cheap land—

Major HOXIE. Here is Newcastle, I think that is a manufacturing town, and here is Delaware City—

The CHAIRMAN. Are you going to put it at Newcastle or Delaware City?

Major HOXIE. And here is Pennsville, and I imagine that land will be held as soon as they know—

The CHAIRMAN. Why not put it 10 miles from there?

Major HOXIE. You have to have these ranges at a certain location.

The CHAIRMAN. But the city does not determine that, navigation determines that?

Major HOXIE. The locations are, of course, fixed by the requirements of navigation.

The CHAIRMAN. Precisely, and it is just as likely to be 20 miles from Newcastle as to be at Newcastle, because if it is at Newcastle the children can walk to school.

Major HOXIE. They would not need barns, but they would need other conveniences. Here is the new Reedy Island range, approximately, and here is approximately the Port Penn range, and here is approximately Finns Point.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to ask you at your leisure, some time between this and the time the deficiency bill is made up, to take that matter up and give us the condition of the structures of the present range lights and the whole situation there. Make some inquiry as to the place of the location of these various points and the probable costs of the places of location and whether places of location can be had where the Government now owns property, and after that matter is looked into definitely give us your opinion as to the amount that is absolutely necessary

to construct these lights—not in a mean way, but in a practical, economic way; a little bit as if you were doing it yourself if you had the bill to pay, because in the statement that this is to cost \$90,000, and in the absence of any statement whatever or apparent knowledge whatever as to the status there, they say \$90,000 will do the whole thing under any conditions and put in words which mean nothing—that the old structures will be utilized if they can be. Why I ask you to do this is that it is my impression that if I was going to guess about it I would guess that half this money would do this work, and maybe less.

Major HOXIE. Well, possibly; but you understand it is not customary in advance of an appropriation to require the district engineers to make us these estimates and incur the labor and expense, and the expense is something enormous—office and field expense—to prepare detail plans and specifications.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not want detail plans and specifications; I do not want those. I want, as a practical man, for somebody to go there without any extra cost to the Government whatever and look over the ground and find the conditions of these lights, and take these drawings and find out where they can be put and where they ought to be, and what the probable cost is to make the movement, and how far they can utilize what they have now.

Major HOXIE. That information we assume to be in the office of this district engineer, and upon that is predicated this estimate, and we can write to him and bring it up to you.

The CHAIRMAN. All of which means nothing, because he has exhausted the question when he says practically the \$90,000 is for the whole thing.

Major HOXIE. Here is the detail—

The CHAIRMAN. He says:

In establishing the new ranges it will be desirable to utilize the old structures as much as possible, but at the same time, owing to the uncertainty as to the extent to which they can be utilized, I thought best to estimate for new structures.

Major HOXIE. Well, I understand what you want.

The CHAIRMAN. If I had my way about it this \$90,000 would not be appropriated until I knew how much of it was necessary.

Major HOXIE. We will get as much additional information as we can.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not want you to make an expense of \$1,000 or \$2,000 or \$3,000; but if you can find out what the condition is I would be very glad to know it.

Major HOXIE. Yes; I will do that.

NORTHWEST POINT, ROYAL SHOAL.

The CHAIRMAN. Northwest Point, Royal Shoal light station, North Carolina. You submit \$30,000 there for rebuilding the light-house, and you say in your note:

The site of this light-house, on the edge of a shoal which is wearing away, is unsafe, and the structure was so much injured by the hurricane of August, 1899, that it should be rebuilt.

When was this light-house built?

Major HOXIE. It was built—I could not tell you, but a long time ago.

The CHAIRMAN. Three years, five years, or—

Major HOXIE. More than that.

Captain PERRY. Nearer thirty years ago. I was quite familiar with this twenty years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. Can not this wearing be prevented by riprapping?

Major HOXIE. It will practically be impossible to make the structure secure for this reason; riprapping might prevent further erosion, but the bank itself has been washed away, so that deep water is now close up to the light and the sea breaks over the light.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of it has washed away in twenty years? How far inland was it then?

Major HOXIE. I could not tell you. This light stands out in the sound. It is on a sand bank in about 12 feet of water.

The CHAIRMAN. How far is it contemplated to remove it?

Major HOXIE. Perhaps 100 yards; something like that.

The CHAIRMAN. That is 300 feet. The Government owns the land?

Major HOXIE. It is 12 feet under water, and I assume the Government has the right to build.

The CHAIRMAN. It is 12 feet under water?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir; and it stands away out in the sound.

The CHAIRMAN. Then this house is to be rebuilt in the water; it is not on a bank?

Captain PERRY. It is 8 miles from shore.

The CHAIRMAN. And with the changing channel there, is a light-house or a light-ship indicated?

Captain PERRY. A light-house is better and cheaper; there is no place for a light-ship there.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course I know there are light-ships off Hatteras—can you detail these estimates?

Major HOXIE. I could detail that because it is an estimate predicated upon a similar structure.

The CHAIRMAN. It has not yet been detailed?

Major HOXIE. Not for this particular case, but it is in the case of similar structures.

Captain PERRY. That is what is known as a screw-pile light-house, of which there are a good many in the Light-House Establishment. They are a regular standard like you go to buy almost anything that is standardized, and they cost pretty much the same, dependent upon the locality, of course.

The CHAIRMAN. How much has it worn in the last two or three years?

Major HOXIE. Some 2 or 3 feet.

The CHAIRMAN. About a foot a year?

Major HOXIE. Well, I do not know the rate, because the present condition was discovered comparatively recently and was unexpected.

Captain PERRY. If there comes such a violent storm—such as they had August a year ago—it makes great inroads on a place of that sort suddenly, and it may be done in two or three days. It is not a constant wear, necessarily. So this place became somewhat tilted over and was not considered safe, and the people were taken out of it. There is another light-house, distant from there something like three-quarters of a mile away, and we concluded that we would keep the light going in this house and let the keepers from over there row over, back and forth, and keep both lights going.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any real necessity for two lights there?

Captain PERRY. Yes, sir; there is a necessity, having two different channels there—but we found out that did not work. We ought to

maintain a sound signal there. We could maintain the light, but could not keep the sound going in a fog; so there was a good deal of agitation down there among the chambers of commerce, etc., that something had to be done there and be done right away. We went to work at it and did all that could be done, and finally concluded that we would have to have a new light-house there.

The CHAIRMAN. And this note is all the official information you have got about it?

Major HOXIE. Yes; but—

Mr. ALLEN. Do you utilize any of the old material in this estimate of \$30,000 in building the new light-house?

Major HOXIE. Probably not, because the old material is badly corroded. That is one of the cases in which iron disappears very rapidly, and the superstructure has been very seriously wrecked by the storms to which it has been subjected, and we do not think much of it can be used over again, as it will not pay, and the superstructure will have to be renewed.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you ascertain how near the deep water is now to this light-house, if you do not know?

Major HOXIE. We do know, because we have had soundings taken, but I have not them here before me.

The CHAIRMAN. Write us a letter.

Major HOXIE. What do you call deep water?

The CHAIRMAN. I do not know.

Major HOXIE. We call it deep water right at the side of the light, 14 or 15 feet, because it is too deep for the structure as built at present. The shoal has eroded and has left the piles standing up too high out of their sand foundation. That makes the whole structure unstable, and the waves, on account of the depth of the water, now break right on the structure itself and hammer it and make it tilt backward and forward.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would write me a letter and give me a complete history of this light-house for the last five years, if you have the data to write it.

Major HOXIE. We have everything. This is just one of the index maps we have of all these localities [exhibiting same].

The CHAIRMAN. Will you write us a letter showing us the changes made by this erosion year by year for a series of, say, five years?

Major HOXIE. I do not think we have the data for that, because our attention was not called to it so long ago; but I will give the history of the case as we have it in our office. (See letter, p. 53.)

The CHAIRMAN. That will show how much the shoal has yet to disappear before this is in danger?

Captain PERRY. My table this morning contained full charts showing the relative positions of these light-houses, but they have been left, inadvertently, in the office, and I sent a messenger for them, and as soon as they come I will spread them before you to show the relative position you ask for of this light-house.

Major HOXIE. One moment on this subject. I thought I had that matter here among my papers to bring before the committee, but it disappeared, and I do not understand it. It is impossible to carry all these details in my head—

The CHAIRMAN. Oh, undoubtedly. The position wants to be lighted, and all the necessary appropriations want to be made for the security

of life and property; but when you talk about moving a light-house—\$30,000; that is a good deal of money; but it wants to be done if it is necessary and important.

Captain PERRY. The commerce of all that particular country is very much agitated about these things.

The CHAIRMAN. You can give me information about that particular light-house—what the erosion has been for a series of years, how much has yet to be eroded before the thing will disappear?

Major HOXIE. I do not think you take in the situation. It is liable to disappear at any minute, and for that reason we have taken away the keeper. The erosion has progressed far enough now—

Mr. MOODY. It is like a loose tooth?

Major HOXIE. It is like a decayed tooth—one which must come out—and the conditions are now such that it must be replaced by another. We have taken the keeper out and we have been obliged to remove the light—

The CHAIRMAN. You have a light, or is there any?

Major HOXIE. We have a light in this place, but it is a light which gives no satisfaction down there, because such a light, to give satisfaction, ought to be attended to daily. Of course the fog signal had to be taken away, as that required daily attention.

Mr. ALLEN. Could you not give it daily attention from this other place?

Major HOXIE. In pleasant weather they can go there every day. The fog signal has to be wound every four hours, and somebody has to be there constantly to attend to it.

FORT WASHINGTON, POTOMAC RIVER.

The CHAIRMAN. Fort Washington, Potomac River, Maryland, for building a new tower, \$1,600. That is down here on this abandoned fort?

Major HOXIE. It is close by; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You want a new tower there? Why can you not put the light on the masonry there [reading note]?

Major HOXIE. That is what the board says about it.

The CHAIRMAN. Nobody lives there in the light-house, so that I do not see that ventilation cuts any figure?

Major HOXIE. The ventilation affects the light.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not had any new light for the last three or four years?

Major HOXIE. Not for some time.

The CHAIRMAN. All you have to do is to plant a post and put it up there. There is no erosion there?

Major HOXIE. There is the structure we adopt in such a locality [exhibiting].

The CHAIRMAN. That is a good deal of style.

Major HOXIE. One thousand six hundred dollars is not a large figure.

The CHAIRMAN. If you are badly off you can fix it up on the corner of the fort; but still I do not know anything about that.

Major HOXIE. That is what the board thinks about it.

WASHINGTON, D. C., LIGHT-HOUSE WHARF.

The CHAIRMAN. Washington, D. C., light-house wharf; for rebuilding the light-house wharf, \$60,000. What is this light-house wharf?

Major HOXIE. That is a wharf that has come into the possession of the Light-House Board through the acquisition by the General Government of the Potomac water front.

The CHAIRMAN. Way up here?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir; all the way from Fourteenth street down to the Arsenal grounds. Having gotten it, the War Department has prepared a general plan for a series of Government wharves, and one of those have been assigned to the Light-House Board.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you used heretofore?

Major HOXIE. We have used private wharves.

The CHAIRMAN. Whereabouts?

Major HOXIE. Up to this time and for a while we have been using an existing structure which is what you see here [illustrating]. There is the present structure, down about O street. Now, we expended a few hundred dollars in driving a few extra piles here. Just here the old wharf is utterly rotten and gone to pieces.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is the private wharf?

Major HOXIE. About that ice manufactory.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is that?

Major HOXIE. Up toward Fourteenth street.

The CHAIRMAN. How expensive is the private wharf?

Major HOXIE. Nothing at all so far; but we have not had an opportunity of storing things—buoys, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. After all, there is no necessity for a place to store buoys here?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir.

Captain PERRY. For instance, one of the important uses we have for that is to bring the gas buoys, put down in the Potomac to have them filled, this being the nearest point, and we had to take them and put them on a cart carefully and carry them to the gas filling place to get it done, racking the delicate machinery of the gas buoy badly, and it is proposed at this wharf to have a pipe line built running along down to it, and when a vessel comes alongside, the buoy is put on deck, a flexible hose attached, fill it, and go away.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is the nearest point you can do that in Washington?

Captain PERRY. It is right here, at O street.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do you do it now?

Major HOXIE. At O street—that same place.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any place down the river you can do it?

Captain PERRY. Washington is the nearest point to fill the gas buoys.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do you fill them otherwise—Baltimore?

Captain PERRY. The next city is Baltimore.

The CHAIRMAN. How many gas buoys are there in the Potomac?

Captain PERRY. We have three.

The CHAIRMAN. Gas buoys are not largely used in the Potomac, are they?

Captain PERRY. Only those three.

The CHAIRMAN. Where are they situated?

Captain PERRY. One of them is at the mouth of the Cone River.

The CHAIRMAN. How far is that?

Captain PERRY. Pretty well down toward the mouth, on the south-
erly side. The next one is Ragged Point.

The CHAIRMAN. Below that still?

Captain PERRY. Up above; Cone River is the lowest down. They are
all quite a considerable distance from here. They are pretty well down
toward the mouth of the river.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it is not a good deal farther from the location
of these gas buoys to the Baltimore filling place?

Captain PERRY. It is more convenient to handle them here.

The CHAIRMAN. But mind you, you are talking about a wharf here
that is going to cost \$60,000.

Captain PERRY. That is only one incidental use of the wharf.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you had a wharf, what would it cost you
to make this pipe line and maintain it?

Major HOXIE. Nothing, according to the offer of the company which
proposes to construct it, but it may be we may not be able to hold
them to it and it may cost us \$1,000.

Captain PERRY. They made a sort of an agreement when we got the
private wharf that they would put down the pipe line for nothing.

The CHAIRMAN. And in the meantime we have a depot at Balti-
more. Have you one at Fortress Monroe?

Captain PERRY. We have one near Norfolk.

The CHAIRMAN. A complete depot?

Captain PERRY. A pretty good one at Portsmouth, Va.

The CHAIRMAN. Plenty of room?

Captain PERRY. We have good room in that one.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not nearer to these gas buoys to send them to
Portsmouth than to Washington?

Captain PERRY. No, sir; it is farther away.

The CHAIRMAN. How much farther?

Captain PERRY. I should think it would be 50 per cent farther; and
when you consider you have to go up and down the bay and take them
down in a little vessel tossing around with these buoys on board it
would cause a good deal of trouble, and perhaps there might be some
delay. You can come up the Potomac when you can not run down
with these tenders, but that is only one point of which I speak—

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not entirely practicable to have something that
would contain gas—I do not know how you would get it—on your boat
to fill these buoys without dragging them out of the water?

Captain PERRY. There is a gas plant to be put on a vessel, with a
compressing apparatus, the whole thing costing, with installation, about
\$5,000; but it takes up a good deal of room, and considering that point
the board thought that they did not have enough gas buoys to warrant
the expenditure for such a plant.

The CHAIRMAN. Such a plant would cost \$5,000?

Captain PERRY. Well, about that.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, that plant would fill the gas buoys all along
the Atlantic coast?

Captain PERRY. Oh, no; that vessel is confined to the duties in its
own district—that is, the Fifth district, comprising—

The CHAIRMAN. After all, there is nothing in the law to prevent them going into the Sixth district if the buoys needed filling?

Captain PERRY. They do that same thing there with their tender; in each district they look after that.

The CHAIRMAN. How many gas buoys have you in this district?

Captain PERRY. Not very many—not more than six altogether; so that we do not consider it worth while to put in a plant for them. But this is only one use for that wharf.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got a very good general depot at Portsmouth, and you have got another depot at Baltimore?

Captain PERRY. That one in Baltimore should be removed from there to Annapolis.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got one at Annapolis?

Captain PERRY. We have a small one.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to be entirely frank with you——

Captain PERRY. That is what I want to be, too, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. I am not quarreling with you or anyone else more than I am with myself, but the tendency of all of us when we get here to Washington is for us to give way to the surroundings. I am under the impression—I think it is entirely natural—that there is a tendency to concentrate things at the capital. It is a beautiful city—I have no intimation about you or the Light-House Board—but I must confess I have got the impression this depot could be better somewhere else.

Captain PERRY. We really need the wharf, and more than a wharf here, for putting on it, not only these gas buoys we need, but to keep there buoys in use in this end of the district, and there is a great economy in not having to bring buoys here from Baltimore, from Annapolis, or some other place to be used and changed as they are twice a year on this river; to keep a supply here of buoys, chains, sinkers, and what not.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me a little distance by water does not amount to much. It seems to me if you have a first-class depot at Portsmouth——

Captain PERRY. There are very nearly 1,000 buoys in the Fifth district and it is in the line of economy that we ask for these things, both in the burning of coal running back and forth down here and the economy of time. These tenders do not lie here; these people do not get an opportunity to see Washington. There was a tender here this morning, but they go out this afternoon.

Major HOXIE. If you will let me say there, this estimate of \$60,000 is for a stone wharf in order to harmonize with what is contemplated for the rest of the front there. The general plan of the War Department contemplates a stone wharf everywhere. If you do not want to give \$60,000 on that, give \$30,000 and we will build a wooden wharf there.

CAPE FEAR LIGHT STATION.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is Cape Fear Light Station, North Carolina, where you ask \$35,000. That is under contract?

Major HOXIE. Not yet; we have just completed the plans which will be advertised immediately. Here are the plans.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not under contract yet?

Major HOXIE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You already have an appropriation of \$35,000, and that much is available and you have power to contract?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not know when you will get a contract?

Major HOXIE. We will get it, perhaps, within forty or fifty days, say two months at the outside.

The CHAIRMAN. How long will it take on that project?

Major HOXIE. About eighteen months to complete it.

The CHAIRMAN. How long before this \$35,000 will be exhausted?

Major HOXIE. Before the end of the next fiscal year; that is, the coming fiscal year. We shall exhaust the present sum available within the fiscal year for which we estimate the additional sum.

LIGHT-HOUSE TENDERS.

The CHAIRMAN. We now come to the matter of tenders. You submit here for how many tenders altogether?

Captain PERRY. On my side of the house there are two large sea-going first-class tenders and two small ones. Including the engineers' there are seven altogether, large and small.

The CHAIRMAN. You estimate for seven at an estimated cost of \$585,000. How many tenders have you now in the service?

Captain PERRY. About thirty.

The CHAIRMAN. Last session of Congress appropriations were made for four. None of those are completed yet?

Captain PERRY. They are not completed.

The CHAIRMAN. Are any of them under contract?

Captain PERRY. On my side of the house there is one; the *Heather* is under contract. That is the only one on my side.

The CHAIRMAN. Why have not the others been placed under contract?

Captain PERRY. We have been preparing the plans and specifications, and we have got one all ready and invited bids and received no bids, and on inquiry we found the amount of money was too small, and they would not bid on it all.

The CHAIRMAN. How many districts are there altogether?

Captain PERRY. Sixteen.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have 30 tenders?

Captain PERRY. About that.

The CHAIRMAN. You have 4 new ones authorized by last session, and you had the limit of cost increased on another; that is, 5 in sight, making 35 tenders when they are completed?

Captain PERRY. I would have to count them up, but it would be about 35 vessels. In speaking of all of these vessels as tenders, I would say some of them are so small as not to justify the designation. One of those passed last year for the Fifth district is not a regular tender; two of those asked for are of the same nature this year—small vessels to attend to special duties.

The CHAIRMAN. I was going to ask how many new tenders had been authorized in the last five years?

Captain PERRY. I should have to look that up. I have not that information. Did I understand you to say that you would ask me to explain these tenders, the one for the Eighth, for instance. There is one there for the Eighth.

Mr. ALLEN. What is the Eighth district?

Captain PERRY. The New Orleans district. We have an old tender there named the *Pansy*, 24 years old. They require there a seagoing craft ready to go to sea under all conditions and all circumstances to attend to the various duties of attending to the light-houses and taking care of buoys and of many things which may come up. Recently the Light-House Board was not satisfied, as some light-houses had not been inspected for over a year on the southern part of the Eighth district, and asked to know why. They had started out with their tender and found out they could not go on. Finally the Light-House Board insisted that the attempt should be made. They came back and reported that the light-house tender was not seaworthy, could not go down there, and they made a long report on her condition on which this is predicated. They say she is not able to do all the duties required in that district.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you do this work when there is no tender available—lease a vessel?

Captain PERRY. We have not done that yet. We have the *Armeria*, the large supply vessel of all the districts, which goes all the way from Maine to the Rio Grande, and when she comes along she takes the New Orleans inspector on board her, and he takes a hurried look through, but has not been able to properly attend to things.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose Congress should provide for one additional tender in addition to what you have, where would you put it?

Captain PERRY. On my side of the house (I am speaking only of the larger tenders), the most important one is in the Tenth district. That is on the lakes, with headquarters at Buffalo, where the old tender *Hayes* has become too small for the expanded commerce of those lakes to take care of the gas buoys. She has a gas plant, but she is not able—

The CHAIRMAN. That is more important than this one?

Captain PERRY. I should say of the two to replace the one on the lakes.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the Tenth district?

Captain PERRY. Because we can make shift with the *Armeria*, as we have been doing, but still things will not be in first-class order.

The CHAIRMAN. But an inspection of light-houses means the going from one to another and inspecting?

Captain PERRY. That is a small part of it, the inspection. They have to see that everything is properly maintained—

The CHAIRMAN. But in point of fact if you had 100 tenders and you wanted a man to go and inspect a light-house and there was a vessel going for some other purpose you would put him on that vessel?

Captain PERRY. Most decidedly; that is what we always do.

The CHAIRMAN. So that of first importance is the tender in the lake district, the Tenth district?

Captain PERRY. Yes, sir. Now, there is a small one which is to take care of the Mobile Channel lights, which are very important, and they are very much exercised down there—the chambers of commerce and navigation interests—about keeping those lights under all conditions, and in order to do that it will be necessary to build a small vessel—

The CHAIRMAN. Have you not got your light-house people down there to take care of the lights?

Captain PERRY. It is being done now at a considerable expense by chartering a tug to go up and down, and we are paying \$300 a month on that now.

The CHAIRMAN. What would a tender cost?

Captain PERRY. Forty thousand dollars. We are paying \$300 a month for the use of a tug, and the service is maintained in a rather indifferent way—

The CHAIRMAN. Who furnishes the crew?

Captain PERRY. A man named Kimball.

The CHAIRMAN. You hire him to do this work?

Captain PERRY. We hire him to carry our men. Our light-house keeper goes on board, and he takes him from one place to another. This is a line of post lights 16 miles in extent. He takes that keeper, and there is no responsibility about taking care of the lights, but the keeper keeps these things going and fills the lamps, etc., and goes back and forth.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me see if I understand you; I think I do, but want to be sure about it. In Mobile Harbor you have this line of lights. Now, you hire a man who owns a tug, who furnishes the crew and furnishes everything, coal and everything else, and carries your keeper, and you pay him \$300 a month—that is, \$3,600 a year—and that covers the crew, repairs, covers everything, and he takes up the light-house keeper, and makes regular trips?

Captain PERRY. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think when you are getting that, covering coal, covering repairs, covering crew, and covering everything for \$3,600 a year, it is indicated from the standpoint of efficient public service that the Government should spend \$40,000 for a tender which it would have to man and repair and furnish the fuel for to replace that kind of service?

Captain PERRY. I think it would be a good business investment, remembering that these lights are inefficient and that there is great complaint made down there.

Major HOXIE. They require more prompt attention?

Captain PERRY. They require a more prompt visitation.

The CHAIRMAN. How often does this tug go?

Captain PERRY. Every other day.

The CHAIRMAN. You want to make the trips every day?

Captain PERRY. Daily.

The CHAIRMAN. How much more would you have to pay to make daily trips?

Captain PERRY. Double, I should think.

The CHAIRMAN. Why, he has got his plant; he can not do anything else.

Captain PERRY. We have not asked him, but I take it he would probably want double.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be \$7,200 a year, even if it was double, and I do not think it follows that it would be double. I should say it would not be over 50 per cent more.

Captain PERRY. They say these lights are not efficient. We have been paying a good deal of attention to this point, and they say oil will not do, because it goes out; and they say the only thing that is going to do there is to put up gas-lighted beacons. Now, the proposition of building this tender at \$40,000 is that we can build it for continuing lighting with oil, if it is decided that is efficient, or we can put a gas-carrying plant in it for the same amount of money, which we

could not get—we could not hire anything of that sort, as there is no such thing.

The CHAIRMAN. Substantially all the light-houses in the country you light with oil?

Captain PERRY. We use oil in the light-houses.

Mr. ALLEN. These are not light-houses?

Captain PERRY. These are a cluster of piles put down in the water, extending out to sea, and we call them beacons.

The CHAIRMAN. And a good light for a light-house establishment is a good light for a beacon?

Captain PERRY. No, sir; on account of the vibration of winds and seas shaking those lights out.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you use the Pintsch light there?

Captain PERRY. Not at all; but we are getting information now, and they think we must eventually come to the Pintsch light, having a substantial beacon with a reservoir aboard of it, and it will have to be gas in order to satisfy, and that is going to cost a good deal of money. This line of lights is made to light the dredged channel, which cost the Government a good deal of money. They are right along the line of the dredged channel, 16 miles long.

The CHAIRMAN. You put the Tenth district as—

Captain PERRY. Speaking of the first-class tenders, I would put the Tenth district as the one most needed.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is the second in importance needed?

Captain PERRY. There are only two large ones.

The CHAIRMAN. New Orleans and the lakes?

Captain PERRY. Yes; New Orleans happens to want two—a large one for doing outside work, and a smaller one.

The CHAIRMAN. We gave you one for the Mississippi River last session?

Captain PERRY. This is entirely another district and a different plan of operation. You did give one, but that is in the Sixteenth district.

Mr. MOODY. I understand in the Eighth district you can not do your work at all?

Major HOXIE. Both of these tenders are for inspection, and I think both are of more importance than the tenders asked for by the engineers.

Captain PERRY. Of this number some are asked for for inspection and some for the engineers, and I am only speaking of those asked for by the inspectors.

Mr. MOODY. I understand in the Eighth—

Captain PERRY. In a part of the district, a good long stretch reaching down along the Texas coast down to the Rio Grande, they can go on the *America* once a year in a kind of a makeshift way. She goes at a regular date. They go along and make out as they have been doing, but it is an unsatisfactory way of doing. Captain Selfridge wrote a very important report, which is very full and convincing, about the need of having a tender in that district and this is all predicated on Captain Selfridge's report of rather recent date, which I have not here with me.

Mr. ALLEN. Have you that report of Captain Selfridge?

Captain PERRY. I have it at the office, but not here.

Mr. ALLEN. Will you send it down to us?

Captain PERRY. I will be glad to do so. (See p. 55.)

TENDER, NINTH DISTRICT.

The CHAIRMAN. The next comes the tender for the Ninth district.

Captain PERRY. That is one for which money has been voted, \$85,000, but we received no bids, and upon inquiry we found that it was not enough money, that nobody would bid within that amount.

The CHAIRMAN. What will it take?

Captain PERRY. Thirty thousand dollars additional.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you want anything more than what you ask; you have already had how much?

Captain PERRY. The Board is obliged to ask for the total amount of \$115,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You will not spend more than that this coming year, that is, not more than the \$85,000?

Captain PERRY. We will not.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is tender for the engineer for the Tenth light-house district; could you not get a contract?

Captain PERRY. We found, on diligent inquiry, we can not possibly construct that for less than \$15,000 more. The type of vessel taken is that now used in the Eleventh district—the *Amaranth*.

The CHAIRMAN. You want the limit extended \$15,000?

Captain PERRY. That is all; we do not want any more money.

The CHAIRMAN. This tender for the Tenth district is the most important?

Captain PERRY. I deem it so.

The CHAIRMAN. How many tenders have you on the lakes now?

Captain PERRY. There are three districts, and in each district there is one inspector's tender and two engineers, making five in all.

Mr. ALLEN. There are five tenders now on the lakes?

Captain PERRY. Yes.

Mr. ALLEN. What is the trouble with them?

Captain PERRY. You must throw out two, as far as maintaining aids to navigation is concerned. Two are for construction purposes. Three, one in each district, have to do for placing buoys at the proper time, getting them up at the proper time, recharging them with gas, getting keepers' supplies and rations, and inspection, and during the season they are going constantly all the while, and we have on board of each of them a gas-carrying plant for filling the gas buoys. The commerce of the lakes has increased in the last two years to an enormous degree, and the demand for gas buoys has been in proportion. We have all the gas buoys we can maintain with our present appliances. The tender we now have is old and can not now attend to things, and we need a larger and better tender.

Mr. ALLEN. It does make the rounds, though?

Captain PERRY. It does make the rounds, but we can not give any more gas buoys; we have reached the limit. Of course we are very careful about these gas buoys. They are an expensive concern, and, as the chairman says, they like to have them everywhere like the lights in the street, so applications have to be carefully examined into by the inspectors of the district and engineer officers and then by the Board, and even then a great majority are not granted.

Mr. ALLEN. As I understand, you have a tender there that supplies the present number of gas buoys, but in the Eighth district you have not a tender that does work at all?

Captain PERRY. You are speaking of the large tender. Captain Selfridge says he has reached the point, and the Board accepts his conclusion that the vessel is no longer seaworthy to go to sea in all kinds of weather.

Mr. ALLEN. That is what I wanted to understand exactly, why it was that the other tender in the Tenth is needed to increase the number of gas buoys, while in the Eighth district you have not a large tender at all that is seaworthy that will visit the various points.

Captain PERRY. Because the commercial interests are so much greater on the lakes than in that end of the district.

Mr. ALLEN. Are not the commercial interests increasing very much down there also?

Captain PERRY. It has increased very much indeed, but of the two the lakes have increased a great deal more, and that has become an old, worn-out tender. The old *Hayes* is worn out also. They stand equal in that respect; the *Hayes* and the *Pansy* are both old, worn-out tenders. Now, the Board proposes this: If we are going to give one this year, the *Hayes* would be the most important to be replaced, and possibly the next year we will be able to give one to the Eighth district; but if we can only have one, the impression of the Board is that the Tenth district is of the first importance. They can get down, you understand, once a year to the last light-house, which is at Point Isabel, on the Rio Grande.

TENDER, ST. MARYS RIVER.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is tender for St. Marys River, Michigan. That is of minor importance as compared with the other two?

Captain PERRY. The engineer is of the opinion they need a better service there—

The CHAIRMAN. This is not as important as the other two?

Captain PERRY. Not so important.

The CHAIRMAN. There is still another tender submitted on page 44.

Major HOXIE. As to that I will say this: If another tender should be appropriated for, it would be better for the engineer of the Seventh district, as I concur with the naval secretary in saying that the two he has named for the inspectors are of more importance than for the engineers.

The CHAIRMAN. Which is the more important from the engineers' standpoint?

Major HOXIE. The Seventh.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is that?

Major HOXIE. The east and west coasts of Florida.

The CHAIRMAN. The most important of the engineers' tenders is for the Seventh district?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir. Of the engineers, the tender for the Seventh district is of the most importance, as it is a very long coast line, and besides we are trying to serve Porto Rico from that district.

The CHAIRMAN. What is of the second importance of the engineers' tenders?

Major HOXIE. It would be this—Twelfth.

The CHAIRMAN. Then this would run the lakes first, New Orleans second, Seventh district engineers third, and Twelfth engineers fourth?

Major HOXIE. Yes.

SABINE BANK, ETC., TEXAS.

The CHAIRMAN. Turn over to page 32, Sabine Bank light and fog-signal station, Texas. You ask an appropriation of \$40,000. That is under contract?

Major HOXIE. No, sir; that is not under contract. We expect to put it under contract within the next three months.

The CHAIRMAN. And you will need this money the coming year?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir; we expect to need it.

The CHAIRMAN. You have \$10,000 and you are authorized to contract, and you want the other \$40,000?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir.

TOLEDO HARBOR LIGHT, ETC.

The CHAIRMAN. Toledo Harbor light and fog-signal station, Ohio, you ask for an appropriation of \$62,500.

Major HOXIE. You can make that \$52,500, which will be sufficient.

The CHAIRMAN. You are authorized to contract now, and you think \$52,500 will complete it?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you made a contract?

Major HOXIE. The contract is just made, or, rather, we have received the bids and are just making the contract.

ADMIRALTY HEAD, WASHINGTON.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is Admiralty Head, Washington, where there was an appropriation of \$12,000.

Major HOXIE. That is up here on Puget Sound. I have the whole thing here. The point about that is this—

The CHAIRMAN. They have put up the fortifications?

Major HOXIE. They are putting up the fortifications, which will drive us out, and we are compelled to move.

The CHAIRMAN. When?

Major HOXIE. They are urging us to go now, but I do not know the condition of their work.

The CHAIRMAN. It will take \$12,000 more?

Major HOXIE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. This is of first-class importance?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir; I can say of the very first class, because we have got to get out of there; that is a very important light there.

TONGUE POINT, OREGON.

The CHAIRMAN. Tongue Point light-house depot, Oregon; where is that?

Captain PERRY. Near Astoria, Oreg.

The CHAIRMAN. How important is that?

Major HOXIE. I think it is quite important. It is a local matter. It is quite important, and it has been urged for a number of years.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you do not get it, what would you do?

Major HOXIE. We would have to put up with what accommodations we have, and let the things stay out of doors.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of things—things that would damage?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir; there are supplies of all kinds that the engineer needs—lumber sometimes, cement, and everything used in the construction of buildings, besides tools.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is that; at the mouth of the Columbia River?

Major HOXIE. Near the mouth.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is your next light-house depot on the Pacific coast?

Captain PERRY. I do not think there is any until you get to San Francisco Harbor.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there one on the Sound?

Captain PERRY. My impression is there are none. I do not know that there is anything at all. At a great many light stations we have little outbuildings for that purpose, but we do not call them depots.

LIGHT-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

SUPPLIES OF LIGHT-HOUSES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is Light-House Establishment; for supplies of light-houses. You submit the same estimate as was appropriated for the current year, \$475,000?

Captain PERRY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Can not you make that any less?

Captain PERRY. I should say not—particularly at this time, when prices range so high for so many things which come out of that appropriation.

REPAIRS TO LIGHT-HOUSES.

The CHAIRMAN. Repairs to light-houses. Your note says:

The increase in the number of light stations in 1900 makes a corresponding increase in this appropriation needed. In many stations it is necessary that the dwellings of the keepers be reconstructed or replaced.

Now you can reconstruct or replace from this appropriation?

Major HOXIE. Yes, sir; that can be done.

The CHAIRMAN. Your appropriation for 1901 was \$640,000, and that was increased \$15,000 from the year before. Do you know how much has been expended to date?

Major HOXIE. I can not tell what has been expended, but we have only in reserve unallotted about \$22,000; but all the rest I am quite sure is mortgaged.

The CHAIRMAN. You allot from this appropriation to the various districts, and it may not be expended for a month or six months yet; allotment does not mean expenditure?

Major HOXIE. No, sir; we could not tell whether it is expended or not.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice in all the years since 1890, commencing at that time with \$335,000, it has grown to \$640,000 in 1901, and in no one of those years have you had any deficiency.

Major HOXIE. That is good management, sir, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice in all those years there has been no deficiency?

Major HOXIE. No, sir; I think it would be criminal to have a deficiency in an appropriation of that kind, because nearly all of it is work—I will not say nearly all of it, but a large proportion of it is work which can be postponed for months or perhaps a year by suffering for it. There would be no excuse for a deficiency in that appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. It grew \$15,000 this year from last year?

Major HOXIE. You know we have undertaken a great many of those expensive reconstructions and replacing of buildings, because we rather despaired of getting special appropriations for them—

The CHAIRMAN. That is right, and we do not want to make them.

Major HOXIE (continuing). And that pinches us terribly. There is one thing I would like to mention in this connection. We are authorized to reconstruct and replace any building that has had a previous legal existence, no matter if there is nothing left of it; but if under the original appropriation we do not have money enough to build the keeper a barn, or outshed, or some little convenience of that kind which he really needs, the Comptroller says, not having been appropriated for under the original appropriation, you can not expend this appropriation or build those things, because they have had no antecedent legal existence, and that prevents us from spending a few hundred dollars in that line.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you had with this appropriation the following language: Add to "for repairing, protecting, etc.,," "construction of the necessary outbuildings at a cost not exceeding \$200 at any one light station during any fiscal year?"

Major HOXIE. I should say \$400, which is the price of a barn, ordinarily. If you can give us a limit of \$400 I think it will do. The barn will cost about \$400. You can hardly build one for less than that, and in some cases they are really urgent. It would fit the case exactly in that way.

SALARIES OF KEEPERS OF LIGHT-HOUSES.

The CHAIRMAN. Salaries of keepers of light-houses—that is according to law, and you state that you need \$800,000, an increase of \$25,000?

Captain PERRY. The board thinks that we need that on account of the increase in the number of lights.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you get it from the increase in the number of keepers as well?

Captain PERRY. That is where it would come from. If we increase the number of lights we increase the number of employees. It has always been a pretty close appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. You had \$760,000 last year and \$775,000 this year?

Captain PERRY. Yes.

Mr. MOODY. Any deficiency this year?

Captain PERRY. There will be no deficiency this year.

EXPENSES OF LIGHT VESSELS.

The CHAIRMAN. Expenses of light vessels; has there been any increase of light vessels? I see you submit an increase of \$25,000?

Captain PERRY. There is an increase of light vessels, and there is also an increase in the number of things that have to come out of that appropriation for all light vessels, such as chains, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you consider this increase of first importance?

Captain PERRY. I do.

EXPENSE OF BUOYAGE.

The CHAIRMAN. Expense of buoyage; you submit the same amount you had?

Captain PERRY. And we have gotten along with the greatest economy, because the prices of most of those things have very much increased.

EXPENSE OF FOG SIGNALS.

The CHAIRMAN. Expense of fog signals; that is important, is it?

Major HOXIE. Very, sir.

LIGHTING OF RIVERS.

The CHAIRMAN. Lighting of rivers; you submit the same and new authorizations which we do not make?

Mr. MOODY. Is this \$25,000 additional based on the theory that we should add these new places?

Captain PERRY. Yes.

Mr. MOODY. And if we should not, you would not want more than you had?

Captain PERRY. Yes.

SURVEY OF LIGHT-HOUSE SITES.

The CHAIRMAN. For survey of light-house sites?

Captain PERRY. That is the usual appropriation.

OIL HOUSES FOR LIGHT STATIONS.

The CHAIRMAN. Oil houses for light stations. You had double the appropriation this year; you jumped from \$5,000 to \$10,000, and now you submit an estimate for \$15,000.

Major HOXIE. We would like to get through. It will only take about \$60,000 to get through.

Mr. MOODY. Then this appropriation could go back to the \$5,000 again?

Major HOXIE. We will not need it at all; we will be through. Sixty thousand dollars will finish all we have in sight now. I have the details of that here.

LIGHT-HOUSE SERVICE IN PORTO RICO.

The CHAIRMAN. Porto Rican light-house establishment; you ask an appropriation of \$75,000. What district is Porto Rico in? Is that separate?

Captain PERRY. It has been attached so far to the Third district, but the Light-House Board at the last meeting by a resolution decided that it should be made a separate district.

The CHAIRMAN. Why, is it not more expensive?

Captain PERRY. It will not cost a cent more when it is operated as a separate district, and everything that is to be done must go through

one more office, entailing on the office unnecessary work and unnecessary delay.

The CHAIRMAN. Porto Rico belongs to the United States. Why not let this be merged into the other service the same as any other general appropriation would cover the other service?

Captain PERRY. We would be very glad to have that done that way; but it is not a separate district now.

Mr. ALLEN. We do not know whether we could merge it or not, as the Constitution did not follow the flag.

Mr. HEMENWAY. How about the flag not following the Constitution?

The CHAIRMAN. It says here:

For maintaining existing aids to navigation and to complete the construction of Mona light on Porto Rico and adjacent islands.

Major HOXIE. That is completed.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of this is for maintenance?

Major HOXIE. Of this new item, all of it.

The CHAIRMAN. You say, "To establish and maintain additional day marks and beacon lights."

Captain PERRY. During last year—

The CHAIRMAN. In the Porto Rican matter, as I understand it, it is to maintain existing aids to navigation. This general appropriation would cover that.

Captain PERRY. That would have to be taken out, and there would have to be added, for instance, salary of keepers, buoyage, and that could be easily done. The salary of keepers is a fixed amount, about \$14,000 alone—that is a pretty large part of it, and in that is rations, about \$300, and the office expenses, salary of clerk, etc. It could be done.

The CHAIRMAN. Send me up a detail of that, and how you would have this distributed if you just absorb Porto Rico; and of course if you are going to establish additional lights Porto Rico ought to run the same gantlet that the balance of the country does.

Captain PERRY. I do not think there are additional lights to be established, but additional buoys.

The CHAIRMAN. But that could be met by the general appropriation.

Captain PERRY. If this were merged into it?

The CHAIRMAN. Precisely. I wish you would write me a letter about it.

Captain PERRY. Very well, sir. (See letter p. 56.)

ALASKA, LIGHT-HOUSE SERVICE IN.

The CHAIRMAN. Light-house and fog-signal stations in Alaskan waters. I wish you would absorb Alaska also in the matter. That is entirely new; that is for the construction of new work.

Captain PERRY. For establishing new stations.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would give me a detailed statement as to what you did with the appropriation of \$100,000.

Major HOXIE. I have got it all right here and in the most exhaustive detail.

The CHAIRMAN. Just give it to the clerk.

Major HOXIE. He will not need the whole of it, and I will give you what is needed.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to know what you are going to do with this \$400,000 that you estimate for if it should be appropriated.

Major HOXIE. That is all here.

The CHAIRMAN. Then I wish you would fix it so that of this \$400,000 you wish to expend for the Alaskan service you mark which is the first, second, third, and fourth importance, because it would assist us if we had it that way in fixing the amount of the appropriation.

Major HOXIE. I am not sure we can give you the matter in quite as much detail as you would like at present, because we are waiting for further details. This is a pretty good detailed report now from the inspector and engineer of the Thirteenth district, who has made the examination recently, and we will put it in the best shape we can for you. (See p. 57.)

HAWAIIAN LIGHT-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. Hawaiian light-house establishment, to maintain existing lights in the Hawaiian Islands, \$25,000. What is that—salary list?

Captain PERRY. That is only in case it is transferred to the Light-House Establishment. It is not now under the supervision of the United States Light-House Establishment.

The CHAIRMAN. Under what supervision is it?

Captain PERRY. I think it must be under the island administration. We never heard anything about it. It has not been put under us by Executive order.

The CHAIRMAN. You never had anything touching that?

Captain PERRY. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You never made any expenditure touching that?

Captain PERRY. No, sir; not a cent.

The CHAIRMAN. If it is done it will be a charge on the regular appropriation?

Captain PERRY. Well, we would not have prepared for that.

WIRELESS ELECTRICAL COMMUNICATION.

The CHAIRMAN. If you needed more money you would expend the money and submit to Congress an explanation in the way of a deficiency appropriation. It would not make an actual deficiency, but you would submit it to the consideration of Congress and call it a deficiency, although it would be an additional appropriation.

Establishment of wireless electrical communication. That is an experiment purely?

Major HOXIE. No, sir; that has pretty well established itself now.

The CHAIRMAN. It is between light vessels and light stations?

Captain PERRY. For our own use, not for experimental purposes.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got this service in operation anywhere?

Mr. HOXIE. No, sir; we have not.

NORTHWEST POINT OF ROYAL SHOAL LIGHT STATION, NORTH CAROLINA.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., December 7, 1900.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives.

SIR: Referring to the appearance before your committee, this date, of the representatives of the Light-House Board, upon the subject of estimates for appropriations for the fiscal year 1902, the following information from the Board is transmitted here-

with in respect to the item: Northwest Point Royal Shoal, North Carolina, light station, for rebuilding this light-house, \$30,000.

This light-house, a screw-pile structure, at the northwest point of Royal Shoal, Pamlico Sound, North Carolina, was completed and lighted in 1857. In 1863 it was refitted. In 1876 it was thoroughly repaired and a new roof put on. In 1882 it was reported in such a dilapidated condition, as to the superstructure, as to require the rebuilding of the superstructure, which was completed in 1892. The water at that time being shallow at the site, a suspended scaffold was placed under the structure for the storage of oil, empty cans, and fuel. In 1889 soundings were made to determine the extent of scour of the shoal, and ascertain whether general or confined to the vicinity of the light.

The screw piles originally placed 6 feet below the surface of the shoal were then but $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in it. The structure shook under high winds, and riprap was placed around the structure for its protection. In 1896 it was found that the riprap placed in 1889 had been washed away or embedded in the shoal, leaving the structure in a weakened condition. The report of that period states that this is one of the oldest screw pile structures in the district. The shoal has undergone much change since soundings were made in 1868. The piles have but $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet hold in the ground. On account of the great cost of building another light it was determined to strengthen this existing structure to prolong its life. This work was completed in 1897 by the use of additional piles and braces, and in 1898 additional braces were put in.

The present substructure is the original one placed on the shoal in 1857, with the additional piles and braces above indicated. In 1857 there appears to have been about 6 feet of water over the shoal, and the piles were sunk into it about 6 feet. The scour around the base of the structure is first mentioned in the board's annual report for 1889, when the structure was also reported as shaky—apparently a change of conditions since 1882, when the superstructure was rebuilt, the water at that time being still so shallow that it was considered safe to build a suspended scaffold under the light-house. The method of construction of these screw pile structures in 1857 has been improved upon through experience since that time, and the old structure was not as well adapted to meet the changed condition of the shoal as a modern one would be. For this reason, and because of the failure of all attempts to strengthen it and to protect the site by means of riprap, it is necessary to rebuild the structure, replacing it with a more modern type of structure, and placing it preferably a short distance from its present position, higher up on the shoal, where the water is not so deep and the exposure to storm waves less. In the board's annual report for 1899 is the following:

"The site of this light-house on the edge of a shoal that is wearing away is unsafe. The house is so low that during the hurricane of August 17, 18, and 19, 1899, the storm seas dashed over it, doing much damage. The recent efforts made to strengthen this structure were unsuccessful. It oscillates so badly in ordinary weather that it is impracticable to keep the roof from leaking. It is important that a new structure be erected soon at a point farther back on the shoal. This is one of the most important light-house sites in the sounds of North Carolina."

In its annual report for 1900 the Board states further:

"It was decided, in view of the dangerous condition of the structure, to remove the apparatus and discontinue the lens light, establish an eight-day lantern light instead, and transfer the keeper to the neighboring light station at Southwest Point Royal Shoal, from which he could attend to the light. In order to increase the efficiency of the light, of which complaint was made, a fifth-order lamp, with reservoir to hold eight days' supply of oil, was installed in the place of the post lantern, and a fourth-order lens was placed in the light-house lantern. The fog-bell apparatus was removed from the station. * * * The light is not satisfactory and is liable to be destroyed at any time."

It is proposed to replace the present structure by another of similar type but more modern design, and better constructed to meet the contingencies of wearing away of the shoal beneath it and attack by storm waves. Such a structure, of which detailed plans and specifications are on file in the office of the Board, has been constructed at Gull Shoal, Pamlico Sound, N. C., for which an appropriation of \$30,000 was made by act approved March 2, 1889. An appropriation of this amount is asked for a similar structure to be erected on Northwest Point Royal Shoal, North Carolina.

Respectfully,

L. J. GAGE, Secretary.

TENDER, EIGHTH DISTRICT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
Washington, December 8, 1900.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a letter from Commander J. R. Selfridge, U. S. N., inspector of the Eighth light-house district, dated November 3, 1900, relative to a new tender for that district, which copy was requested by Mr. Moody yesterday.

Respectfully,

THOMAS PERRY,
Captain, U. S. N., Naval Secretary.

The CLERK OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

LIGHT-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT,
OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, EIGHTH DISTRICT,
New Orleans, La., November 3, 1900.

The LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.

SIRS: I respectfully invite the attention of the Board to my letter of March 13, 1900, with inclosure, and also to my annual report, dated June 30, 1900, page 20, on the need of a new buoy tender for the Eighth district.

Since this report I have become so convinced of the necessity of an additional tender that I feel it incumbent upon me to present the subject again to the Board.

The conditions pertaining to this district appear to me to be different to that of any other. The formation of the islands, and even that of the Gulf coast, consist largely of silt and quicksand, which is constantly undergoing change. After any heavy gale islands make out in one direction and become absorbed by the sea in another, resulting in the most constant use of a tender for the reestablishment of buoys according to new channels. In all the entrances of the principal harbors and in some of the minor ones the channels are liable to great changes.

Owing to long distances from one port to another, where heavy southeasterly and southerly gales are most constant from November until April, it is practically impossible for the weather-beaten and aged *Pansy* to attend properly to this work. As an example of this, during my visit to Brazos River a most important letter was received from the Pascagoula Pilots' Association of Mississippi, urgently petitioning the inspector to reset the buoys in Horn Island Pass, which were only changed during the month of August. And during my visit to Galveston I was urgently asked to replace a bell buoy off the bar at Mobile, the loss of which was a menace to navigation.

The distance from the Brazos River to South Pass is about 400 miles and from South Pass to Horn Island about 80 miles. It will be seen, therefore, that within the ordinary commercial limits of this district the work laid out for the *Pansy* is beyond her power to achieve.

As any vessel recommended by the board at this time could not be commissioned probably before two years, the attention of the board is drawn to the following facts relating to the commerce of the following ports, Mobile, Horn Island, Gulfport, New Orleans, Calcasieu, Sabine Pass, and Galveston, at the present time, and what is a conservative outlook during the next two years.

At Mobile the fruit trade has increased enormously, this port taking a large amount of this trade from New Orleans. A line of steamers for the past two years has been established between Mobile, Cuba, and New York. The great coal mines of Alabama, embracing an area of 6,000 square miles, have largely become the property of Northern capitalists, and through their influence and that of the Congressmen and Senators from this State, through liberal appropriations, the waters of the Warrior, Tombigbee, and Alabama rivers are being deepened and the navigation aided by numerous locks. Steel barges with light draft, twin-screw steamers are being built for the purpose of conveying coal direct to the Gulf, and it is the aims and hopes of the people of Mobile that in two or three years Mobile will be one of the greatest outlets for coal export on the eastern or Gulf coasts.

Passing to the westward, before reaching South Pass, I beg to mention the enormous growth in the lumber trade which brings vessels to Horn Island, and which trade is increasing every season.

Still farther to the westward the completion of the Gulfport road, which passes through the pine lands of Mississippi to its capital, Jackson, will in the near future

open up a lumber trade that will in a short time equal that of Horn Island or Pascagoula.

Passing to New Orleans, the trade of this port and general business was never so large in the annals of this city than it is to-day, and only awaits the abolition of exorbitant wharf dues which end in July, 1901, and the deepening of Southwest Pass to 35 feet to make this port one of the largest, in a commercial sense, in the United States.

At Sabine Pass the Southern Pacific Company has a most complete terminal for its steamers, with lines of railroad which will convey the products of the Middle West, especially the State of Kansas, direct to the Gulf.

At Calcasieu the pass is the outlet to the enormous timber lands of Louisiana, which are only but developed. The Government is building jetties at this point, and it is expected that when completed there will be sufficient depth of water for vessels of moderate draft to enter for cargoes.

At the port of Galveston, the conditions, which made this port one of so much importance, so far as exports are concerned, remain the same to-day, except under more favorable conditions. It is destined to be the great outlet, not only for the enormous State of Texas, but to drain the country contiguous to it. The hurricane of last September caused but a temporary halt in the hopes and aspirations of these people, and the manager of the Southern Pacific Railroad assures me personally that the enormous docks or wharves of his company will be finished to completion, as the vice-president, Mr. Hutchinson, informs me, where 68 vessels can lie to load or unload. This additional wharfage will not, in the minds of well-informed people in Galveston, diminish the traffic of the other roads at the present wharves, as they have more than they can handle now. This will be clearly seen from the fact that the number of bales of cotton in the market has increased 1,000,000 from the report of two years ago, this season amounting to 3,000,000, besides increased acreage of rice and grain. The crop of cotton would have been greatly increased had it not been for the devastation in the southern part of the State. Texans, with proper State pride, regard Galveston as a proper outlet for their crops, and that which is now brought to New Orleans, through lack of railroad facilities, will again be switched off to Galveston.

Returning to the extreme western port of importance, Aransas Pass, there are many who believe that this is a legitimate outlet for the extreme western portion of the State and the Territories lying north of it. However that may be, the Chief of Engineers has recommended the appropriation of \$250,000 to extend the jetty at that point to deepen the water to 20 feet, where there is now 16 at mean low tide.

It will be seen, therefore, from the above that in the very near future there will be a great demand on the resources of the Light-House Establishment for the erection of new lights and beacons and the establishment of more floating aids to navigation.

There is an honest but fierce rivalry, almost amounting to jealousy, between these ports, which serves to stimulate them in the development of their respective commercial interests. I have therefore gone more fully in presenting the conditions here in the hope that the board will see fit to recommend an additional tender, but I desire to amend my letter of March 13, 1900, by recommending a vessel of deeper draft, from 9 to 10 feet, and such size and stability as would be ready to perform sea service under the conditions of weather which prevail here during the winter months.

There are no ports of importance where the tender *Pansy*, drawing 8 feet, can go where a vessel of deeper draft could not also follow.

The present tender has outlived her usefulness for general work in this district, but is admirably suited for service in Mississippi Sound and Mobile Bay. I therefore earnestly recommend that an additional tender for this district be favorably considered by the board.

I have every reason to believe that this matter will receive favorable Congressional action if favorably reported by the board.

Respectfully yours,

J. R. SELFRIDGE,
Commander, U. S. N., Inspector Eighth Light-House District.

PORTO RICO, LIGHT-HOUSE SERVICE IN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, December 8, 1900.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

SIR: Referring to the oral suggestions to the executive officers of the Light-House Board by the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives of December 7, 1900, this Department has the honor, at the instance of the

board, to ask that the item of \$75,000, in the estimates of the board for an appropriation for the Porto Rican light-house service for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1902, be divided up, transferred from the estimates as submitted for the Porto Rican light-house service, and merged in the general appropriations for the next fiscal year, thereby increasing the amount of each of the following-named appropriations by the amount stated:

Supplies of light-houses, 1902.....	\$19,900
Repairs and incidental expenses of light-houses, 1902	25,000
Salaries of keepers of light-houses, 1902	16,800
Expenses of buoyage, 1902	13,300
 Total	 75,000

Respectfully,

L. J. GAGE, *Secretary.*

ALASKA, LIGHT-HOUSE SERVICE IN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., December 7, 1900.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives.

SIR: Referring to the appearance before your committee, this date, of the representatives of the Light-House Board, upon the subject of estimates for appropriations for the fiscal year 1902, the following information from the board is transmitted herewith, in respect to the item, light-house and fog-signal stations in Alaskan waters, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to establish, under the direction and supervision of the Light-House Board, light-house and fog-signal stations in Alaskan waters, \$400,000.

Under the appropriation of \$100,000 made in the sundry civil bill for 1901 a detailed examination of southeast Alaska and of western Alaska has been made, jointly, by the light-house inspector and the light-house engineer of the Thirteenth light-house district. Their report, dated October 13, 1900, with supplemental report, dated November 17, 1900, recommended that a light-house and fog signal be established at Southeast Five-Fingers, the light to be visible 15 miles, at an estimated cost of \$32,900; that a light and fog signal of a similar type be established at Sentinel Island, in southeast Alaska, at an estimated cost of \$31,500. These recommendations have been approved by the Board, and the district engineer has been instructed to submit as soon as possible detailed plans and specifications, so that the work may be advertised and placed under contract for completion early in the next working season. It is the intention of the Board to expend the appropriations for aids to navigation in Alaskan waters, upon the several localities requiring such aids, in the order of their relative importance, and for this reason it has been thought best to reserve the balance of the appropriation of \$100,000 until an additional appropriation shall have been made sufficient to justify the commencement of additional work under contract.

The following-named localities are those at which light stations are recommended to be placed under any future appropriation which may be made. They are arranged in the order of relative importance to navigation as the Board now understands the situation, after a very careful examination by the district officers of the localities named, and the careful consideration of all information that could be obtained from other sources. It is possible, however, that further information may convince the Board of the propriety of changing this relative order of importance, and it is also possible that considerations of economy may suggest in certain instances that contiguous works be constructed at the same time. As at present advised, the Board prefers to recommend that the order of construction of these aids to navigation shall be the order of relative importance to navigation. It is to be explained that the estimates of cost are of necessity but rough approximations. The cost of transportation and material vary from time to time, and it has been impossible for the district officers at several of these sites to make such examinations as would allow of the precise determination of the cost of preparing the sites. The extent of coast line covered by these proposed aids to navigation is so great that the cost and the amount of time which would have been required for more detailed examination in advance

of the necessary appropriation were prohibitory. It is believed, however, that the estimates herewith will cover the cost of the establishment of these aids to navigation.

SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.

(1) A. Lincoln Rock, estimated cost.....	\$45,000
(2) B. Mary Island, estimated cost.....	32,400
(3) C. Tree Point, estimated cost.....	36,213
(4) B. Guard Island, estimated cost.....	30,500
(5) D. Point Retreat, estimated cost.....	7,400
(6) D. Fairway Island, Peril Strait, estimated cost.....	8,400
(7) A. Eldred Rock, estimated cost.....	27,300
(8) B. Midway Island, estimated cost.....	30,000
(9) D. Point Sherman, estimated cost.....	7,400

WESTERN ALASKA.

(1) C. East of Scotch Cap, estimated cost.....	40,800
(2) C. Cape Saritchey, estimated cost.....	45,900
(3) E. Ulakhta Head, estimated cost.....	90,000
(4) C. West of Scotch Cap, estimated cost.....	40,800

Note, A.—Station to consist of a two-story frame structure on concrete base, the height of base depending on elevation of site. The structure will contain engine and fuel rooms, with quarters for three single men. The equipment will be a Daboll trumpet, operated by an oil engine and compressor, the whole in duplicate. The light will be of the fourth order, displayed from lantern on tower attached to the dwelling.

Note, B.—Station to consist of a two-story frame house on brick foundation, with separate frame building for fog signal and oil house. The dwelling will afford accommodation for two families. The equipment will consist of a Daboll trumpet, operated by an oil engine and compressor, the whole in duplicate. The light will be fourth order, displayed from lantern on tower attached to dwelling.

Note, C.—Station in every respect similar to station B, except that the fog signal will be a whistle.

Note, D.—Station to consist of one-story frame dwelling on brick or concrete foundation. Dwelling to accommodate one family. Equipment to consist of best description of lens lantern, displayed from inclosed lantern on post.

In addition to these proposed lights and fog signals, a supply depot will be required at some point in Alaska, and it is estimated that the cost of a suitable station with wharf, warehouses, and a dwelling for the keeper will be \$50,000.

Other points at which aids to navigation have been requested in western Alaska are as follows:

Akun Head, Rootok Island, Egg Island, Kalekhta Head, Cape Cheerful, Pinnacle (at entrance to Summer Bay), and Spit Head.

Other points at which aids to navigation have been requested in southeast Alaska are as follows:

Biorka Island, Cape Edgecombe, as well as "leading in" lights at various places inside the harbor of Sitka; Point Heyes, Ralston Island, Portland Island Shoal, Horse Shoal, Battery Point, Skull Island, Point Tantallon, Bishops Point, Sail Island, Cape Fanshaw, Point Gardner, Yasha Island, Cape Omaney, Wooden Island, Fairway Island, in Summer Strait, Cape Decision, Point Alexander, Prolewy Point, Soukhoi Islands, Point Nesbitt, Cape Chacun, Cape Muzon, Abraham Island, Point Stanhope, Caamano Point, Kitchikan, Twin Islands, Point Alva, Cape Fox, Lord Islands, Lord Rock, and Boat Harbor.

Of these localities some have been recommended in connection with others which are alternative sites; others are not considered to be desirable or necessary locations for aids to navigation at this time, and of the remainder none are considered by the board as deserving of higher classification than "desirable" in the list of aids to navigation required in Alaskan waters.

Of thirteen stations in southeastern and western Alaska the relative order of importance is indicated by the order in which they are named. The board is of opinion that all of these should be constructed as soon as appropriations can be made for the purpose. All are necessary to safe navigation, and the greater part of them may be considered as indispensable to that degree of security which should be afforded. West of Scotch Cap, Cape Saritchey, and Ulakhta Head should rank with Mary Island, Tree Point,

and Guard Island, and east of Scotch Cap after all of these. Combining the two sections of Alaska, the order of preference would then be as follows:

East of Scotch Cap, western Alaska	\$40,800
Lincoln Rock, southeastern Alaska	45,000
Mary Island, southeastern Alaska	32,400
Cape Sarichef, western Alaska	45,900
Tree Point, southeastern Alaska	36,213
Ulakhta Head, western Alaska	90,000
Guard Island, southeastern Alaska	30,500
West of Scotch Cap, western Alaska	40,800
 Total	 361,613

These stations may be considered as of primary importance. With their establishment a depot will be indispensable, the estimated cost of which is \$50,000. With the balance which will be available from the former appropriation of \$100,000 the board is of opinion that an additional appropriation of \$400,000 will be sufficient to provide for the urgent necessities of the commerce of this extensive coast line, and that the prospective importance of this commerce, if not the present importance, would justify the expenditure.

Respectfully,

L. J. GAGE, Secretary.

SATURDAY, December 8, 1900.

REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. C. F. SHOEMAKER, REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

The CHAIRMAN. Your first item is for expenses of the Revenue-Cutter Service. That is the salary part, and that is in pursuance of law. You submit the same amount for the coming year as you have for the current year. That amount is necessary, I take it?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes, sir; \$1,200,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a matter there is no discretion about, as I understand it.

Captain SHOEMAKER. It is for the entire expenses of the service for the fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. You had for 1900, \$1,200,000, and for 1901, \$1,200,000, and your estimate for 1902 is \$1,200,000. You are expending the whole amount for this year?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes, sir; and I am afraid we will have to expend more, too, if things keep on as they are going now.

REVENUE CUTTERS, CONSTRUCTION OF.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for completion of one revenue cutter of the first class, etc., \$112,500. There is a contract there?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Contract made and entered into with the William R. Trigg Company, of Richmond, Va., for building both of them.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the contract price?

Captain SHOEMAKER. The contract entered into for the two vessels is about \$370,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You contracted for the two together?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes, sir; one of them has a limit of cost of \$225,000—that is the sum authorized—and the bid on that vessel, I think, was \$217,000, if I recollect, to build and equip, and we contracted at that price.

The CHAIRMAN. That will be required?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes, sir; that will complete the vessel.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, the first?

Captain SHOEMAKER. The other one is exactly the same.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the next one under contract?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. At what amount?

Captain SHOEMAKER. That is substantially the same thing. The limit of cost is \$165,000, and I think \$157,000 was the contract. That is my recollection. That is for the construction, and that only leaves \$8,000 to equip.

The CHAIRMAN. That will be required for the coming fiscal year?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What other item is there?

PORTO RICO, REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE IN.

Captain SHOEMAKER. There is one item I would like to call attention to. There is a special estimate in here for appropriation for work in Porto Rico. Now, if we have to extend the service to Porto Rico, there is a special estimate in here asking for \$50,000 additional for the maintenance of the service in that country, but I suppose you have not got to the consideration of that, but it recommends that this estimate be granted for 1902.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well, I will ask you about that. Under the law as it now is, can your service extend to Porto Rico, or does the law have to be amended?

Captain SHOEMAKER. We have explained that in the letter to you—that there is no authority in law for the maintenance of the service in that country.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the necessity for it?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Well, they seem to think in the Department there is a very great necessity for it, and General Spaulding ordered me to get up an estimate, and I did it. It will take an additional vessel. We have no vessel for that water. We have asked authority to purchase or to build. If we purchase, it will come considerably less than the estimate for building. It requires an able seagoing vessel for that country, as none other will do.

The CHAIRMAN. How many revenue cutters have you?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Altogether, called revenue cutters, we have 37, but of seagoing revenue cutters we have got about 20—that is, they are supposed to be seagoing, but we have really about 7. Four seagoing revenue cutters on the Atlantic seaboard—

The CHAIRMAN. Those are first class?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes, first-class; the others are not seaworthy ships in the sense we require down there.

The CHAIRMAN. How many are there in service on the Atlantic; I understand 4 first-class?

Captain SHOEMAKER. There are about 18 altogether, and on the Atlantic there are 4 new ones and then old ships that have been in the service for twenty-five or thirty years, some of them which absolutely

ought not to be kept running, but we can not help it. We have to keep them in service to fill stations. This estimate is based entirely upon the normal conditions of the service.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose the law is amended so as to extend the Revenue-Cutter Service to Porto Rico, and you had an efficient service, you think another revenue cutter is absolutely necessary?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How long will it take to build it?

Captain SHOEMAKER. It will take some time to build it, but we might buy one and fix it up and put it in such a condition that it will do for service there. With that view we applied to the Navy Department to see if they had any of those vessels bought during the war, but they have not a single one, and they replied that they have nothing to spare.

The CHAIRMAN. You are not familiar with the personnel of the naval vessels, if I may be allowed that remark?

Captain SHOEMAKER. No, sir; it does not come in my bailiwick, and I know very little about them.

The CHAIRMAN. What will it cost to buy and fix a vessel up?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Well, I have an idea—of course this is all guess—but I have an idea I could buy a vessel, if we could find a suitable one, and put her in commission for \$100,000. We have asked for \$200,000 to build, but we put in that proviso to purchase.

The CHAIRMAN. How long would it take to build?

Captain SHOEMAKER. It will take nearly two years with the crowded conditions of the shipyards now.

The CHAIRMAN. If the service is extended you could do that service for two years with your other ships—not that you could do it as you would like to do it, but you could get along comfortably for a couple of years?

Captain SHOEMAKER. We could not without robbing home stations, and we have little enough to go on now. We have a shortage of officers all the time. I am officering some ships to-day with one captain and one lieutenant, where the law requires that they shall have a captain and three lieutenants.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it is as much a shortage of officers as ships?

Captain SHOEMAKER. By giving additional ships we get additional officers under the law.

Mr. ALLEN. How do you get your officers? Where do your revenue-cutter officers come from?

Captain SHOEMAKER. We make them—that is, we appoint them as cadets and train them for two years under the law and then commission them as third lieutenants.

Mr. MOODY. What class of people do you get for cadets?

Captain SHOEMAKER. We get a very excellent class. They are brought in through the Civil Service Commission of late years. We ran from 1876 apart from the Civil Service Commission—examined all our own candidates—but under the Cleveland Administration they put the cadets (the only ones in the Revenue-Cutter Service they could reach) under the civil service, and we get them through that commission now.

Mr. MOODY. They do not come from the merchant marine, then?

Captain SHOEMAKER. That depends. If a young man has sea experience and he goes to the Civil Service Commission he is allowed a certain percentage for that.

Mr. ALLEN. You say your cutters are not properly officered. Is that because there are not officers enough available or because your appropriations do not authorize them?

Captain SHOEMAKER. The appropriations are enough. I have not any complaint to offer on that score. It is because we have not officers enough to supply all the demands under the law. The law requires we shall inspect the Life-Saving Service, and that takes 13 officers right out of our service at one lump. Then there is my own position under the Treasury Department, which is authorized by law—that is, chief of the service—and that takes another, and that is 14. Then there is the engineer in chief of the service, which makes 15, and so on down, and I think the Secretary's report will show you we are 27 officers short of the requirements of law. We detail our force to other services and other duties rather than to those afloat.

Mr. ALLEN. You have got the requisite number of officers, but they are taken for some other duty?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes; that is right.

The CHAIRMAN. You can not have, under the law, but so many officers?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes; I think that section 2749 of the Revised Statutes fixes the number of officers for the service—a captain and 3 lieutenants and a chief and an assistant engineer to each steam vessel in the service.

The CHAIRMAN. If you had another vessel, the law permits new officers to man it?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Requires it.

Mr. MCRAE. I understood you to say a moment ago you have only enough to supply one lieutenant to each vessel.

Captain SHOEMAKER. I beg pardon. I said some vessels.

Mr. MCRAE. If the law permits it, why have you not got sufficient for the whole of them?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Because we have to take a lot of officers for shore duty—officers on duty in connection with the Life-Saving Service—and there are 13 taken right out of the list, and that depletes our list.

Mr. MOODY. The law is contradictory and does not permit you to fulfill its terms?

Captain SHOEMAKER. That is it. I have tried repeatedly to get it corrected, not before this committee, but before Congress generally.

Mr. MCRAE. Is it necessary to have three lieutenants on each vessel?

Captain SHOEMAKER. It is absolutely necessary to have four on some of them. It is indispensable. You can not get along without it. This takes no account of the sick—and revenue-cutter officers do get sick, the same as other people.

The CHAIRMAN. Your estimate would seem to have gone to another committee, and is "to purchase or build a suitable vessel for a revenue cutter of the first class for services in the waters of Porto Rico, and to outfit and equip the same, \$200,000." Now, if you buy a vessel you think you can do that for \$100,000?

Captain SHOEMAKER. I state there in the letter—I do not give the sum, but I state that it would be considerably less. I have told you what I thought would probably be the cost.

The CHAIRMAN. You seem to put in another matter aliunde, "to build or purchase a suitable vessel to take the place of the revenue cutter *Chase*, and to outfit and equip the same, \$70,000." That does not belong to the other committee, at all.

Captain SHOEMAKER. That does not belong to Porto Rico at all. This is the point, on page 2, at the bottom of Document No. 143:

To extend to and maintain a part of the Revenue-Cutter Service in the waters of Porto Rico for the fiscal year 1902, \$50,000.

The letter says further:

If the Revenue-Cutter Service is to be extended to Porto Rico, as contemplated above, the annual estimate for that service heretofore submitted for the fiscal year 1902 must be amended to include the following, and I request that it be done.

Mr. MOODY. You have submitted no draft of a bill which would extend this service to Porto Rican waters?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Oh, no. That could be done, I presume, by the insertion of that provision in this appropriation act. That is the shortest way, it seems to me, and that ought to cover it.

Mr. MCRAE. Who decided whether these laws are applicable there or not—the Attorney-General?

Captain SHOEMAKER. There is nothing decided that I know of. It is just simply a decision from the appropriation act itself. That is entirely confined to home waters and the operation of the service in its normal condition.

Mr. MCRAE. You take it for granted it does not; there has been no legal determination?

Captain SHOEMAKER. No; there has been no construction.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no necessity for extension of the service to the Philippines?

Captain SHOEMAKER. We have not been called upon, and I do not understand the customs and navigation laws of the United States are operative in the Philippines, as they are in Porto Rico.

The CHAIRMAN. I did not understand so either. I am not at all sure, when once the navigation laws and customs are spread over Porto Rico, but what the appropriation would be in order.

Mr. MCRAE. Is not the purpose of the Revenue-Cutter Service to enforce all the revenue laws?

Captain SHOEMAKER. That is one of its purposes, sir.

Mr. MCRAE. It seems to me the navigation laws would carry it then.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any facts additional to this document which you desire to state to us?

REVENUE CUTTER CHASE.

Captain SHOEMAKER. There is a fact right in there in regard to the revenue cutter *Chase*, and I want to say to you that the present one is rotten. I can not send her to sea, and I can not find a vessel in the service that can take her place. My purpose was to purchase a suitable vessel if I could and to—

The CHAIRMAN. But she is independent of Porto Rico?

Captain SHOEMAKER. Yes, that is outside; that belongs to the other bill, but I would like to impress that matter as strongly as I can this morning.

The CHAIRMAN. The *Chase* goes out, but inside of eighteen months there are two first-class revenue cutters, which will be entirely new?

Captain SHOEMAKER. I understand that; but the point is that none of these vessels are adapted to the purpose the *Chase* is.

The CHAIRMAN. What is she used for?

Captain SHOEMAKER. For the ordinary duties of a revenue cutter, besides being the practice ship for the education of our cadets, appointed under the law. We take the raw, green boys in, and we have to educate them. We have been doing it for about thirty years, and this old *Chase* has done the work for twenty-two years of that time, but she is now rotten and is not fit to go to sea, and I have asked for the very moderate sum of \$70,000 to put another one in her place. If there is any point about that that requires elucidation, I would like to have an opportunity to give it to you. It is a matter very essential to the efficiency and—

The CHAIRMAN. What two vessels would be relieved when these two new ones come in?

Captain SHOEMAKER. On the Great Lakes there will be a vessel relieved, and—

The CHAIRMAN. Are these for use on the lakes?

Captain SHOEMAKER. One of them is for use on the Great Lakes and the other one was designed for the Pacific coast. I have sent a vessel to the Pacific coast to take her place, and there may be one or two vessels sold when this new one is completed.

The CHAIRMAN. Those are parted with entirely. Are they in better condition than the *Chase*?

Captain SHOEMAKER. They are not fit for anything. They are very small wooden vessels and not adapted to this work at all in any sense. We have not got a vessel in the service which can take her place, even if we take her off, because she has got the accommodations. These vessels are prepared for accommodations for a given number of men—officers and crew. If you attempt to add 15 cadets there is no place to put them.

Mr. ALLEN. That is the number of cadets you carry?

Captain SHOEMAKER. That is the number we have now, and any future number depends upon the number of vacancies which are created by casualties, either by resignation, death, dismissals, or what not.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

STATEMENTS OF CAPT. WILLIAM M. MEREDITH, DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING, ACCOMPANIED BY MR. THOMAS J. SULLIVAN, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR.

Captain MEREDITH. I want to say, gentlemen, I have just taken hold of the Bureau, and I have brought Mr. Sullivan, my assistant, with me to help me a little in the explanation of the needs of this Bureau.

Mr. MOODY. The first paragraph is page 62, where you suggest some change of language. In the first place you suggest striking out "For labor and expenses in engraving and printing." What is your reason for that?

Mr. SULLIVAN. That is not suggested by us, sir. That must be some detail in the preparation of the bill.

Mr. MOODY. You have no desire to omit that?

Mr. SULLIVAN. No, sir.

Mr. MOODY. Those words should continue?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir; there would be no objection. I see no objection to its omission or to its going in as it has gone in for a great many years.

Mr. MOODY. The next is the omission of the proviso at the end:

Provided, That no portion of this sum shall be expended in printing United States notes or Treasury notes of larger denominations, etc.

Mr. SULLIVAN. We have always felt that the omission of that proviso would help us, because its insertion rather limits and ties us up in the use of the money. Heretofore the committee have felt that that was necessary.

Mr. MOODY. This was in this language in the last sundry civil act?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes; and it was employed so as to make it conform to the act approved March 14, 1900.

Mr. MOODY. It was not requested by you at the time?

Mr. SULLIVAN. No, sir.

Mr. MOODY. But was put in by the action of the committee?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir. That went back to Mr. Randall's time. It was inserted by Mr. Randall years ago.

Mr. ALLEN. It was some sort of a scheme about preventing getting too many large notes, and they wanted to limit it?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. That will now regulate itself?

Mr. SULLIVAN. The financial act of March 14, 1900, takes care of it, and it will regulate itself.

Mr. ALLEN. It is not necessary now?

Mr. SULLIVAN. No, sir; and it really hampers us because we have to look out and see we do not exceed the proportion of small notes redeemed.

Mr. MOODY. The estimate on this item is \$866,683. Have you had any deficiency this year?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir; we will have a deficiency this year. It will be less than the deficiency we had last year, however. We had a deficiency of \$155,000 last year.

Mr. MOODY. This is a matter of computation?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir; this is a mere matter of computation.

Mr. MOODY. For wages of plate printers, etc. The first suggestion is the insertion of the words "at \$1.50 per day each" after the words "printers' assistants." What is the reason for that?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Last year the Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing recommended that the printers' assistants should receive \$1.50 a day for the reason that they were performing a very laborious service, and it was considered that that was not too much for them.

Mr. MOODY. I know there was some controversy about that provision last year, and we struck it out. Can you recall what the claim was of those who opposed it?

Mr. SULLIVAN. It was \$1.25, and the committee had inserted that rate for a number of years, but last year they omitted the \$1.25 a day, which was a tacit approval of the recommendation of the Secretary and the Director of the Bureau, and the result was the Secretary fixed the pay of the assistants at \$1.50 a day, commencing July 1 last.

Mr. MOODY. Now, what was the objection urged to it?

Mr. SULLIVAN. I was not before the committee last year, and therefore I could not say.

Mr. MCRAE. Was it not because these plate printers had to pay it?

Mr. SULLIVAN. That was not a valid objection, for the reason that the rate paid to plate printers only included \$1.25; but it was intended to pay the 25 cents a day out of the appropriation made by Congress.

Mr. MCRAE. That is the reason we left it as it was. We wanted to leave the Department to settle it. Now, under the wages fixed by the Secretary this year, did it come out of the Government or out of the plate printers?

Mr. SULLIVAN. The \$1.25 came out of the plate printers and the 25 cents a day out of the appropriation.

Mr. MOODY. Now, if we strike out this language in italics, that same practice would continue?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. And if we put it in what would be the effect?

Mr. SULLIVAN. It would continue just the same as it is.

Mr. MOODY. It would make no difference if we strike it out or put it in?

Mr. MCRAE. The plate printers will continue to get what they have had heretofore, but it will be an increase of 25 cents a day to the girls?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes.

Mr. MOODY. How much work do you contemplate you will do in the coming fiscal year over that which you have done for the current fiscal year?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Taking the same class of sheets—in the estimate for last year we estimated 131,121,659 sheets—next year we estimate for 142,357,100 sheets.

Mr. MOODY. This increase of your estimate for appropriation is based upon your increased estimate of the amount of the work to be done?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. And is a matter of mere computation?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. That which you propose to strike out is exactly the same one we discussed in the preceding paragraph?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir; which you have just discussed.

Mr. MOODY. The next item is for engravers and printers' material, and other materials except distinctive paper, and for miscellaneous expenses. You propose the insertion of the words, in italics, "to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury." What is the reason for that?

Mr. SULLIVAN. That is also a matter of detail in preparing the bill, following the language in the previous act. We would of course desire, as all expenses are made under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, a provision in law that is actually the practice. It is well, I think, that it should go in.

The CHAIRMAN. Without that language you have heretofore expended this appropriation under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury?

Mr. SULLIVAN. This has always gone in.

Mr. MOODY. This language?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. It does not appear from this that it has gone in before.
Mr. SULLIVAN. Well, it ought to go in, I should say.

Mr. MOODY. If you have been following that practice without the use of this language, then it is unnecessary.

Mr. SULLIVAN. It is unnecessary; but as long as it has gone in with the other two items it ought to go in with this, and it would make it obligatory upon the officers of the Department to do it in that way, and I think that is right.

Mr. MOODY. The question would come, if we put this language in the bill might it not restore the difficulty again which required legislation some years ago? If you have got it working smoothly now I think maybe it would be unwise to change the language.

Mr. SULLIVAN. There is a possibility of that.

Mr. MOODY. You estimate \$295,000 plus for this appropriation against \$258,000 plus last year. Have you a deficiency?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir; we will have a deficiency.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this based upon the estimate of the actual amount of materials which you will require?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir; it is based upon the percentage of what we actually spent the last year.

Mr. MOODY. The percentage of increase?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Upon the percentage of increase in work.

Mr. ALLEN. I know you have had a considerable increase, but will that increase be kept up? I know under these new laws you have had an increase, but will that increase continue?

Mr. SULLIVAN. There is a regular natural increase in the work of the Bureau, and it has been going on for years.

Mr. MOODY. What is that increase in percentage, as you estimate it?

Mr. SULLIVAN. It is substantially 14.8 per cent increase.

Mr. MOODY. What will be the effect of the new proposed repeal of the revenue act upon your estimates?

Mr. SULLIVAN. As far as I have gone over it in the newspapers, it will have an effect to the extent of the addition of these proprietary stamps only.

Mr. MOODY. That is the only thing which it will take away from you?

Mr. SULLIVAN. That is all.

Mr. MOODY. How about the check stamps?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Those are documentary. I mean documentary and proprietary.

Mr. MOODY. Is not that a very considerable amount?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Not very much. Let me see how much. It is 6,500,000 sheets out of 142,000,000 sheets.

Mr. MOODY. Is that all that the proposed bill would relieve you from?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes; that is all.

Mr. MOODY. But your estimate for this and the preceding appropriation is made upon the theory of the continuance of the war-revenue act?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir; we base it on existing law.

Mr. MOODY. Of course it would be diminished according to the effect of that act?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir; it would take out to the extent of the documentary and proprietary stamps—those stamps which were added by the war-revenue act.

Mr. MOODY. When the war-revenue repeal bill passes the House, for instance, could you give us a revision of your estimate based upon the theory that the House bill will become law?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. Will you do that?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir. (See letter, p. 70.)

Mr. MOODY. You drop out the appropriation which was made last year for rent of building, now occupied by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, for storage and other purposes, \$60 a month?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir; because we expect the outbuildings provided by the last Congress will be finished by the 1st of July, and of course we will not need that outbuilding at all.

Mr. MOODY. The next provision is you drop out, for rent of office now occupied by the agent of the Post-Office Department, etc. Is that the same explanation?

Mr. SULLIVAN. No; the explanation in regard to that is that we consider that item does not properly belong to us. It ought to go into the post-office bill, and there has been a question as to whether that agent ought not to go into the Post-Office building, and we would like to be relieved of the thing entirely.

Mr. MOODY. You now pay rent of office for the agent?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir. Under a certain construction of the agreement between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster-General we have to furnish this officer with a room.

Mr. MOODY. This officer will continue at any event?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. But he will have to have an office either in the new building or somewhere else than where he is now?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. But if he keeps an office outside in some building this will have to be paid?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes.

Mr. MOODY. Your suggestion is that it does not belong with your items?

Mr. SULLIVAN. It does not belong to us. It gives us a good deal of bother and we would like to get rid of it.

Mr. MOODY. Where is the agent of the Post-Office Department now?

Mr. SULLIVAN. He is located in the National Union Insurance Company's building on F street, near Ninth.

Mr. MOODY. And you pay rent of \$50 a month?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes.

Mr. ALLEN. What are his duties

Mr. SULLIVAN. His duties are confined to the supervision of the manufacture of postage stamps in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Mr. MOODY. What does he do? Is it an ornamental office?

Mr. SULLIVAN. It is largely ornamental.

Mr. MOODY. Do you think the office is unnecessary?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes. The work that is done there could be consolidated in the stamp division of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General and of course done much more directly and expeditiously. Still, I do not want in any way to interfere with Mr. Greene, who is a very estimable gentleman.

Mr. MOODY. He is carried, of course, in the post-office bill?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. The office is created there?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. And the salary is fixed there?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir; and the salary is fixed there.

Mr. ALLEN. All you want about him is to turn him over to the Post-Office Department and let them have the whole business?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes.

Mr. MOODY. I take it the real underlying motive is that you feel that this an unnecessary office and you do not want to be responsible for it?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir; that is it. Now, if the committee pleases, on page 199 of the Book of Estimates there is an item which I would like to call attention to.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING BUREAU, BUILDINGS FOR.

Mr. MOODY. The first item is, for additional story to the building of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, \$75,000. In the Book of Estimates there is a note and a letter from the Secretary, which is supposed to give the reasons why this work should be done. Is there anything to be added to that note?

Mr. SULLIVAN. No; I just wanted to say a good word and appeal to the committee to grant that appropriation so that we could make those people comfortable. Captain Meredith knows the conditions there. He went over it four years ago.

Mr. MOODY. What are the conditions which make it desirable to add this additional story?

Mr. SULLIVAN. These men and women are right under an iron roof without ventilation of any kind except what they can get through a skylight in the roof.

Mr. MOODY. No side windows?

Mr. SULLIVAN. No side windows at all.

Mr. ALLEN. Another story you want?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes; so we can give them windows on the side, so as to give them light and ventilation.

Mr. MOODY. The floor is all right but you want to lift the roof a story to give them side ventilation?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes.

Mr. MOODY. What do they do in that story?

Mr. SULLIVAN. They change their clothing from the street clothing to the work clothing and wash themselves after the work is done and have their lavatory there.

Mr. MOODY. It is not equipped for working purposes?

Mr. SULLIVAN. No, sir; only for lavatory and dressing room. We have put in there a laundry, a lot of washing machines to wash the blankets that the printers use on the presses.

Mr. MOODY. And towels?

Mr. SULLIVAN. And towels also; yes.

Mr. MOODY. How about additional vaults? Have you anything to say additional to the letter?

Mr. SULLIVAN. I think the reasons for that are fully set forth in the letter. Then there is another item of paint, also.

Mr. MOODY. That is ornamentation, and perhaps preservation at the same time?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. Why can not you have that done, the small item of \$5,000, under the general appropriation of the Treasury for repairs to public buildings?

Mr. SULLIVAN. I think probably there might be some question raised as to using it for that purpose. About eight years ago this committee took this same action, and they consolidated it in a general item and put a line or two in there authorizing the use of the general money for that purpose. That was back about 1890 or 1891.

Mr. MOODY. Look on page 12 of the print, under the general item for repairs and preservation of public buildings—

Repairs and preservation of custom-houses, court-houses, and post-offices, marine hospitals, and quarantine stations, and other public buildings.

Certainly you come within that description?

Mr. SULLIVAN. The language of that covers it, but the estimates they have made do not cover it. They would say, right off, "We did not include in that estimate your building; therefore we have not got the money for it."

Mr. MOODY. The estimates for this appropriation are not of detail; they are in a lump sum?

Mr. SULLIVAN. But back of the lump sum they have, of course, certain data which they intend to work up to.

Mr. MOODY. Not so well defined but what \$5,000 could be taken out of it?

Mr. SULLIVAN. I would rather the committee put it in there, "including the Bureau of Engraving and Printing," or some such phrase that would make it conclusive, because I know the difficulty of getting those gentlemen to do a certain thing when you go to them.

Mr. MOODY. The difficulty would be, if the general language already includes this building and we include it and specify it, we give rise to doubt whether other buildings ought not to be included.

Mr. MEREDITH. I remember the trouble we had when we went to the Treasury Department in the way of improvements for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The chief clerk always has been against us.

Mr. ALLEN. They think you are right here where you can work Congress yourself, and they like to put what they get somewhere else?

Mr. SULLIVAN. That is about the size of it.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
December 18, 1900.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,

House of Representatives.

SIR: In compliance with the request of the subcommittee on the sundy civil appropriation bill when I was before it recently, relative to the items of appropriation for this Bureau for the fiscal year 1902, I have the honor to say that upon inquiry of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue it is learned that the bill (H. R. 12394) to reduce taxation will make the following reduction in the quantity of work proposed to be executed by this Bureau during that year:

	Sheets.
Special-tax stamps, miscellaneous	41,300
Proprietary stamps	2,500,000
Documentary stamps	3,392,400
Private-die stamps	100,000

The estimated cost of this work, divided among the several items of appropriations, is as follows:

Compensation of employees.....	\$25,195.70
Plate printing.....	22,540.80
Material and miscellaneous expenses.....	15,306.15
Total	63,042.65

This amount should, therefore, be deducted from the estimates submitted to Congress for these items, and the annual appropriation for this Bureau for the fiscal year be made accordingly.

Respectfully,

W. M. MEREDITH, Director.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY. *Deer,*

STATEMENT OF MR. O. H. TITTMANN, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

Mr. MOODY. What is the condition of the Philippine survey at the present time?

Mr. TITTMANN. We have only just sent over a party of men who will institute surveys under the general direction of one of our ablest assistants. They are just now due to arrive there. They will devote themselves energetically to the determination of the geographic positions, because cables have been laid by the Army, and they can make longitude and latitude determinations, which are very much needed all through the archipelago wherever the cable and telegraph lines reach along the coast; we are confined to the coast. Those points, having been determined in that way, will hereafter serve every survey made locally. Assume, for instance, that a vessel comes to anchor in one of the harbors and makes a local survey. The survey need only be connected with our astronomical position, and it will at once be properly related to the whole island. It is expected that our men will, simultaneously with the astronomical work, make surveys in harbors where work is most urgently needed. We have no ship there, but we expect them to hire small boats, organize parties, and do preliminary hydrographic work.

Mr. MOODY. That has not yet been begun at all?

Mr. TITTMANN. No; the men are only on the way. They have their instruments and are on the way.

Mr. MOODY. Do you know what the Navy has done up to the present time in the Philippines?

Mr. TITTMANN. In a general way only. They have made some reconnaissance surveys; nothing very accurate, nor anything very carefully related to the whole scheme of the islands. I think they have sent over a great many instruments, but they have not been able, of course, to do anything there looking toward the work of survey, because they have been very much engaged on other duties. I am speaking, however, without any very definite information, save in regard to results which have reached us. If any work has been done, it has been done very recently.

Mr. MOODY. Your proposition for the coming fiscal year would not involve the employment of any Coast Survey ships?

Mr. TITTMANN. For the coming year, possibly; but I am not asking for any appropriation for that, because I might do it in a different

way. I might send one of the ships from here if I find it convenient to do so.

Mr. MOODY. One of the Pacific coast ships?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir; the *Pathfinder*, in fact.

Mr. MOODY. That has been in Alaskan waters?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. I suppose there has been no communication with the Navy Department in regard to this controversy which has gone on?

Mr. TITTMANN. No; there has been none to my knowledge. The report of the Bureau of Equipment, which has been just published, outlines various enterprises—

Mr. MOODY. It recommends the continuation of the surveys of the Navy Department?

Mr. TITTMANN. Not in the form it was done last year. Last year, as you may recollect, the Secretary of the Navy directly recommended that the hydrographic work of the survey should be turned over to the Navy. I think there is nothing of that kind this year. The estimates, as far as I received them, indicate merely that they desire authority to purchase services and other articles—that is the way in which it is put—for lake and ocean surveys.

Mr. ALLEN. Do they propose to duplicate the work that this Coast Survey is doing, or how is it?

Mr. MOODY. I understand the Coast Survey has not yet done anything in the Philippines.

Mr. ALLEN. I understand, as far as the Philippines are concerned, but I am asking now about the general scheme. I understand that the proposition before was just to take this over to the Navy.

Mr. MOODY. The proposition was to give the Navy concurrent jurisdiction with the Coast Survey, with the hope, I suppose, that eventually it would all come into the hands and control of the Navy Department. That is your understanding?

Mr. TITTMANN. As I understood it, the proposition is like this: The Navy has found itself unable to do any surveying. I do not mean, of course, by that, they have not been able to run a line of soundings with great accuracy across the ocean—work of that kind they can do—but they found themselves unable to undertake a systematic survey without organizing a survey corps in the Navy. Our proposition is that we are the surveying corps of the Government for hydrographic and coast surveys. Their desire is to establish in the Navy a surveying corps, and they can not make these surveys unless they do that.

Mr. MOODY. Where would the division of work be?

Mr. TITTMANN. There would be no division of work. In the recommendation that a triangulation party be organized * * * "to complete the triangulation" before "the arrival of the vessel" the hydrographer, in his last annual report, recognizes this fact. Either one bureau or the other would go under. It will cease to be a civil establishment and be a military establishment. That is all. Of course, if Congress should say you shall confine yourself to the coasts of the United States proper, and the Navy shall confine itself to the Philippines, or whatever islands it may choose to designate, that would be a division, but that would also mean the establishment of a surveying corps under the Navy. Now, I am afraid I am going into the general question, which, perhaps, you do not wish me to do.

Mr. ALLEN. I want to get some idea of what sort of a proposition there is to absorb your Bureau. For instance, if you go on independently and make your surveys and they should go on, it would result, even if they had this survey corps, in a duplication of the surveys?

Mr. TITTMANN. I think it would, most assuredly.

Mr. MOODY. What is the condition of the work in Porto Rico at the present time?

Mr. TITTMANN. In Porto Rico we have made great progress. We have carried the work along the south coast and along the west coast north of Mayaguez—that is, the triangulation and the topography. We have changed the sequence of our work at the request of the Navy Department. They desired that we should make surveys in the vicinity of Culebra, because they wanted to use that region for their naval exercises. During last year we detached the *Blake* from the contemplated work on the western coast and sent her over there, and she carried on the surveys as long as she could. We are going to send down two sailing vessels. We have but one steamer on this coast that we can send to sea. You appropriated for another, and that is building now.

Mr. MOODY. I understand you are doing the work of hydrography and topography of the shore concurrently or in connection with each other?

Mr. TITTMANN. In connection with each other, because all the hydrography depends upon the work on the shore.

Mr. MOODY. And that is what the Navy can not do?

Mr. TITTMANN. I should like to answer that statement with a qualification. I think anybody who is properly trained can do any work, but I think that they can not do it unless, as I say, they organize a survey corps not subject to the exigencies of their regular service. Then they can do it, of course.

Mr. MOODY. That is, if we take the Coast Survey and transfer it bodily with its functions to the Navy Department, they can do the work just as well as anyone else can do it?

Mr. ALLEN. Or organize a similar one.

Mr. MOODY. But it is not practical to do it under the naval discipline and requirements in regard to the employment of seamen?

Mr. TITTMANN. I think that it may be said that the affirmative answer to that is found in the report of the Hydrographer of the Navy Department.

Mr. MOODY. How near completion—if there can be such a completion of the coast survey—are you in Porto Rico, or what proportion of the work have you done?

Mr. TITTMANN. There are a good many years of work there yet. We have done one-third of the topography and one-half of the triangulation and a comparatively small fraction of the hydrography.

Mr. MOODY. Is the Navy doing anything in Porto Rico?

Mr. TITTMANN. I think not, just now.

Mr. MOODY. Have they done anything since the acquisition of the island?

Mr. TITTMANN. They dispatched the *Vixen* to the eastern part of Porto Rico with instructions to make surveys there, but the *Vixen*, after spending a number of weeks, perhaps a month, there was recalled and sent off on other duties, so they practically accomplished nothing.

Mr. MOODY. Strictly on naval duties?

Mr. TITTMANN. She was sent away.

Mr. MOODY. She was sent away on strictly naval duties?

Mr. TITTMANN. I imagine so. I do not know for what reason she was detached, but they had just succeeded in getting up some signals on shore when she was ordered off.

Mr. MOODY. So they accomplished practically nothing?

Mr. TITTMANN. They accomplished practically nothing.

Mr. MOODY. Have they done anything else at Porto Rico except that?

Mr. TITTMANN. Nothing to my knowledge. The papers have recently stated that one of the vessels was to be sent to the Mona Passage for the purpose of making a survey there. That would be the passage between Porto Rico and Santo Domingo.

Mr. MOODY. That has not yet been done?

Mr. TITTMANN. As far as I know—but I do not know that officially; I know it only from the newspaper statements—that such an assignment has been made.

. Mr. MOODY. What have you done in Cuba?

Mr. TITTMANN. Nothing.

Mr. MOODY. Has the Navy done anything there?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes. The Navy has made numerous surveys on the north coast as well as on the south coast; at Santiago and on the north coast of Cuba.

Mr. MOODY. Have you ever had authority to go to Cuba under any appropriation?

Mr. TITTMANN. No, sir. That is, we construe that Cuba is not under the jurisdiction of the United States.

Mr. MOODY. You are not asking for any in this bill?

Mr. TITTMANN. No, sir.

Mr. MOODY. How has the Alaskan survey proceeded?

Mr. TITTMANN. The Alaskan survey is proceeding very well. The southeastern part of Alaska still has a great deal of work which must be done, and in Bering Sea we have had two ships this last summer. We have not finished the southern part, but we have finished Port Clarence, which is the main harbor in the Cape Nome district.

Mr. MOODY. What is the stage of progress of the essential part of the coast survey of Alaska?

Mr. TITTMANN. I can not tell you that in percentage, for the reason new conditions arise, new discoveries are made, and things which seem unimportant now become of immense importance.

The CHAIRMAN. There is a good deal of work?

Mr. TITTMANN. There is a great deal of work.

Mr. MOODY. When did that survey begin?

Mr. TITTMANN. Soon after the acquisition of Alaska.

Mr. MOODY. It has gone on continuously since?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, of course; with more or less vigor, depending upon the amount of the appropriation.

Mr. MOODY. Has the Navy ever done anything there?

Mr. TITTMANN. No; save in this wise. When naval officers go on a cruise they frequently obtain valuable results by making soundings in places, just as, for instance, the Fish Commission steamer *Albatross* does, and furnish us with those results, or have done so until recently, and we have embodied them in our charts.

Mr. MOODY. Then they have furnished you from time to time these disconnected but still valuable results of their surveys?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. And have ceased to do so since the controversy has arisen?

Mr. TITTMANN. Perhaps, inasmuch as, since the Spanish war came on, they have not had a vessel—

Mr. MOODY. Still, in fact, they have not done it.

Mr. TITTMANN. They have not done it.

Mr. MOODY. Have they made any attempt at organized work in Alaskan waters?

Mr. TITTMANN. Not any.

Mr. MOODY. You have nothing to do with the lakes?

Mr. TITTMANN. No.

Mr. MOODY. That is under the jurisdiction of the Army?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. In any of our other islands have you made any surveys?

Mr. TITTMANN. In the Hawaiian Islands; yes.

Mr. MOODY. What is the condition of work in the Hawaiian Islands?

Mr. TITTMANN. There is considerable work to be done there, but none of pressing necessity. We have fair surveys of the principal ports, but the work that has to be done there will be an examination of outlying dangers and tracing the shore line. The water is, as a rule, deep, and there are few outlying dangers, and none that can not be readily avoided.

Mr. MOODY. Was there any coast survey inaugurated by the Hawaiian government before the acquisition of those islands?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir; surveys were made under the direction of the Hawaiian government in various places. They were very fair, too.

Mr. MOODY. Have you utilized them?

Mr. TITTMANN. Oh, yes; we utilized them.

Mr. MOODY. Are you continuing work on the Hawaiian Islands?

Mr. TITTMANN. We shall do so, but we are not at work there just now.

Mr. MOODY. You have done substantial work there?

Mr. TITTMANN. Oh, yes; we have completed surveys of those regions for which there was immediate demand.

Mr. MOODY. And propose to continue it?

Mr. TITTMANN. We propose to continue it; yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. Has the Navy done anything there?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes; the Navy made surveys of Pearl Harbor before the acquisition of the Hawaiian Islands, and I think the Army has made some surveys there, too.

Mr. MOODY. Are the Army and Navy doing anything there now?

Mr. TITTMANN. No, sir; they are doing nothing there. Orders were issued to a vessel stationed there last year to make surveys while our vessel was over there, but they had no force adequate, and none was made.

Mr. MOODY. Are there any other islands in which you are operating, or have been?

Mr. TITTMANN. No, sir.

Mr. MOODY. In the island of Guam you have never undertaken any work?

Mr. TITTMANN. For the reason that the Navy has had a vessel on that station, and according to the report a board composed of army and naval officers was sent over there to make surveys in regard to the

harbor there as a coaling station, but I suppose that was stopped by the loss of the *Yosemite*.

Mr. MOODY. The rest of the appropriation you ask for is devoted entirely to the coast of the United States?

Mr. TITTMANN. Entirely. I would like, if you will permit me, to go back to the work on the Atlantic coast and say, according to the report of the Bureau of Equipment, surveys have been made by the *Dolphin* in Frenchmans Bay and in Narragansett Bay because the existing charts were not on a sufficiently large scale. I have sent for copies of the blue prints of those surveys in order to see to what extent they would better our charts.

Mr. MOODY. Those are resurveys?

Mr. TITTMANN. Probably for the purpose of examining special localities for coaling stations.

Mr. MOODY. Those are naval surveys?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir; in Narragansett Bay and Frenchmans Bay.

Mr. MOODY. Have they done any other coast work in the United States in the last fiscal year?

Mr. TITTMANN. The Navy? No, sir. I should except, perhaps, because I am not informed in regard to it, the possible soundings made at the Dry Tortugas, because they were there dredging, and they may have, after dredging, made local surveys of the locality. We have been called upon by the Navy Department to make very special and detailed surveys in the vicinity of the Dry Tortugas and Key West.

Mr. MOODY. That is owing to the change of the naval station there?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes; it is owing to that and to the increased importance of that locality. In fact, the great draft of vessels now require a method of surveying which was never used before. We must absolutely sweep the bottom of the sea in order to find whether there is any projecting danger. It is quite a different proposition from the former one.

Mr. MOODY. In regard to your first item, the general phraseology, you suggest, be in the language of the current law?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. Coming to the details, field expenses, you ask the same appropriation you had the last year?

Mr. TITTMANN. Exactly the same.

Mr. MOODY. Can there be any reduction in that?

Mr. TITTMANN. I think there should be none. I wish to say that these estimates, while they were prepared by me, were prepared under the direction of Dr. Pritchett. The calls on us for work in Alaska and elsewhere certainly render the appropriation necessary.

Mr. MOODY. Of course you can do just as much work as you get money?

Mr. TITTMANN. It is purely a matter of administration. If you should give me a million dollars for a special purpose, I could make an organization to do the work specially required.

The CHAIRMAN. For surveys and necessary resurveys on the Pacific coast, etc.—that would cover the Philippine Islands?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir; any work in the Pacific.

Mr. MOODY. You are proposing a continuation of the appropriation of last year?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. The same reasoning that applies to the last appropriation applies to this, that you could expend as much money as we gave you, but you think last year's appropriation is required?

Mr. TITTMANN. It is required; yes, sir; at least that.

Mr. MOODY. For continuing researches in physical hydrography relating to harbors and bars, etc., \$5,000, you have had for five or six years?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For offshore soundings and examination of reported dangers on the coasts of the United States, etc." You ask for the appropriation you have had for years?

Mr. TITTMANN. That is all that is asked for, yes.

Mr. MOODY. For continuing magnetic observations, etc., you ask \$50,000, which you had last year?

Mr. TITTMANN. The same appropriation; yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. The next appropriation is, For traveling expenses of officers and men of the Navy on duty, etc. As I understand it, you have no officers and men of the Navy now in the service?

Mr. TITTMANN. No, sir.

Mr. MOODY. Do you require this appropriation or any appropriation?

Mr. TITTMANN. We do not require the language, but we do require the appropriation.

Mr. MOODY. For other purposes?

Mr. TITTMANN. That is, we are called upon for so many special surveys. We have to make a great many where we are called upon by the Light-House Board, etc.

Mr. MOODY. Could not you make that out of your general appropriation?

Mr. TITTMANN. Well, you see this is in a measure a contingency and we could not well do it. You say we have the Atlantic coast and the Pacific coast, and if we should be called upon, let us say by the Secretary of State, to make a diversion into the boundary of Alaska, which would come within this, I should have no hesitation in saying we could go and do it, because it is "other proper authority." It is a small appropriation, but very important to us on that account.

Mr. MOODY. Still you could do it under the other appropriation?

Mr. TITTMANN. No; I think not.

Mr. MOODY. Why not? For surveys and resurveys of the coast of Alaska, for instance, to use that specific illustration.

Mr. TITTMANN. Because, while we might construe that to be sufficient, the Comptroller and Auditor would not. The Comptroller and Auditor would say that we were strictly confined to the coasts.

Mr. MOODY. The special survey you might be required to make might not be distinctly a coast survey?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes.

Mr. MOODY. Would you suggest striking out the language, "Expenses of officers and men of the Navy," or leaving it there? The law still continues by which they are required to be detailed to your service?

Mr. TITTMANN. The law is still on the statute book, unless the recent legislation of Congress has superseded it. If the old law appropriating for men in the Navy is superseded, the words might well be stricken out.

Mr. MOODY. If officers should be detailed to your service, which

is not likely in the coming year, you would have no appropriation from which you could pay their traveling expenses?

Mr. TITTMANN. No, sir. That is really why we have retained its present phraseology.

Mr. MOODY. Is the next item of \$4,000, "For objects not hereinbefore named that may be deemed urgent," etc., required?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. Do you expend it?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. There is no change in the amount of your estimate this year over the appropriations of last year?

Mr. TITTMANN. Not in that part; there are changes further on.

Mr. MOODY. I suppose what has been said in regard to some of the other appropriations applies to these—you can apply as much money as we give you, but you cut the garment according to the cloth, and a continuation of last year's appropriation seems to be desirable in the interest of the service?

Mr. TITTMANN. I am most anxious that I should have no less than that. Will you permit me to ask whether you have a letter before you from the Secretary of the Treasury which proposes the insertion of a clause after the word "provided" on page 70?

The CHAIRMAN (reading):

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY,
Washington, D. C., November 21, 1900.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: Owing to the legal difficulties which have arisen in the transfer of clothing and small stores from the Navy Department to the Coast and Geodetic Survey, it has become necessary to ask for special authorization from Congress to obviate for the future the difficulties which have arisen, and to provide for the proper conduct of the business involved I have the honor to recommend that the following clause, to wit, "And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to purchase, from the appropriation for the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, clothing and small stores for the enlisted men, and food supplies for field parties working in remote localities, such clothing, small stores, and food supplies to be sold to the employees of said Survey and the appropriation reimbursed," be inserted in the sundry civil bill, making provision for the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and that this clause be inserted immediately after the following provision, which already occurs in the bill: "*Provided*, That 10 per cent of the foregoing amounts shall be available interchangeably for expenditure on the objects named; but no more than 10 per cent shall be added to any one item of appropriation."

Respectfully,

HENRY S. PRITCHETT,
Superintendent.

Will you state the reasons for that?

Mr. TITTMANN. If you will permit me, I will also state that the wording ought to be slightly modified. Before the word "clothing" the word "provisions" ought to be inserted, and after the word "such," in the last clause, the word "provisions" should occur again so that the clause would read:

And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to purchase, from the appropriation for the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, provisions, clothing and small stores for the enlisted men, and food supplies for field parties working in remote localities, such provisions, clothing, small stores, and food supplies to be sold to the employees of said Survey and the appropriation reimbursed.

Mr. MOODY. Now, state the exigency which compelled you to ask for that provision.

Mr. TITTMANN. It is not really new legislation. The vessels of the Coast Survey, as you know, were formerly manned by men of the Navy. The Navy has the privilege of furnishing clothing and small

stores and reimbursing the appropriation in the way which is outlined here. The Revenue-Cutter Service has the same privilege, but while the men were turned over to us that law applies only to the Navy and does not apply to us. It, therefore, merely permits us to do again what we have heretofore done under the law which applies to the Navy Department.

Mr. MOODY. Let me understand. When you had the men of the Navy detailed to you, under the provisions of law they had the right to purchase these stores, clothing, etc., from the naval appropriation, or did they have the right to purchase from your appropriation?

Mr. TITTMANN. I am not sure as to that, but at any rate the provision was made; whether it was made from the navy appropriation or ours I do not know, but the law was such that we were unable to make those purchases and supply our men with these things. The Revenue-Cutter Service has the same privilege. The circumstances are now that while we man our ships and send them to Alaska we can not buy provisions for the men or uniform the men under the ruling of the Comptroller.

Mr. MOODY. You want to keep a little shop just as you used to when you had the navy men in your service?

Mr. TITTMANN. We want to do the same thing we have been doing heretofore.

Mr. MOODY. And you can not do it?

Mr. TITTMANN. No.

Mr. MOODY. You now, instead of having navy enlisted men, have enlisted men in the Coast Survey, and you want to continue the same practice?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir; exactly.

Mr. MOODY. Repairs and maintenance of vessels, etc. You ask the same appropriation?

Mr. TITTMANN. We ask the same appropriation.

Mr. MOODY. And you ask a change of language by inserting "to remain available until expended?"

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. That has been asked for several times and passed over by the committee heretofore?

Mr. TITTMANN. I am not positive as to that. I should like to say that the sole object of that is this: Our appropriation now for these vessels is very small. Surveying vessels must take exceptional risks and we must always keep a certain balance on hand for any emergency. Our vessels hunt rocks, and if we strike one and we have no appropriation for repairs, we are helpless; so we always try to hold a little money until the end of the season, toward June, and that money is no longer available unless it remains available until expended.

Mr. MOODY. But just as soon as it ceases to be available the new appropriation comes in?

Mr. TITTMANN. That is very true, but if we know that this remains available until expended we will be able to appropriate the sums to much greater advantage, and it is in the interest of economy.

Mr. MOODY. The steamer *Bache*—has she been completed?

Mr. TITTMANN. No; she is only just now building; her keel has just been laid.

Mr. MOODY. You ask for a new boiler for the steamer *Gedney*. For alteration and repairs to her machinery, \$8,000?

Mr. TITTMANN. She is a small composite steamer on the west coast and, like nearly all our vessels, an old vessel, which has been recently overhauled, and while we repaired her boilers only last year—the boilers were built in 1885—the naval constructor, as well as the engineer and inspector, told us the boilers were not fit. She is in exactly the same condition that the *Patterson* was last year. You appropriated money for the *Patterson's* boilers, and I would like to say that on the trip down from Alaska this year the *Patterson* encountered a hurricane and stood it for a while and then had to run under sail because the boilers gave out.

Mr. MOODY. That is, the old boilers gave out?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir; the new boilers will now be installed. The *Gedney* is in exactly the same condition. The boilers are worn-out; they were repaired last year, but they are bad again, and we can do nothing but put in new boilers.

Mr. MOODY. You had an appropriation last year for a small steamer of \$20,000?

Mr. TITTMANN. That is for the purchase of one small steamer. We found we were unable to accept the bids that were presented to us, and we are now trying to change the model so as to bring it within the \$20,000.

Mr. MOODY. My question led up to this, how valuable is the *Gedney*?

Mr. TITTMANN. She is now in very good shape. They tell me she will last fifteen years longer.

Mr. MOODY. Eight thousand dollars would not be a disproportionate amount to expend on repairs?

Mr. TITTMANN. Not at all.

Mr. MOODY. Roughly speaking, what did she cost altogether?

Mr. TITTMANN. I should think \$60,000.

Mr. MOODY. We come to the item of officers and men, vessels, Coast Survey. You make the same estimate that you had last year?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir; in the same form.

Mr. MOODY. Did you expend the whole of that appropriation last year?

Mr. TITTMANN. I am unable to say. I inquired into that before coming before you, but owing to delay in making the transfers—that is, the amount of money we have to reimburse to the Navy—and the fact that our vessels were in Alaskan waters I am unable to say just what it amounts to. I feel very anxious about it, because I thought perhaps it might not suffice, but we have ordered a reduction in crews of vessels being overhauled.

Mr. MOODY. You expect to expend it?

Mr. TITTMANN. Oh, yes; we will expend it.

Mr. MOODY. These men provided for by this provision are men to take the place of detailed men of the Navy, enlisted men?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. How do they compare in efficiency with the men of the Navy?

Mr. TITTMANN. The men in this first paragraph are largely the same men we had before. After the legislation they were given the choice of remaining with us or going to the Navy. Most of them preferred to remain in the Survey.

Mr. MOODY. "All necessary employees." Does that include crews?

Mr. TITTMANN. That includes crews, but we have also under this appropriation captains' clerks and deck officers. I am not sure about whether they call them deck officers or watch officers.

Mr. MOODY. Then I understand this particular item is to provide for the same men you had when you had enlisted men detailed to you?

Mr. TITTMANN. Practically the same.

Mr. MOODY. The next is pay and subsistence of professional seamen, which was new last year.

Mr. TITTMANN. It was not new. You gave us that before you gave us the other.

Mr. MOODY. I understand when the Navy gave you notice that they could no longer detail enlisted men to your service that the men who were already in your service detailed from the Navy continued there and would not go back to the Navy?

Mr. TITTMANN. Pardon me, I think you misunderstand me. The Navy did not give us notice that they could not supply men. I believe they gave us notice that they could not supply officers. The officers were all withdrawn. Then a provision was made by Congress which appears in the paragraph next to the one you were just considering.

Mr. MOODY. That is, "for pay and subsistence of professional seamen serving as executive officers and mates?"

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. When did that begin—in the last bill or two years ago?

Mr. TITTMANN. I think two years ago; yes, two years ago.

Mr. MOODY. What has been your experience since your changed relations with the Navy have occurred in regard to insubordination or otherwise; the discipline generally?

Mr. TITTMANN. I think the discipline on our ships has been very excellent. I think we have had no trouble whatever. We can control the men. We have the power of discharge, but the general policy of our people is not to hold the men who are unwilling to serve, but to get rid of them. Under the old arrangement there was more formality.

Mr. MOODY. You have the same power over your seamen a merchant vessel has and no other?

Mr. TITTMANN. No other.

Mr. MOODY. But not the power you had when the crew consisted of enlisted men of the Navy and the officers were officers of the Navy?

Mr. TITTMANN. Not the same, but ample power. When the officers were withdrawn civilians commanded naval men, and the question was raised in the office as to whether civilians had any authority on board ship over men who were enlisted in the Navy.

Mr. MOODY. What was the practical result of the raising of those questions?

Mr. TITTMANN. We continued to enforce discipline.

Mr. MOODY. Naval discipline or merchant-marine discipline?

Mr. TITTMANN. Of course largely naval discipline, but not naval routine; but we had no gun drills, as we were surveying ships.

Mr. MOODY. Did you have any practical difficulty at that stage?

Mr. TITTMANN. No; difficulties arose with regard to the shipping of men for the long naval term. I should say I am less familiar with that particular part of the work than perhaps I should be. An officer could enlist men, but he could not administer the oath.

Mr. MOODY. The enlistment would be in the Navy?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes.

Mr. MOODY. Now, last year this appropriation for your crew went into this bill for the first time?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes.

Mr. MOODY. Did it make any change in the discipline?

Mr. TITTMANN. It of course gave the captains of the ships, our civil officers, very much greater power, because, as I say, they could preserve discipline by weeding out objectionable people and taking only the men they wanted. It has been a very great advantage in that way.

Mr. MOODY. So now the change has been completely made and the ship is a civilian ship, so to speak, and your discipline is beyond question?

Mr. TITTMANN. It is beyond question.

Mr. MOODY. You have no trouble whatever?

Mr. TITTMANN. We have no trouble.

Mr. MOODY. Can you tell us something about the comparative cost of manning and operating your vessels under the new system of professional seamen, enlisting men in your service for crews, with the cost when naval officers were in command and the enlisted men of the navy constituted your crews?

Mr. TITTMANN. No; I think it is too early to make any accurate statement, and I should not like to make any conjecture. I will say this, that we are very much better able to meet emergencies. Take last season, when vessels were about ready to go to Alaska, there was an enormous demand at Seattle and San Francisco for seamen. It was so great that the revenue cutters could hardly get men, and we could, under the present arrangement, pay men more for the time being, and when the vessels came back we discharged the greater part of the crews. Now, just how that will average up is a matter it is too early, I think, to answer.

Mr. MOODY. In the one case, while the cost was increased by the conditions on the Western coast, the general system of cost has decreased by the elasticity by which the crew could be discharged when the service is done?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes.

Mr. MOODY. Do you think in the near future you will be in a condition to give us any comparative judgment of the cost of the two systems?

Mr. TITTMANN. I think we ought to let at least a year elapse before we can give you actual figures?

Mr. MOODY. Have you any judgment?

Mr. TITTMANN. My impression is it is the most advantageous method and the cheapest.

Mr. MOODY. That is as far as you can go at this time, or before next year's hearings?

Mr. TITTMANN. I think so.

Mr. MOODY. To which class of seamen did you pay the most, to the enlisted seamen of the Navy or the men hired in your service?

Mr. TITTMANN. I rather think to the men hired in our service.

Mr. MOODY. In what proportion?

Mr. TITTMANN. I can not answer that.

Mr. MOODY. The saving, then, comes from the fact that instead of hiring and paying them by the year you hire and pay them for the period during which you need their services?

Mr. TITTMANN. That is what we strive to do—to reduce the crews as soon as the vessel comes off work to the smallest number possible.

Mr. MOODY. Taking into account all the force, some of them working one way and some the other, it is your present impression the civilian system is the most economical?

Mr. TITTMANN. Decidedly so.

Mr. MOODY. The salaries you propose no change in, and you propose no addition in the survey duties of the subordinate force?

Mr. TITTMANN. You are speaking now of what?

Mr. MOODY. The item which begins on page 72 and ends on the middle of page 73.

Mr. TITTMANN. Up to that there is no change proposed except the one to which reference was made, when I first sat down, in the letter of Secretary Gage.

The CHAIRMAN. Pay of office force. What is the necessity of the increase of two, at \$1,800 each?

Mr. TITTMANN. The necessity is very great, Mr. Chairman. We are and have been for some time sailing very close to the wind in every division. We have a great deal to do and have not anybody to spare, and if one man is absent or sick the work falls behind. We are keeping up, but it is exceedingly difficult to do it. And we have so many more calls on us now that we have a great deal to do, and we need these men very much.

The CHAIRMAN. What you want, really, is two clerks of class 4. Then you want a change of from one to three computers on the top of page 75?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you ask for one at \$1,400 and one more at \$1,200?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Office expenses you submit the same language?

Mr. TITTMANN. With a request for an increase. There is an item of painting, plumbing, and miscellaneous repairs.

The CHAIRMAN. Why is that? It seems to me the general appropriation would cover this.

Mr. TITTMANN. What general appropriation?

The CHAIRMAN. For care and preservation of public buildings.

Mr. TITTMANN. You mean under the item of office expenses we have here?

Mr. MOODY. The general Treasury appropriation.

Mr. TITTMANN. We have never gotten anything out of that, because it is mentioned in these office expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. If "repairs" was dropped out you would be cared for just as the other public buildings are?

Mr. TITTMANN. I do not know whether we would or not. I know this, that we need instruments and we need so many things—

The CHAIRMAN. Repairs are not instruments?

Mr. TITTMANN. No, sir; but I mean we can not use any of the \$32,000. We have 70 rooms in that building that ought to be white-washed and painted.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand; but if we drop the word "repairs" then there will be no reason why the general appropriation for care and preservation of public buildings would not be applicable to this public building as well as it is to all others?

Mr. TITTMANN. I should think that is true, save—

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me that is the better way.

Mr. TITTMANN. There is only this difficulty—the question of how that word "repairs" is to be construed.

Mr. MOODY. If it went out altogether?

Mr. TITTMANN. It does not say here "repairs to buildings," so I am not quite sure what construction they would put upon it—whether they would not say, "Now the word 'repairs' is out, we will not let you repair your wagon or office furniture, or what not." Those are difficulties we encounter in the most unexpected way.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything else?

Mr. TITTMANN. Nothing, sir.

UNDER SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

STATEMENT OF MR. S. P. Langley, SECRETARY OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, ACCCOMPANIED BY MR. RICHARD RATHBUN, ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item is on page 79, international exchanges. You had \$24,000 and you estimate \$24,000?

Mr. Langley. I told the committee two years ago that I would get on with that for two or three years.

AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is American ethnology.

Mr. Langley. I am asking for \$10,000 more in connection with that item on account of our new possessions—the Philippines and Hawaii. Whether it is worth while to acquire a knowledge of the natives of those islands is a question for the committee to determine; but if you wish anything of that kind this is the channel through which to do it, and we are ready to do it.

The CHAIRMAN. Don't you think we had better suppress the insurrection in the Philippines first? In other words, don't you think it would be well for us to await the action of Congress in connection with those islands?

Mr. Langley. No doubt, from the scientific point of view; but this is not a purely scientific matter. The object of it is to describe the people, ascertain their habits and customs in war and peace, and their general condition. This inquiry, then, I think is pertinent to the occasion, and may not be without utility for Congress in its dealings with the people.

The CHAIRMAN. Our people are over there now finding out what kind of weapons they use.

ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is the Astrophysical Observatory.

Mr. Langley. I ask for \$15,000, having in mind the appointment of additional assistants. I had hoped to be able to provide the right man, but now he is gone. I would still be glad to have the \$15,000 estimate allowed, but I can get through with \$12,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The man you anticipated getting is no longer to be had?

Mr. Langley. No.

The CHAIRMAN. The estimate was made with that in view?

Mr. Langley. Not solely. If we could get the \$15,000 we would undertake to spend it judiciously; but I thought it was better to tell the committee what we were proposing to do, because I know that the committee looks with special care into anything requiring an appropriation for salaries.

NATIONAL MUSEUM.

The CHAIRMAN. For the National Museum you ask an increase from \$17,500 to \$20,000 on furniture and fixtures?

Mr. Langley. I shall have to ask the committee to please give me that. That is absolutely needed.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you going to get more people?

Mr. Langley. No; only literal "furniture and fixtures," and our estimate is a very inadequate one. We have been through the furniture question anew since the estimate, and have found that we ought to have asked for something very much more than that amount, and we must ask for it next year. This additional \$2,500 will by no means meet our present need, but it is indispensable now for some pressing wants. I can hardly go into minute details.

The CHAIRMAN. You had \$2,500 for furnishing new lecture room, including salaries, and so forth. Is that all done?

Mr. Langley. That is being done.

The CHAIRMAN. It was enough?

Mr. Langley. I think we can get through with that.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you are over that burden. That is paid out of the \$17,500?

Mr. Langley. Yes; but we have made a very careful examination of our cases and we find that something like \$40,000 would be called for if we were to supply the deficiencies which our examination reveals. Some of our cases are falling to pieces and the collections are being destroyed. We have not money to meet our immediate necessities, and, as I say, must call for much more next year.

The CHAIRMAN. Expenses of heating, lighting, and so on.

Mr. Langley. If you please, we are literally cold. We have not coal enough to burn. I told you last year that we should want \$1,000 more unless we had a mild winter, and fortunately we did have such an one. Coal, however, is now \$1 higher, and we burn nearly 1,000 tons, with the old boilers, so I must ask you for quite \$2,000 additional on that account.

The CHAIRMAN. The language for the current year was, "including \$3,500 for electrical installation." Now you submit \$5,000 for installation.

Mr. Langley. That did not go to installation, but it was used in mains.

The CHAIRMAN. You expended the \$3,500?

Mr. Langley. I think it is now being spent, but I would like to ask Mr. Rathbun.

Mr. RATHBUN. The \$3,500 last year is being spent as requested—for putting in mains and making connections with the offices, storerooms,

and certain dark places in the exhibition halls. It is intended with this \$5,000, if possible, to complete the installation with a cheap or simple system of wiring and fixtures.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you get your electrical current?

Mr. RATHBUN. From the city plant.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you have to pay per thousand watt hours?

Mr. RATHBUN. I can not give you the figures, but we are getting it at a very low price, upon estimates given to the Treasury Department.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose from 6 to 10 cents per thousand watt hours?

Mr. RATHBUN. I could not tell. The arrangement is a cheaper one than could be made now, because it is an old contract.

The CHAIRMAN. I have no doubt you could contract with the city plant for your light supply of electricity cheaper than you could build a plant, get dynamos, and run your current in, situated as your buildings are, and I suppose you will do somewhat as it is now done in the Treasury?

Mr. RATHBUN. I think we are paying less. No plant is included in this. It is simply wiring.

The CHAIRMAN. The \$3,500 was used for what?

Mr. RATHBUN. For mains and for connecting them with offices, laboratories, storerooms, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me \$3,500 ought to pay for all the fixtures. Will this furnish installation?

Mr. RATHBUN. It is the copper used in the wiring which is expensive.

The CHAIRMAN. The copper is used only for wiring, and that is not as expensive as it would be if you had to put in copper conduits.

Mr. LANGLEY. I have a little doubt in my mind as to whether Mr. Rathbun has represented this thoroughly enough, because I hardly feel sure we can get through with that amount of money.

Mr. RATHBUN. We have drawn plans, including the placing of lamps, on that simple basis, in accordance with an estimate received from the electric-light company.

Mr. MOODY. How does this increased estimate for heating, then, come about?

Mr. LANGLEY. I have just said that we must have at least \$2,000 more for coal, and we were compelled to add certain connections. We have been obliged to turn our money into coal to keep warm, and could not use it for the insufficient pipe connections. I am informed now that a considerable amount of money must be spent in making these connections, besides what is estimated for electric plant and current.

Mr. MOODY. Part of it is for plant?

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes; as I have said, part of it is for plant.

The CHAIRMAN. For removing old boilers from the National Museum, \$12,500.

Mr. LANGLEY. I must ask you to give us that \$12,500. I have spoken of that for two or three years. Those boilers have been in service for about twenty years and can not go through another; they are used up.

The CHAIRMAN. You must have that? Are those boilers used for heating?

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes. I have here a note from the inspector of steam boilers, and I am informed by the inspector that the two steam boilers in the Smithsonian are in good condition, but that those in the National

Museum are in bad condition. The inspector says that he would not guarantee a single tube in those boilers, and that they are a menace and source of danger.

The CHAIRMAN. You have two sets of boilers—one at the National Museum and one for the Smithsonian proper?

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes. We have two in the Smithsonian proper in good condition, and four in the Museum which must be replaced.

The CHAIRMAN. You have boilers for heating in connection with the Smithsonian building and also in connection with the Museum. Have you capacity to heat the Smithsonian and run it to the Museum?

Mr. LANGLEY. No. There are now two relatively good boilers in the Smithsonian and four altogether bad ones in the Museum—six in all—and the two can only do their own work.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the capacity of those boilers in the Smithsonian?

Mr. LANGLEY. They are good large boilers. Perhaps Mr. Rathbun knows their capacity better than I do.

Mr. RATHBUN. I know that the two boilers in the Smithsonian building will heat nothing more than that building during cold weather. In the National Museum building the boilers are used in pairs, when the weather is not too cold. It was contemplated, in making this change, to run a connection through an underground passage from one building to another, so that one set of boilers could be made to do instead of two—at least in moderate weather.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got plenty of room in the Smithsonian building to put in more boilers?

Mr. LANGLEY. No; we have no room for more.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you plenty of room in the National Museum to put them? Which has the larger boiler space—the Smithsonian or the National Musuem?

Mr. LANGLEY. I should say that the Smithsonian has perhaps the larger, but it is crowded to the limit, and there is no room to enlarge further. The National Museum has inconvenient quarters in the basement, but they can be made to serve.

The CHAIRMAN. How large is the Museum boiler room in feet, roughly estimated?

Mr. RATHBUN. The room is perhaps 25 feet square.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do you store your coal?

Mr. RATHBUN. In an areaway, which runs under the street in the Museum building.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would look into this matter with some expert, with the view of writing the committee a letter and stating to us whether or not it is entirely feasible to get those boilers of size sufficient to generate steam to heat both those buildings. It seems to me, and I can not have much doubt about it, because in the central plants in cities—I know in my own city, for instance—they will run mains 2 or 3 miles with comparatively small boilers; that is, compared with those you ask for. They will heat buildings and residences galore, so that I think that if you could connect a main from the main building to the other one you could generate enough steam in one building to heat both without any trouble at all, and you would thereby get rid of the trouble and expenditure of moving coal and employing a fireman.

Mr. LANGLEY. I will send you such an expert opinion; but if I, not an expert, should express an opinion I should say that it seems to me that the difficulty does not lie in our providing boilers, but in a place in which to put them. The Museum building will perhaps hold them, but the Smithsonian building is crowded beyond description.

The CHAIRMAN. Crowded with what; storage?

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes; for instance, next to these engines is the exchange department and the storage room for its cases. If we occupy that with boiler space we shall be compelled to have more room.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you not have more boiler space when you move out the old boilers? I have got an impression that there is no economy in having two plants there. Give us an expert opinion on that.

Mr. LANGLEY. I will do so.

The CHAIRMAN. Twelve thousand five hundred dollars will put in two water-tube boilers with 400-horsepower capacity, and that would heat the National Museum building, the Smithsonian building, and twice as much more.

Mr. LANGLEY. We shall obtain the best expert opinion we can upon it. (See p. 299.)

The CHAIRMAN. You submit for preservation of collections the current law, \$180,000. Will you require the whole of it?

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes; undoubtedly.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for the purchase of specimens to supply deficiencies, and so forth.

Mr. LANGLEY. That \$10,000 represents everything which we can use for purchases for the National Museum. Our European competitors, even those of the secondary museums, like that at Dresden, will spend ten dollars where we spend one. We must now go to the cities of Europe to find our North American specimens. If you could give us something more on that it would be money well spent.

The CHAIRMAN. When specimens naturally come in all the while are you not confronted with the question of the want of room to hold them? I have an impression that you have no place to put them.

Mr. LANGLEY. These specimens are such things as can only be obtained now. They have disappeared rapidly, until now we have to pay large prices for what was almost valueless a few years ago. It may be true that we have hardly room to hold the chaotic inflow of things which come from all quarters, and yet it is indispensable, if this is to be arranged in any kind of useful order, that we should fill the gaps in collections. I have already illustrated that by supposing that a library was made up of books of every kind tumbled into it, here a broken set and there a score of different encyclopedias, all incomplete. The first and indispensable thing would be the power of purchasing what could not come by gift, and of supplying, so to speak, the gaps in our encyclopedias.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is for books—current law, \$2,000. This item is for repairs to buildings, and so forth.

Mr. LANGLEY. In regard to repairs, I want to say that every portion of that appropriation will be spent on the most pressing repairs, with one exception. This, though a small item, I speak of now, because I should like the committee to understand and, I hope, approve the object. I want to take \$2,000 of this money and spend it in fitting a room at the Institution where everything is prepared for the public compreh-

hension without the Greek and Latin labels, which are intended for the specialists. It is a room which will be of interest to both old and young, but in it everything is made to appeal especially to the child. If this appropriation be given, \$2,000 will go in that way.

The CHAIRMAN. You strike out the words "repairs of roof?"

Mr. RATHBUN. The repairs to the roof are under way, and will be completed as far as possible out of the current appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the cost of repairing the roof?

Mr. RATHBUN. I can not tell exactly. We are doing it with our own men.

Mr. LANGLEY. The repairs include sewers, which are in such a bad condition that the sewerage backs up and rises in the pipes to such an extent that the water pours over into the lower rooms.

The CHAIRMAN. Construction of galleries, northwest range, National Museum building, \$2,500.

Mr. LANGLEY. I am going to ask for \$2,500 more for another gallery, making \$5,000. Part of that will be used for the library, which is in worse condition than the old Congressional Library used to be, and that is saying a great deal. This gallery for which \$2,500 is asked is necessary for the library. Since that estimate was made, however, I have had such representations from the curator of anthropology that I wish to be allowed to put in that increase. If necessary I will make an estimate through the Treasury Department. Five thousand dollars is then asked for galleries for the Museum building. (See p. 300.)

The CHAIRMAN. I had supposed that you had all the galleries there you could possibly get in.

Mr. LANGLEY. We have in one sense, but the building must have these, and must suffer from its crowded condition, though the galleries will to some extent shade the collections below.

The CHAIRMAN. I have an impression that nothing ought to be done in that line, because the time is rapidly approaching when you must have a new building.

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes; but I hope you will give us this now.

The CHAIRMAN. For rent of workshops, \$4,040. That is the same, and it just pays your rent?

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes, it just pays the rent. Mr. Rathbun calls my attention to a paragraph. A year ago a building was constructed alongside one of the older workshops for use by the American Exposition, and this building is now occupied by collections. The rent asked for it is only \$360 annually, and we request that the amount of the appropriation be increased by that sum.

The CHAIRMAN. You say you need this. Is the rent reasonable?

Mr. RATHBUN. The rent, I think, is low. I do not see how we can do without it.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is the National Zoo.

Mr. LANGLEY. You gave us \$97,000 last year, which you will remember included a bridge. I represented to you that, in my opinion, the most urgent thing was some way of getting the Alaskan animals before they disappeared, and next that to renew the fence about the park. I bring that up now, for we must have a fence in order to keep out the marauding dogs and other animals, as well as to keep our wild animals in. The present wooden fence was put in ten years ago with the

expectation that it would last four or five years, until Congress provided a permanent, good fence. It has actually been in use nearly ten years and it is now worn out. I went out and personally looked over every panel of that fence in its length of 2 miles and found one-third of it practically gone. I then said last year that \$9,000 was needed to put in a new one, but since then the water in an affluent of Rock Creek has undermined it on the east side near the Klingle road, and a retaining wall will cost at least \$1,000 more. I then ask you to give \$10,000 for that fence and its accessories; but in addition to that there are gates, to which you may assign any sum you please. I asked last year for \$11,000 for the five gates.

Mr. ALLEN. A fence is needed to keep in the animals?

Mr. Langley. Yes; but especially to keep marauding dogs out. I suppose I may say that there is hardly a dog in the District of Columbia whose natural instinct does not prompt him to go into that park at night and attack the deer and other animals. These animals may be in internal inclosures, but they have been known to die by half a dozen at a time from dashing themselves against the fence in their efforts to escape and from fright. The dogs go there, and while they can not get at the deer to hurt them, the deer do not know that, and they dash themselves to death against the walls.

Mr. ALLEN. How do you propose to keep the dogs out if you have a fence? Will you have guards?

Mr. Langley. We will have a fence of a particular construction. It is called the Page fence; it is of elastic wire, and will stand the charge of a buffalo, while close enough to keep a rabbit from the park. We asked last year for \$11,000 for five gates. These gates will require a certain amount of ornamental finish.

Mr. ALLEN. Will you have somebody to look after those gates?

Mr. Langley. No; they will be closed—at least three of them will—after a certain hour, and the others will be in charge of watchmen.

Mr. ALLEN. Will they keep out dogs in the daytime?

Mr. Langley. The dogs do not come in the daytime, but in the night.

The CHAIRMAN. Your idea is that you want \$10,000 for fencing?

Mr. Langley. Yes; and \$11,000 for gates. Twenty-one thousand dollars is asked for both.

I am afraid, however, Mr. Chairman, that the committee may look on the fence as the immediately necessary thing, and have not a full sense of the urgency of my appeal for means to secure Alaskan animals. This park was created originally for the purpose of the preservation of the indigenous animals of North America, so that the decaying races might be kept alive, and here, under the eye of Congress, so to speak, representing what Congress is also doing elsewhere in the larger Western parks. Now, these creatures are going rapidly, and I do not know that I can get them at all in even another year. Please remember that this is the particular object for which this park was created. One of these species, known as the Kadiak bear, which is the largest carnivorous animal in the world, is so nearly gone that while I sent a man a year ago to Alaska to get some, he came back without getting a single one. If you will give me this money now it can be used advantageously, but it will perhaps be of no use in two or three years.

There is another thing. I intended that \$5,000 of this money should go to the accomodation and feeding of animals. Those are small animals we receive in gifts. We are getting a great number of animals from officers of the Army and Navy, to whom I issued a circular to engage their interest. Often those gifts come from the Eastern World, but the original object of the creation of this park was to preserve the North American animals.

I wanted also to say that when the Atlanta Exposition took place we received some tanks, and we found an old shed or barn in which we established a temporary aquarium. That was put up in the park, and nothing has been of more interest to the public, especially the public of Washington, than this aquarium. If you allot the \$120,000 asked, I ought to say that I desire to use \$20,000 of it for that building. They have in New York an aquarium with a \$160,000 building.

The CHAIRMAN. If the \$120,000 be appropriated you will use \$20,000 for the aquarium building?

Mr. LANGLEY. At least \$20,000 would be advantageously used in that direction. In regard to this \$97,000 estimate, out of that \$5,000 was appropriated for the road into the park, and I do not ask that \$5,000 again, for I have not spent the whole, because the road can not be built until we know the grade of Cathedral avenue. About \$3,300 of that \$5,000 is now on hand.

Mr. MOODY. The appropriation was specific, because it says "shall be used."

Mr. LANGLEY. Well, we have \$3,300 of that still unexpended.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you would rather we would drop that out this year?

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes. I do not want to be understood as asking for it. I can not say that there is any very urgent demand for it.

Mr. ALLEN. What road is that?

Mr. LANGLEY. That is the road which comes in on the west side of the stream coming down into the park adjoining Cathedral avenue. It goes off from Woodley road on the west side of the stream.

Mr. ALLEN. You will want this road when that avenue is completed?

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes; I think it is a very proper expenditure of money, but I have so many things to do that are more urgent that I do not want to ask for this at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the Adams Mill road completed?

Mr. LANGLEY. I am not sure whether it is clearly understood that two things may be meant by the Adams Mill road. The portion outside the park I have requested Congress to make over to the city Commissioners, and it has done so. It is the portion inside the park of which I am now speaking. This forms a very attractive feature of the park, and is completed.

The CHAIRMAN. The law says that \$5,000 of the amount appropriated shall be used for continuing the road into the Zoo from Cathedral avenue. That item you say you do not recommend because you have not got the grade, and you can not expend that money till you do?

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. ALLEN. How long a time will it be before you will have those grades?

Mr. LANGLEY. I could not tell.

Mr. ALLEN. Are they not building Cathedral avenue?

Mr. LANGLEY. It is going along very slowly. I could ascertain that.

Mr. MOODY. If we drop that out, very naturally the \$75,000 appropriated last year should be diminished by that much?

Mr. LANGLEY. I presume so.

Mr. MOODY. We would start with \$70,000 as the point of comparison with last year?

Mr. LANGLEY. I have explained why we need more.

Mr. MOODY. Yes; but that was the last year's expenditure on the park without this road.

Mr. LANGLEY. Quite true.

TRANSPORTATION OF SILVER COIN.

STATEMENT OF E. B. DASKAM, CHIEF OF DIVISION OF PUBLIC MONEY, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you ask an increase of \$20,000 for transportation of silver coin?

Mr. DASKAM. Because we will have a deficiency of \$20,000 this year. It runs \$100,000 each year.

RECOINAGE OF GOLD COINS.

The CHAIRMAN. "Recoinage of gold coins." That is the same; about \$3,000, I think. The new legislation did not affect that; it was only silver coin?

Mr. DASKAM. No; this is to coin gold coin.

TRANSPORTATION OF MINOR COIN.

The CHAIRMAN. For "transportation of minor coin" you ask \$15,000?

Mr. DASKAM. That is only \$15,000 this year. We started with \$25,000.

The CHAIRMAN. \$15,000 will cover it?

Mr. DASKAM. \$15,000 will cover it.

DISTINCTIVE PAPER FOR UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

The CHAIRMAN. You have "distinctive paper," have you, Mr. Noble?

STATEMENT OF MR. J. NOBLE, OF THE LOANS AND CURRENCY DIVISION OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. NOBLE. Yes; you gave us a pretty good amount last year, but we find that with that amount we shall just about come out even at the end of next July. But we had a little surplus of Treasury note, as you may remember, which we had to call on, which amounted to about 6,000,000 sheets. We had to use that up before we got any of this paper—at the commencement of the fiscal year. Now we have returned that, and with that returned we will come out about within a million sheets of what we will issue to the Bureau this year. The Treasury is receiving about 72,000 sheets of paper, which will just about cover the 23,000,000 sheets you gave us for last year, and the

amount that was estimated for by the Treasury this year is a very slight decrease. We think that if we have that, with the amount of Treasury paper which we have on hand, we shall not call on you for a deficiency this year.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you on hand?

Mr. NOBLE. This Treasury note paper which we have had to use, but which we have now paid back, after we received the paper for the securities. You authorized me to borrow that, and we did. Otherwise we could not have gotten along. Now, we have that on hand, and it would be seasoned paper. At the expiration of this fiscal year we shall have that seasoned paper to commence on.

The CHAIRMAN. That you paid back?

Mr. NOBLE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And you borrowed again?

Mr. NOBLE. Yes. You know the notes last a great deal longer if printed on seasoned paper, and it was fortunate for us we have that on hand.

The CHAIRMAN. And to make a long story short, you need this amount?

Mr. NOBLE. Yes; and I do not think we shall ask for a deficiency; it does not look that way now.

SEALING AND SEPARATING UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

The CHAIRMAN (reading). "For sealing and separating United States securities." It is hardly worth while to ask you about that?

Mr. NOBLE. The usual appropriation is asked for.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask \$500 more.

Mr. NOBLE. For what, sir?

The CHAIRMAN. You have had \$1,000 right along.

Mr. NOBLE. Yes, for that; and it is enough.

EXPENSES OF NATIONAL CURRENCY.

The CHAIRMAN. For paper for national currency you estimate a decrease?

Mr. NOBLE. That was in the same category. We borrowed from the Treasury note paper on that, and you gave us last year about 7,000,000 sheets. You gave us \$42,000. We need that amount. That is estimated for by the Comptroller of the Currency.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, "national currency." What currency is that?

Mr. NOBLE. That is national banks. That is what I have been speaking of.

Mr. MOODY. That is all paid by the banks in the end?

Mr. NOBLE. Yes, sir.

PAY OF ASSISTANT CUSTODIANS AND JANITORS.

STATEMENT OF MR. W. H. HILLS, OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. MOODY (acting chairman). "Pay of assistant custodians and janitors." Your estimate is \$1,060,000, against an appropriation of last year of \$1,000,000.

Mr. HILLS. There was an increase last year of \$15,500. We shall have to have an additional appropriation this year or else discharge throughout the country to the extent of \$30,000.

Mr. MOODY. The number of these janitors is in no way fixed by law?

Mr. HILLS. No; it is a bulk appropriation.

Mr. MOODY. The only condition is that he shall not exceed the appropriation?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. You will either have to discharge or have this extra money?

Mr. HILLS. Yes; it is a very conservative estimate, I will state that.

Mr. MOODY. Is there a superabundance of these men or not?

Mr. HILLS. No, sir. There is one man in particular who travels about whose duties are to ascertain whether there are any of these people in excess of requirements. Instead of there being an excess, the force is insufficient in number at the present time.

Mr. MCRAE. Have you any rule by which you fix these salaries?

Mr. HILLS. Yes; we have a regular rule. The pay of laborers, as a rule, with the exception of New York City and one or two other cities, is \$540 a year—one dollar and a half a day. The salary of charwomen is \$270 a year, which is 75 cents a day. Where we have expensive electric-light plants and hoisting machinery, ventilating plants, requiring the services of extraordinarily good engineers, we pay them \$1,500 a year. The ordinary engineer gets only \$900 a year.

Mr. MCRAE. Are these people carried on the roll as employees of the Treasury Department required to take the oath of office?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; they take the oath of office.

Mr. MCRAE. How are they paid?

Mr. HILLS. They are paid monthly, upon rolls certified to the custodians of the buildings.

Mr. MCRAE. Is the check sent to the custodian?

Mr. HILLS. The checks are sent to the custodians. He distributes the checks.

Mr. MCRAE. They are not paid, then, by checks to the janitors?

Mr. HILLS. Yes; the checks are drawn to the individuals.

Mr. MCRAE. Payable to the janitors?

Mr. HILLS. To the janitor or the charwoman, as the case may be.

Mr. MOODY. Glancing over these estimates, there seems to be no complete uniformity in pay for the same office.

Mr. HILLS. What have you in view now, Mr. Moody? Conditions make great changes in such matters.

Mr. MOODY. I notice at Gloucester, Mass., the janitor gets \$540 a year, and the next place, Grand Rapids, Mich., the janitor gets \$660 a year.

Mr. HILLS. Yes; Grand Rapids is a court-house and post-office building. They hold court there.

Mr. MOODY. Then there is some general rule?

Mr. HILLS. Yes; there is a general rule we are going by.

Mr. MOODY. And the pay is much less than the corresponding pay in the Departments in Washington, and much less than what we pay our employees here in the Capitol?

Mr. HILLS. Yes; we do not pay an elevator conductor more than \$720 a year in any case, and in some cases he is only paid \$360 a year.

Mr. MOODY. The next is "general inspector of supplies." That is an officer who is of use?

Mr. HILLS. He has proved to be quite a valuable man; yes.

Mr. MOODY. You always have something for him to do?

Mr. HILLS. Yes. He examines the motors and electric plants and the hoisting and other apparatus, and he makes a thorough examination of the conditions in every building, including the personal service.

Mr. MOODY. For that and the inspector of furniture the usual appropriation is asked?

Mr. HILLS. Yes. The inspector of furniture is a very valuable man.

FURNITURE FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. MOODY. For "furniture and repairs" you had \$270,000 last year, and you ask \$256,000 for this year?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. That appropriation was considerably below the sum not many years ago.

Mr. HILLS. But since then lumber and furniture have appreciated about 30 per cent in price.

Mr. MOODY. And is there no way in which you can get it approximately at what you obtained it for before?

Mr. HILLS. No. We have our plans and specifications, and when we want furniture we advertise for bids. It is made all over the country.

Mr. MOODY. Have you a list of new buildings that you expect to furnish with this appropriation?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir. It is as follows:

Furniture and repairs of same for public buildings, 1902.

Old buildings	\$175,000
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Buildings which will be completed without doubt:

Beaumont, Tex., post-office	\$3,000
Elgin, Ill., post-office	3,200
Menominee, Ill., post-office	2,800
Portland, Oreg., custom-house and post-office	30,000
Stockton, Cal.	6,000
	45,000
	220,000

Buildings which may be completed during the year:

Altoona, Pa., post-office	3,500
Annapolis, Md., post-office	3,500
Carrollton, Ky., post-office	2,000
Creston, Iowa, post-office	2,500
Clinton, Iowa, post-office	3,500
Hot Springs, Ark., post-office	3,000
Kansas City, Kans., post-office	5,000
New Brunswick, N. J., post-office	3,500
New Iberia, La., post-office	2,500
St. Cloud, Minn., post-office	2,500
Salem, Oreg., post-office	5,000
	36,500
	256,500

Mr. MOODY. That includes all the buildings which you are informed by the Supervising Architect will be finished during the fiscal year 1900?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. Are those made upon detailed estimates of what will be required for each building?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. And the \$256,000 is the sum of that?

Mr. HILLS. Yes; \$256,500.

PNEUMATIC TUBES—OPERATION OF.

Mr. MOODY. Referring to the next item, I know about that operation of pneumatic tubes. The contract under which those tubes are operated expires at the end of the present fiscal year.

Mr. HILLS. It expired at the end of the last fiscal year, June 30, 1900.

Mr. MOODY. Are you sure about that? I looked at the contract myself.

Mr. HILLS. The company now are paying the expense for the operation of the tubes.

Mr. MOODY. Oh, this is for the operation?

Mr. HILLS. Yes; not for the rental.

Mr. MOODY. The rental was in the other bill?

Mr. HILLS. Yes; the post-office bill.

Mr. MOODY. Here was the difficulty last year; we did not make this appropriation in the sundry civil bill, because in the post-office bill the appropriation for rental was stricken out as it left the House. The appropriation for rental for the one year more—that is, to cover the contracts, was finally put in by way of compromise between the two Houses. I called Senator Wolcott's attention to the fact and Senator Allison's attention to the fact that this appropriation should have followed it. It was so late, however, they were not disposed to put it in. It did not conform to the present bill, and therefore the companies during the present year are doing what you say—they are paying this item themselves, but there is no contract that covers the coming fiscal year, and Congress forbade a contract to be made.

Mr. HILLS. I will tell you, Mr. Moody, in explanation of the action of the Treasury Department in the matter—I will state I have a letter from the Acting Postmaster-General dated October 3, in which he states:

It is the opinion of this Department that the omission of the item for such steam power from the sundry civil bill, as finally enacted, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, was an oversight.

Mr. MOODY. Perhaps you had better insert that whole letter.

Mr. HILLS. Very well.

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., October 3, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, referring to the fact that Congress at its last session failed to make any provision for the steam power for the operation of the pneumatic-tube mail systems in the post-office and subtreasury building at Boston, Mass., and in the court-house and post-office buildings in New York City, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia, and requesting to be advised whether it is the desire of the Post-Office Department that the estimate covering the expense for such steam power for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, be included in the estimate of the Treasury Department for that year.

In reply I have to state that it is the intention of the Post-Office Department to recommend to Congress the continuance of the pneumatic-tube mail service in the

cities named during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902. I have, therefore, to request that the Treasury Department include in its estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, the item for steam power necessary to operate the pneumatic-tube mail service in said cities.

It is the opinion of this Department that the omission of the item for such steam power from the sundry civil bill, as finally enacted, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, was an oversight, such item having been stricken out temporarily pending the decision of the conference committee on the Post-Office bill as to the continuance of the pneumatic-tube mail service, and when that committee made a report favorable to the continuance of the service the item for steam power was not repalced in the sundry civil bill, but I believe an examination of the debate will show that it was the intention of the Senate to insert that item in the bill. Subsequently, when this omission came to the attention of the Post-Office Department, after Congress had adjourned, this Department laid the matter before the several tube companies and asked if they would not arrange to furnish the steam power during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, which they consented to do, relying upon Congress to reimburse them for the expenditure, which, by the terms of their contracts, they were not obliged to make, such contracts providing that the steam power should be provided by the Government.

I have therefore to make the further request that the Treasury Department submit to the next Congress, for the general deficiency bill, a statement of the amount necessary to reimburse the several pneumatic-tube contractors for the sums expended, or agreed to be expended, by them in furnishing the steam power for operating pneumatic tubes at the points named during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, my understanding being that such contractors arranged to purchase from the Treasury Department the necessary steam power, and that therefore the sums involved are known to your Department.

Very respectfully,

W. M. JOHNSON,
Acting Postmaster-General.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Mr. MOODY. Why do you increase your estimate from \$20,000 to \$25,000?

Mr. HILLS. That is owing to the appreciation in cost of fuel and owing to the fact that we had a very favorable contract with the New York Steam Company which could furnish the steam. They threatened to advance the price. They would have done it last year except that we had an estimate for boilers of our own. If this thing is going on, as a matter of economy Congress should provide an appropriation for boilers in that building, which we could operate with a great saving to the Government—a saving of at least 30 to 50 per cent.

FUEL, LIGHTS, AND WATER.

Mr. MOODY. The next item is "Fuel, lights, and water for public buildings." You ask an increase of \$981,000.

Mr. HILLS. Yes; we shall have to have a deficiency on that appropriation this year approximating \$60,000, arising in part from the appreciation or advance in the price of bituminous coal. We buy this year 51,000 tons of bituminous coal, and it has advanced since the estimates for the current year were prepared 78 cents a ton. There is a matter of \$40,000 a year right there we could not anticipate.

Mr. MOODY. That is since the estimates for the current year were made?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. But prior to the estimates that are now submitted?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir. Consequently the estimates now being considered include that advance in the cost of coal.

Mr. MOODY. And how much will that total amount be?

Mr. HILLS. That would amount to \$40,000. Anthracite and bituminous coal have advanced together, we will say, about \$45,000 in the aggregate. Then you take the new buildings all together with the increased cost of fuel and another item involving the expenditure of \$12,000, which was formerly paid from the pay of assistant custodians and janitors, which now under a recent decision of the Comptroller is chargeable to this appropriation, will give us those items.

Mr. MOODY. Give us those in order, with their amount.

Mr. HILLS. Well, the estimate last year for fuel, lights, and water originally was \$912,800, but by an agreement between the Treasury Department and the Committee on Appropriations the sum of \$50,000 was taken out of that for the maintenance of marine hospitals, which sum was to be charged to the Marine-Hospital fund. That reduced our estimates, as a matter of fact, to \$862,800. You gave us \$850,000, cutting our estimate \$12,000. We have added, on account of the increase in the price of bituminous coal, \$40,000; hauling ashes, under that decision which I have just explained, \$12,000. That would make the actual expenditure of this year, plus the new buildings, \$831,000.

Mr. MOODY. Then, this is the result of careful estimates?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, very careful.

Mr. MOODY. And is all that is needed?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. Of course that proceeds upon the theory that the advance in the price of coal would extend over the next fiscal year, or when you purchase for the next fiscal year?

Mr. HILLS. Yes.

Mr. MOODY. When do you purchase the coal?

Mr. HILLS. About the 1st of April. We have to make all our contracts before the 1st of July. We buy them under public advertisements.

Mr. MOODY. That is, for the next fiscal year you purchase in April?

Mr. HILLS. From April up to June. You see we have to make some 2,400 contracts, which involve this appropriation—say, 2,000 contracts.

Mr. MOODY. If there should be a decrease in the price of coal your estimates would be decreased accordingly?

Mr. HILLS. Yes; but I do not anticipate anything of that sort. There will be no depreciation in the cost of coal until we begin to strike hard times again.

Mr. MOODY. I suppose if there should be the saving would be expended for other things?

Mr. HILLS. Not necessarily, sir. I think our office is managed on a very economical basis. We have that reputation. In fact, we have the reputation of going to extremes in the matter of economy.

Mr. MOODY. On page 113 you make one change in the clause for custodians and janitors, striking out the word "assistant" before the word "custodians." What is the necessity for that change?

Mr. HILLS. Well, as a matter of fact, all the purchases are made through the custodian and not the assistant custodian. It was an error in having incorporated it in the original bill, that was all.

Mr. MOODY. The change of language should be made?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, because all the items are used under his general direction and the purchases made through him.

TREASURY BUILDING—REPAIRS.

Mr. MOODY. On page 11, for repairs to Treasury building?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; we increase that 50 per cent; that is, from \$8,000 to \$12,000.

Mr. MOODY. Perhaps you had better give what the reason for that increase is. The situation is this: The appropriation has been \$8,000 for a number of successive years until finally, in 1898, there was a special appropriation for \$12,000. Then we increased the appropriation from \$8,000 to \$18,000 for 1900. Then we fell back again last year to the \$8,000, but gave you \$22,000 for boilers, \$15,000 for pipe tunnels, \$40,000 for plumbing, etc., vaults \$75,000; altogether \$152,000.

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. Now, in view of that I think it struck us that we ought to go back to the old sum again.

Mr. HILLS. Take this appropriation. It is not available in connection with that pipe tunnel. We could not use it in that direction, nor could we use it for repairs of boilers. This is for the repairs of building. We can not use it for heating apparatus at all. That \$40,000 appropriation merely puts in new toilet rooms.

Mr. MOODY. That was our conclusion in view of the building being thoroughly renovated.

Mr. HILLS (continuing). We not only have the Treasury building, you see, but we have also this Butler Building over here and the Winder Building, corner Seventeenth and G streets, and \$8,000 is insufficient. The appropriation of \$8,000 for this year is nearly exhausted now.

Mr. MOODY. Is it your judgment that this \$12,000 is absolutely required?

Mr. HILLS. We could use it to advantage; but we certainly ought to have more than \$8,000.

Mr. MOODY. What would be the least you could get along with?

Mr. HILLS. We could get along probably on \$10,000; but it ought not to be less than that.

MONDAY, December 10, 1900.

COMPENSATION IN LIEU OF MOIETIES.

STATEMENT OF MR. ANDREW JOHNSON, CHIEF OF CUSTOMS DIVISION, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Johnson, your estimate for compensation in lieu of moieties is \$25,000 for this year. We gave you \$10,000 last year?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. How did that serve you?

Mr. JOHNSON. I have a statement here of the amount already expended, the amount pending settlement, and also the prospective claims which will be probably presented during the fiscal year.

Mr. MOODY. You will state that and then give it to the stenographer for the record.

Appropriation for 1901.....	\$10,000.00
Balance to date.....	5,281.88
Amount claims pending.....	1,130.00
Balance	4,151.88
Prospective claims:	
Lazar diamond case, from which the Government received \$31,500..	5,000.00
Bush diamond case, about \$20,000.....	5,000.00
Other diamond and jewelry cases at New York, estimated, \$10,000..	3,000.00
Probable deficit	8,849.00
Balance from appropriation for 1899, covered into Treasury	43.75
Balance from appropriation for 1900, covered into Treasury	589.45

Mr. MOODY. That is a \$9,000 deficit, in round numbers?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir; but the difficulty in these cases is, you never can tell how much they are going to amount to. It all depends upon the seizures during the year.

Mr. MOODY. Can you tell anything about the next fiscal year at the present time?

Mr. JOHNSON. No, sir.

Mr. MOODY. That is a mere matter of estimate?

Mr. JOHNSON. It is entirely dependent upon seizures of smuggled goods.

Mr. MOODY. Of course you can make a deficiency at any time?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes; we can apply for a deficiency, but there is a difficulty in this way. My experience has been, for quite a number of years, that our appropriation would expire long before the end of the fiscal year, and there would be numerous petty cases pending—sometimes some large ones, too—that we would have to carry over unsettled until the following year, and then they would come in a lump and take a large part of the appropriation right at the beginning of the year.

Mr. MOODY. What is the least amount you can get on with the next year without embarrassment?

Mr. JOHNSON. We have asked for \$25,000, and we ought at least to have \$20,000. You see, there is nearly \$8,000 deficiency in this present appropriation of \$10,000.

Mr. ALLEN. That does not come out of the next appropriation?

Mr. JOHNSON. It would probably come out, because we would hold up the cases and pay them in the following year.

Mr. MOODY. You expect to ask for a deficiency this year of \$9,000?

Mr. ALLEN. No; he says he will probably hold those cases up and pay them out of the next appropriation.

Mr. JOHNSON. That has been the usual course.

Mr. ALLEN. You probably would not ask for a deficiency?

Mr. JOHNSON. We could not ask for a deficiency until next winter, because we could not know just what the deficiency is until the end of the fiscal year. The prospects now are that we will have to pay nearly \$19,000 during the current year out of an appropriation of \$10,000.

Mr. MOODY. And if you had your \$10,000, the next year you will use \$9,000, in round numbers, to pay the deficiency of this year?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. So it would leave you but \$1,000 for actual work in the next fiscal year?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. Will you state just exactly what this appropriation is for and under what law you act?

Mr. JOHNSON. It is under the act of June 22, 1874, allowing compensation in cases of seizures and forfeiture of smuggled goods—what is called the antimoietie act.

Mr. ALLEN. You are not authorized to use any part of these seizures? What you realize is all turned into the Treasury and only paid out on appropriations?

Mr. JOHNSON. Only on these appropriations. The Government, for instance, in this Lazar diamond case, recovered \$31,500 from the seizure of those diamonds. They seized and sold the diamonds and those are the proceeds. Out of that we pay the informer. We can not pay him more than \$5,000 in any event. We usually allow an informer 25 per cent of the proceeds, but—

Mr. ALLEN. Provided it does not exceed \$5,000?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes. The informer got \$5,000 in that case under the general law. If it was not for that limit the informer in that case would be allowed nearly \$8,000.

Mr. ALLEN. But he gets the \$5,000?

Mr. JOHNSON. He gets the \$5,000.

Mr. MOODY. This is the section—section 3, chapter 391, act approved June 22, 1874. Section 2 repeals the moiety provision of the existing law, and section 3 provides as follows:

That it shall hereafter be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, out of any money specifically appropriated by Congress, to make suitable compensation in certain cases under the customs-revenue laws, as hereinafter provided, not otherwise; and for the purpose of making such compensation for the next fiscal year the sum of \$100,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and he shall annually report to Congress in detail all payments by him for such purpose.

Section 4 is:

That whenever any officer of the customs or other person shall detect and seize goods, wares, or merchandise in the act of being smuggled or which have been smuggled, he shall be entitled to such compensation therefor as the Secretary of the Treasury shall award, not exceeding in amount one-half of the net proceeds, if any, resulting from such seizure after deducting all duties, costs, and charges connected therewith: *Provided*, That for the purposes of this act smuggling shall be construed to mean the act, with intent to defraud, of bringing into the United States, or, with like intent, attempting to bring into the United States, dutiable articles without passing the same, or the package containing the same, through the custom-house, or submitting them to the officers of the revenue for examination. And whenever any person not an officer of the United States shall furnish to the district attorney or to any chief officer of the customs original information concerning any fraud upon the customs revenue, perpetrated or contemplated, which shall lead to the recovery of any duties withheld, of any fines, penalty, or forfeiture incurred, whether by importers or their agents or by any officer or person employed in the customs service, such compensation may on such recovery be paid to such persons so furnishing information as shall be just and reasonable, not exceeding in any case the sum of \$5,000, which compensation shall be paid under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, out of any money appropriated for that purpose.

Now, the effect of that act is to leave the whole matter in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, subject to the limitations stated in this act, and also subject to the fact Congress shall appropriate for that purpose. That is the purpose of it?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir; we can only pay from money appropriated.

Mr. MOODY. And the Secretary of the Treasury has the discretion also whether it shall or shall not be paid. In other words, the informer has no rights in the matter?

Mr. JOHNSON. No; it is entirely dependent upon—

Mr. ALLEN. What would this fellow have had to pay on the \$31,000; not more than three or four hundred dollars?

Mr. JOHNSON. Three thousand one hundred dollars—10 per cent.

Mr. MOODY. Has the Secretary of the Treasury made any rules?

Mr. JOHNSON. In regard to these allowances? O, yes. We have no published rules, but there is an unwritten law—

Mr. MOODY. There are no rules formulated by the Department?

Mr. JOHNSON. We have regulations in regard to seizures and allowances.

Mr. ALLEN. He says the custom is to allow 25 per cent, subject to the limitation of \$5,000, no matter what the seizure. You can not get over \$5,000. If it is anything beyond that he simply gets \$5,000.

Mr. JOHNSON. In cases where a person furnishes information which leads to a seizure and recovery of money we allow 25 per cent of the total amount, and in the case of detection and seizure we allow 35 per cent, less the duties and expenses. The expenses are deducted in both cases. An officer of the Government is not recognized as an informer. It has to be detecting and seizing also before he is entitled to any compensation.

Mr. MOODY. Now, how important is this?

Mr. JOHNSON. It puts people on the lookout for smugglers. We had a great many cases on the Canadian border—a great deal of petty smuggling. They bring horses and cattle and sheep over, and things of that kind. We allow this as an inducement for people who are cognizant of those things to inform the officers of the Government.

Mr. MOODY. Suppose the appropriation was omitted, would it be any injury to the public service?

Mr. JOHNSON. Oh, undoubtedly.

Mr. MOODY (to Mr. Chance). You have some suggestion to make?

Mr. W. S. CHANCE. I would simply say that under the law the Secretary is authorized to make allowances for claims of this character, and if he has to postpone them it only adds to the expense subsequently, and particularly that informers giving information of smuggling and leading to arrest and seizures, if promptly paid, are likely to do it again, and others will be encouraged to do the same thing; but the chief difficulty in my experience and the experience of my officers has been that delays in the payment of informers for such services militate against the Government, so prompt payments and the means with which to make them for that reason are very desirable.

Mr. MOODY. In other words, the Secretary desires to submit to the committee the desirability of making full appropriations for this subject-matter?

Mr. CHANCE. For prompt payments.

Mr. MOODY. So that cases need not go over the fiscal year in which they occur, and no delay need be made in the payment when a reason for the payment exists?

Mr. CHANCE. That is the point I wish to make.

Mr. JOHNSON. There is a good deal of delay at present—that is, they have to go through a certain routine to reach the final settlement of the case.

Mr. ALLEN. There is a necessary delay, even if they had the money?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes.

Mr. MOODY. I remember that my predecessor—not my immediate predecessor, but one of my predecessors—General Butler, was in some

way connected with some transactions which probably led to the passage of this statute repealing the informer's rights and leaving the matter in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. Since that time have there been any scandals or criticisms upon this subject?

Mr. CHANCE. None whatever, to my knowledge, and I have had twenty years' experience.

EXPENSES OF LOCAL APPRAISERS' MEETINGS.

Mr. MOODY. The next is expenses of local appraisers' meetings.

Mr. JOHNSON. That provides for the meetings of the local appraisers at their conferences.

Mr. MOODY. That is a provision that has been in for many years?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. ALLEN. You just ask the same thing?

Mr. JOHNSON. The same amount; yes, sir.

ALASKAN SEAL FISHERIES.

STATEMENT OF MR. W. S. CHANCE, SUPERVISING SPECIAL AGENT, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. MOODY. Your first estimate is Alaskan seal fisheries, where you ask current law, which has been the appropriation since 1893?

Mr. CHANCE. Yes, sir; no change.

Mr. MOODY. There is no suggestion to be made in reference to it?

Mr. CHANCE. Except that practically the entire appropriation is expended for salaries and traveling expenses.

Mr. ALLEN. Are we not getting rid of the seals up there?

Mr. CHANCE. The British are helping to get rid of them very fast. Although we took more on the islands this year than the year before, the reports indicate that seal life is still decreasing, and unless British pelagic sealing is suppressed by agreement or otherwise, in the course of time I am afraid seal life will be extinct on the islands.

Mr. MOODY. The general purpose of this appropriation is to preserve it and enforce and maintain the laws?

Mr. CHANCE. Yes.

Mr. ALLEN. The question just presents itself: If there is not any probability of its being preserved, had we not better let it go?

Mr. CHANCE. Well, I think it is a strong probability; it has been a matter of international negotiations, and there have been a variety of suggestions made—the purchase of the British fleet by parties interested on our side and otherwise—but there is still so much seal life it has not yet become a question of extinction, although there is indication of that.

RELIEF OF NATIVE INHABITANTS, AFOGNACK ISLANDS, ALASKA.

Mr. MOODY. The next item is, "For relief of native inhabitants of Afognak Islands, Alaska, \$300." This is to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury in the purchase of seines for their use in fishing. This is a new provision?

Mr. CHANCE. That was asked for last year, but denied as a result of conference.

Mr. MOODY. Did it come in the House bill last year?

Mr. CHANCE. Perhaps not, but I am not sure about that.

Mr. MOODY. I do not recollect about that.

Mr. CHANCE. I guess it was a Senate amendment. It was twice recommended by the agent for the protection of the salmon fisheries; and if you will permit me, I will read a brief paragraph from his annual report or refer you to it, as you may deem proper.

Mr. MOODY. If you will read it.

Mr. CHANCE. (Reading:)

As set forth in my special report and in another part of these pages, the native residents of Afognak Island are in such straitened circumstances as to justify an apprehension that without some slight relief at this time they may later become a charge upon the Government. A little help now may obviate a good deal later. They should be protected in fishing for domestic purposes in the waters of the island, and it would be a wise charity to furnish them means to do so. At present they are destitute of nets, and are restricted to the use of hook and spear, a slow method when such quantities are required. An appropriation of, say, \$300 would be ample to furnish the two settlements of Afognak and Little Afognak with a couple of seines each of 200 and 300 fathoms length. Thus equipped they would have no difficulty, if undisturbed by outside fishermen, in taking all the salmon required for their winter provision. The custody of the seines could be trusted to the priest, who has assured me that the aid suggested would be a godsend to the people and that he would gladly lend his efforts in seeing that the same should be properly used and kept in repair.

Without reading further, I will say the Afognak Islands, Alaska, were made by Executive order some years ago a reservation for the use of these Indians, and the general law, and also the reservation order, I suppose, prohibited fishing for salmon in the waters of the islands, a prohibition extending particularly to the salmon canneries—

Mr. MOODY. That is a prohibition to people other than the inhabitants of the islands?

Mr. CHANCE. The inhabitants of the islands, I believe, are allowed to fish for their own use. The depredations of the canneries have been so great as to so deplete the supply of fish that the natives are no longer able to take fish sufficient for their winter wants, and this measure is needed from the fact the people on the islands are without other means—

Mr. MOODY. How many of them are there?

Mr. CHANCE. The report shows there are some 360 natives and 30 whites in the village of Afognak.

Mr. MOODY. Are they diminishing in number or otherwise?

Mr. CHANCE. There are 75 inhabitants on Little Afognak Island. I am not able to answer that question without time to look this over.

Mr. MOODY. The general policy of the government having charge of fisheries has been against the use of seines?

Mr. CHANCE. No; the law prohibits the use of traps and similar appliances, but I believe it does not prohibit the use of seines. If I am mistaken in that, I will correct it, but here the injury to the salmon is due to the extensive use of traps and similar appliances by the canneries.

RELIEF OF NATIVE INHABITANTS OF ISLANDS OF ST. PAUL AND ST. GEORGE, ALASKA.

Mr. MOODY. The next item is, "To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish food, fuel, and clothing to the native inhabitants on the islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska, \$19,500." You suggest the same appropriation which has been in the law since 1893?

Mr. CHANCE. The same appropriation; there is no change.

Mr. ALLEN. No change in conditions?

Mr. CHANCE. No.

Mr. MOODY. What is to be said this year as to the number of inhabitants?

Mr. CHANCE. We have no report for this year, because of the delay in the mails from the islands; but for last year, which report we received only last January, it indicated a slight increase in population, it then being 312, an increase of 12 over the year previous.

Mr. ALLEN. On St. George?

Mr. CHANCE. On St. Paul and St. George; 203 on St. Paul and 109 on St. George, which is smaller.

Mr. ALLEN. How did these people live before we got them there?

Mr. CHANCE. That is long before I had anything to do with it, and I am not able to state, except in former years the seals were so numerous that their earnings were very much larger than they are now. Twenty-five years ago the lessees of the islands took as many as 100,000 skins a year. Of course, at that time and for a long while, there was no systematic method of dealing with their earnings. There was no appropriation at that time, nor was any necessary, and money was plentiful there, and they had ample means to live. Their condition now is due to the diminution of seal life and the diminished catch resulting therefrom.

Mr. MOODY. Now it seems to be a rather depressing thought that we have got those people up there, and we have to continue to support them indefinitely for all time; is there not some hope this may become unnecessary in time?

Mr. CHANCE. If the seal herds might be protected from pelagic sealing so as to increase, as it is thought they will, in that event their earnings will be probably sufficient, as they were in years gone by.

Mr. ALLEN. Do they engage in catching the seals themselves?

Mr. CHANCE. They do the laboring work on the islands, principally the catching and killing of the seals, the curing and cleaning; and under the lease with the lessees of the seal rights they get a stated fee or compensation for each seal skin taken.

Mr. MOODY. They have no other means of earning a livelihood on those islands?

Mr. CHANCE. They earned the year 1899 over \$10,000.

Mr. MOODY. In what way?

Mr. CHANCE. By their laboring work on the islands.

Mr. MOODY. In what kind of work?

Mr. CHANCE. In killing seals, largely, with other work besides; and that money was carefully conserved and expended under the orders of the agents of the Treasury Department, so as to prevent its waste.

Mr. ALLEN. Do the officers of the Treasury supervise the expenditure of the individual earnings of these people, or is this a community earning?

Mr. CHANCE. A community earning, divided according to condition, character of work, etc.

Mr. MOODY. Suppose they had to do what the rest of us do, "Root, hog, or die," instead of being supported in this socialistic way; would not there be some hope that they would get some ambition to try to do something for themselves?

Mr. CHANCE. I am at a loss to know what they can do on the islands; there is no market of any kind there. In the first place, the law makes

the islands a Government reservation, and also prohibits the landing on the islands of any persons except by permission of the Secretary of the Treasury. That is primarily for the protection of seal life and to prevent illegal depredations, but I can not imagine what those people could possibly do to earn a living.

Mr. ALLEN. I would like to understand this. They earn \$10,000 with their labor there. How is the labor apportioned; is it volunteer, or how? I can not exactly see how they arrange that. Who does the killing and who the drying, and is it volunteer work, or how is it?

Mr. CHANCE. I think you may call it voluntary. The killing of seals is conducted under regulations established by the Treasury Department and under the supervision of the agents of the Department, there being one on each island each year, and is continued also in conjunction with the agent of the lessee situated on each island to do that business. The natives, voluntarily I presume, when called upon by the agent of the Government, while killing is restricted to a certain limited number, fall in and help drive the seals from the rookeries. They segregate the males as far as possible and drive them to the killing ground where they are killed and skinned and the skins are taken to the salt houses and retained there until taken out.

Mr. ALLEN. It seems to me that destroys all individuality of the natives. The fellow who lies up and does nothing—

Mr. CHANCE. That is true.

Mr. ALLEN (continuing). Fares about as well as the man who goes out and helps to do the work.

Mr. MOODY. Now we lease these islands to private persons?

Mr. CHANCE. We lease the sealing rights to the North American Commercial Company. We leased it in 1890 for a period of twenty years.

Mr. MOODY. And it is desirable that they should have some inhabitants on this island?

Mr. CHANCE. It is desirable for them and for the Government for the revenue derived.

Mr. MOODY. Suppose these people were not able to live without Government appropriation, as it seems apparent, would not the lessee of the islands be compelled to pay them sufficient so they could live; would not they be compelled for their own interests?

Mr. CHANCE. I am not sure they would do that. They would probably operate more economically by letting them starve, if they were hardhearted enough, or by taking a limited number of employees up there and bringing them back.

Mr. MOODY. Why would not this be better, remove the native inhabitants from the islands and put them upon the mainland of Alaska with the rest of that population?

Mr. CHANCE. That is the alternative, but it is a movement that has not had serious consideration of the Department, and I would not like to express an opinion that it would be better. I am inclined to doubt it, as the present condition has existed for a very long time and has worked fairly well, and the revenues derived from the islands are so much in excess of the appropriation.

Mr. ALLEN. What is the status now; what do we get?

Mr. CHANCE. We have received from the present lessees of the islands, the North American Commercial Company, since the lease was executed in 1890 for a period of twenty years, \$1,626,783.52,

under the terms of that lease as construed by the Supreme Court of the United States in litigation which arose early in regard to the terms of the lease, on account of which we got \$10.22½ for each seal skin taken and accepted by the lessees.

Mr. ALLEN. Would that be dependent upon what they took?

Mr. CHANCE. I have the lease and will be glad to offer it.

Mr. MOODY. Let that be printed.

Copy of contract between the United States and the North American Commercial Company, under which said company is granted the exclusive right of taking fur seals upon the Pribilof Islands in Alaska.

This indenture, made in duplicate this twelfth day of March, 1890, by and between William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, in pursuance of chapter 3 of title 23, Revised Statutes, and the North American Commercial Company, a corporation duly established under the laws of the State of California, and acting by I. Liebes, its president, in accordance with a resolution of said corporation adopted at a meeting of its board of directors held January 4, 1890:

Witnesseth: That the said Secretary of the Treasury, in consideration of the agreements hereinafter stated, hereby leases to the said North American Commercial Company for a term of twenty years from the first day of May, 1890, the exclusive right to engage in the business of taking fur seals on the islands of St. George and St. Paul, in the Territory of Alaska, and to send a vessel or vessels to said islands for the skins of such seals.

The said North American Commercial Company, in consideration of the rights secured to it under this lease above stated, on its part covenants and agrees to do the things following, that is to say:

To pay to the Treasurer of the United States each year during the said term of twenty years, as annual rental, the sum of sixty thousand dollars, and in addition thereto agrees to pay the revenue tax, or duty, of two dollars laid upon each fur-seal skin taken and shipped by it from said islands of St. George and St. Paul, and also to pay to said Treasurer the further sum of seven dollars and sixty-two and one-half cents apiece for each and every fur-seal skin taken and shipped from said islands, and also to pay the sum of fifty cents per gallon for each gallon of oil sold by it made from seals that may be taken on said islands during the said period of twenty years, and to secure the prompt payment of the sixty thousand dollars rental above referred to, the said company agrees to deposit with the Secretary of the Treasury bonds of the United States to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, face value, to be held as a guarantee for the annual payment of said sixty thousand dollars rental, the interest thereon when due to be collected and paid to the North American Commercial Company, provided the said company is not in default of payment of any part of the said sixty thousand dollars rental.

That it will furnish to the native inhabitants of said islands of St. George and St. Paul annually such quantity or number of dried salmon, and such quantity of salt and such number of salt barrels for preserving their necessary supply of meat as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time determine.

That it will also furnish to the said inhabitants eighty tons of coal annually and a sufficient number of comfortable dwellings in which said native inhabitants may reside; and will keep said dwellings in proper repair; and will also provide and keep in repair such suitable schoolhouses as may be necessary, and will establish and maintain during eight months of each year proper schools for the education of the children on said islands; the same to be taught by competent teachers, who shall be paid by the company a fair compensation, all to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury; and will also provide and maintain a suitable house for religious worship; and will also provide a competent physician or physicians, and necessary and proper medicines and medical supplies; and will also provide the necessities of life for the widows and orphans and aged and infirm inhabitants of said islands who are unable to provide for themselves; all of which foregoing agreements will be done and performed by the said company free of all costs and charges to said native inhabitants of said islands or to the United States.

The annual rental, together with all other payments to the United States, provided for in this lease, shall be made and paid on or before the first day of April of each and every year during the existence of this lease, beginning with the first day of April, 1891.

The said company further agrees to employ the native inhabitants of said islands to perform such labor upon the islands as they are fitted to perform, and to pay there-

for a fair and just compensation, such as may be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and also agrees to contribute, as far as in its power, all reasonable efforts to secure the comfort, health, education, and promote the morals and civilization of said native inhabitants.

The said company also agrees faithfully to obey and abide by all rules and regulations that the Secretary of the Treasury has heretofore or may hereafter establish or make in pursuance of law concerning the taking of seals on said islands, and concerning the comfort, morals, and other interests of said inhabitants, and all matters pertaining to said islands and the taking of seals within the possession of the United States. It also agrees to obey and abide by any restrictions or limitations upon the right to kill seals that the Secretary of the Treasury shall judge necessary, under the law, for the preservation of the seal fisheries of the United States; and it agrees that it will not kill, or permit to be killed, so far as it can prevent, in any year a greater number of seals than is authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The said company further agrees that it will not permit any of its agents to keep, sell, give, or dispose of any distilled spirits or spirituous liquors or opium on either of said islands or the waters adjacent thereto to any of the native inhabitants of said islands, such person not being a physician and furnishing the same for use as a medicine.

It is understood and agreed that the number of fur seals to be taken and killed for their skins upon said islands by the North American Commercial Company during the year ending May 1st, 1891, shall not exceed sixty thousand.

The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to terminate this lease and all rights of the North American Commercial Company under the same at any time on full and satisfactory proof that the said company has violated any of the provisions and agreements of this lease, or in any of the laws of the United States, or any Treasury regulation respecting the taking of fur seals or concerning the islands of St. George and St. Paul or the inhabitants thereof.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have set their hands and seals the day and year above written.

WILLIAM WINDOM, *Secretary of the Treasury.*
NORTH AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COMPANY.

Signed by I. LIEBES,
President of the North American Commercial Company.

{North American Commercial Company,
incorporated December, 1889.}

Attest:

H. B. PARSONS,
Assistant Secretary.

Mr. MOODY. That is a profitable business for the lessees of the islands?

Mr. CHANCE. Nobody knows in the Department.

Mr. MOODY. Presumably so.

Mr. CHANCE. Nobody knows in the Department whether it is or not. It was expected to be when this was made, because at one time they took as many as 100,000 skins a year. But, on account of the falling off of the seal take—the present year 22,500, the highest number taken during the last ten years being 30,000 in the year 1896, and the smallest number 7,500 in the year 1893—so that the returns to the lessees, so far as the number of seals taken would indicate, have been very much smaller than their predecessors' under the lease which expired in 1890.

Mr. MOODY. They would continue to operate under the lease, whether we supported their labor or not, and would procure their own labor?

Mr. CHANCE. Without a careful examination of the lease, I am not sure what all their obligations to the natives comprise, but I presume they would continue, no matter what happened to the natives. They would be bound by the lease.

Mr. ALLEN. You do not find anything in the lease obliging the Government to keep these natives up there?

Mr. CHANCE. The lease contemplates in definite terms the employment of natives for the purposes of the lessee, and the maintenance of a schoolhouse, a house of worship, dwellings, etc.

Mr. MCRAE. The Government had some litigation with the lessee about that lease?

Mr. CHANCE. Yes; the litigation terminated about two years ago in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. MCRAE. And the amount you gave as having been received by the Government is the amount due as interpreted by the Supreme Court?

Mr. CHANCE. And was paid under the interpretation of the Supreme Court.

Mr. MCRAE. What do they pay for this privilege?

Mr. CHANCE. They pay \$10.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ per seal skin taken, making settlement at the end of the year.

Mr. MOODY. Let me call your attention to the obligations of the company which we seem to be relieving in part by this appropriation. The company agrees, without quoting the exact words, to furnish the native inhabitants of those two islands such quantity or number of dried salmon and such quantity of salt and such number of salt barrels for preserving their necessary supply of meat as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time determine. They also agree to furnish the inhabitants 80 tons of coal annually and a sufficient number of comfortable dwellings, keep them in repair, to provide and repair a schoolhouse, establish and maintain schools, provide and maintain a house of worship, provide competent physician or physicians necessary, and to provide medicine and medical supplies, and also to provide the necessaries of life for the widows and orphans and the aged and infirm inhabitants of said islands who are unable to provide for themselves; all of which foregoing agreement shall be done and performed by the said company free of all costs and charges to said native inhabitants of said islands or to the United States. Now that seems to call upon the lessee in fact to support all the inhabitants of those islands?

Mr. CHANCE. Only in respect to the specifications there, you will recollect, in the latter part of what you read, "also provide the necessities of life for the widows, orphans, aged and infirm inhabitants, etc." Now, the necessities of life—food, clothing—are not required to be provided by the lessees, as we understand it.

Mr. MOODY. They are obliged to provide them with salmon, salt, and salt barrels?

Mr. CHANCE. That is for the care of the salt meat, I presume.

Mr. MOODY. And houses and coal and they are to supply all deficiencies of the widows, orphans, and infirm and aged, and it seems as if the rest of them with such an amount of supplies furnished by the company as described here could earn at least their clothes and catch their salmon or game or buy it and get along without this appropriation by the Government. The amount of this appropriation is not very important, but the principle is very important.

Mr. CHANCE. There are no salmon to be caught there, as I understand; there is very little fishing.

Mr. MOODY. They are provided with salmon.

Mr. CHANCE. The provision of salt and barrels, I think, is for the preservation of salt meat.

Mr. MOODY. Let us sum this up. The widows, orphans, aged and infirm are to be provided for now by the company?

Mr. CHANCE. Yes.

Mr. MOODY. The rest of the inhabitants, those who are able to work, get all this salmon and the salt for the preservation of the salmon?

Mr. CHANCE. So far as I know.

Mr. MOODY. They get their coal and their houses?

Mr. CHANCE. They get 80 tons of coal each year, while they require 275 tons of coal in addition, which each year has been paid for out of the appropriation. In other words, 80 tons of coal have been found insufficient for the purpose.

Mr. MOODY. Presumably they earn something?

Mr. CHANCE. Oh, yes; as I stated, they earned last year \$10,411 for their labor in killing the seals and foxes.

Mr. MOODY. How are they paid? What is the basis of compensation to them by the lessees?

Mr. CHANCE. The instructions require the agents, in conference with the chiefs, to divide them into classes according to the conditions, etc. They are obliged to labor, etc., and the earnings, for instance, are prorated according to the classification, in so far as it may be practicable; certain ones in class 1, certain ones in class 2, certain ones in class 3, etc., all of these classifications being made by conference with themselves or with their chiefs each year in a satisfactory manner, and they are paid in that way.

Mr. MOODY. And then the compensation, being thus classified, is paid in a lump sum?

Mr. CHANCE. No.

Mr. MOODY. Is it paid individually?

Mr. CHANCE. It is paid in the shape of orders upon the company's store; not in cash.

Mr. MOODY. Paid to those people according as they earn it?

Mr. CHANCE. According as they earn in part, and according as they may need in part. In other words, it is conserved as carefully as possible.

Mr. ALLEN. Who fixes the prices at this store?

Mr. CHANCE. The agents are required to see the prices are regulated at no higher than is just and fair.

Mr. ALLEN. What was this litigation about?

Mr. CHANCE. I am not sure I can state it definitely and clearly, but it arose eight or nine years ago in respect to the annual rental. The lease says: "To pay to the Treasurer of the United States each year during the term of twenty years, as annual rental, the sum of \$60,000." As I remember it the company maintained that the rental should be reduced and prorated according to the number of seals taken each year, for the reason they had estimated upon an annual catch of 100,000 seals, and the court so held.

Mr. ALLEN. The court so held?

Mr. CHANCE. The court sustained the company in respect to that contention, so instead of paying \$60,000 annual rental they pay 60 cents per seal skin taken as the rental under the interpretation of the court.

Mr. ALLEN. That is in addition to the \$10.22 $\frac{1}{2}$?

Mr. CHANCE. That makes up the \$10.22 $\frac{1}{2}$. It is made up also with the further sum of \$7.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ apiece for each and every fur-seal skin

taken and shipped from said islands, and also the sum of 50 cents per gallon for each gallon of oil sold and a revenue tax of \$2 laid upon each fur-seal skin taken.

Mr. ALLEN. This million and some hundred thousand dollars which you say they have paid—since when?

Mr. CHANCE. Since 1890.

Mr. ALLEN. How does that compare with the expenses? Have you any estimate of what the expenses of the Government have been in the way of agents, the support of these Indians, and all that in that time?

Mr. CHANCE. The annual appropriation for the salaries and expenses of agents since 1892 has amounted to \$12,950 a year, and the appropriation for the support of the natives \$19,500, which would make an annual appropriation of approximately \$32,000.

Mr. ALLEN. And ten years would be something over \$300,000?

Mr. CHANCE. Yes. For instance, the payments made by the company under its terms in the year 1900—that was the settlement for the year commencing May, 1899, and depending upon the seal catch for that year—was \$224,000 and some odd. I have here, if you desire it, a statement, by years, of the catch and of the payments by the company.

Mr. ALLEN. We may just as well let that go in the hearing.

Mr. CHANCE. It will be all found in the Secretary's annual report of this year.

Year.	Seals caught.	Payments.
1890	20,995	
1891	12,251	\$214,673.88
1892	7,549	46,749.23
1893	7,500	23,972.60
1894	16,031	96,159.82
1895	15,000	163,916.97
1896	30,000	153,375.00
1897	20,766	306,750.00
1898	18,082	212,332.35
1899	16,812	184,377.20
1900	22,470	224,476.47
Total.....	187,406	1,626,783.52

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1899:

Supplies	\$14,915.38
Coal	4,185.00
Balance	399.62
<hr/>	

\$19,500.00

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1900:

Supplies—	
St. Paul	\$9,451.57
St. George	5,500.05
	<hr/>
Fuel authorized	14,951.62
	<hr/>
	4,495.00
	<hr/>
Estimated balance.....	19,446.62

53.38

Mr. MCRAE. That is, the sum found due under the rulings of the Supreme Court has all been paid?

Mr. CHANCE. It has all been paid.

Mr. MCRAE. They are not in arrears for anything under the contract as interpreted?

Mr. CHANCE. They are not in arrears. Now, Mr. Chairman, there is the usual appropriation for the protection of the salmon.

PROTECTION OF SALMON FISHERIES IN ALASKA.

The CHAIRMAN. For the protection of the salmon fisheries of Alaska, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, \$7,000. You have had that appropriation right along. That is provided for by law, as I understand it.

Mr. CHANCE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. In point of fact you appoint some inspectors and some agents and that is all there is of it?

Mr. CHANCE. Two agents. The law expressly provides two agents shall be appointed and employed on that work.

The CHAIRMAN. This \$7,000 now pays them and pays their traveling expenses?

Mr. CHANCE. Yes; and there was a balance unexpended at the close of the last fiscal year on that account of \$22.30.

The CHAIRMAN. In point of fact, are those inspectors of any account?

Mr. CHANCE. I have handed to the stenographer the last annual report of the chief inspector, which would answer the question perhaps better than I could, because all my knowledge is based upon what is contained in this report.

Mr. ALLEN. Can you give the substance of it?

Mr. CHANCE. The agent is required each year to visit the several canneries and see that the law which prohibits the use of traps and certain other appliances in the taking of salmon and the wasteful taking of salmon is enforced and obeyed.

The CHAIRMAN. There are two of them?

Mr. CHANCE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Can they one-tenth part get around?

Mr. CHANCE. They visited every cannery last year except three or four in Bristol Bay which they could not reach on account of the close of navigation. The number of canneries is increasing every year.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no knowledge except from their report?

Mr. CHANCE. That and my personal conferences with them, and occasional correspondence we have in the Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you ready to believe, from all the information you could get, they are really performing good service?

Mr. CHANCE. I do, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The law provides it?

Mr. CHANCE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. I was curious to know whether they were of any account or not?

Mr. CHANCE. I think, in fact, there would be a great waste of salmon life up there if it were not for the supervision they exercise.

The CHAIRMAN. You really think they do supervise?

Mr. CHANCE. Oh, yes.

TRIBUNAL OF ARBITRATION AT PARIS, ENFORCING
AWARD OF.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is in pursuance of—

Mr. CHANCE. The Paris award. I will say we have made no expenditure under that appropriation for two or three years, and this is only in the possibility that some American vessel will take seals below the prohibited area, in which event they have to report the sex of those taken.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE CHINESE-EXCLUSION ACT.

STATEMENT OF MR. T. V. POWDERLY, COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.

The CHAIRMAN. For the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion act you had for the current year \$110,000. Do you recollect how much of that has been expended?

Mr. POWDERLY. Well, it has all been expended.

The CHAIRMAN. You had \$150,000, including the deficiency, last year?

Mr. POWDERLY. But I had nothing to do with it until after the 1st of July, so I can not answer for anything beyond that.

The CHAIRMAN. Take it for the current fiscal year—have you got your first quarter's expenditures—that is, from July to October?

Mr. POWDERLY. They are very slow in making the returns and we have only July, August, and September. Chinese labor is: Departing, 651; returning, 546. There applied in that time under the exemption clause 1,215; there were admitted 587, and denied 259. In transit 372; and there are now 150 in jail in Malone, N. Y., awaiting the action of the courts on their cases. The deported so far for the three months mentioned was 145. Last year there were 288 deported, and in this year for the first three months there were 145; so you see the number has increased.

The CHAIRMAN. As near as you can get it, what is the usual expense of deporting?

Mr. POWDERLY. It varies. Last year, or up to some time in August, I believe, the expense of deporting from New York was \$95 per individual. They increased the fare up to \$125. Then there was the expense from the town at which the Chinese is captured, or from where he is ordered deported, to the seacoast, and that varies, you know, but it will not be short of \$150.

The CHAIRMAN. One hundred and fifty dollars average, all told?

Mr. POWDERLY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you send them—both by the way of the Suez Canal and San Francisco?

Mr. POWDERLY. We send the greater portion of them by San Francisco, from where they go direct to Hongkong.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose, however, you could deport from New York and take in the other route?

Mr. POWDERLY. Yes, they do; but sometimes we have to deport them to other countries than to China. They may come to us from other countries than China; so that may vary in price.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not know what the expenditure has been for the first three months; you have not got your returns yet?

Mr. POWDERLY. Not complete.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you reason to believe it is at a greater rate than the amount of the appropriation, \$110,000?

Mr. POWDERLY. We have reason to believe it will be far greater this year.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean for the current year. Let us see, \$110,000 was appropriated for the current year and you anticipate a deficiency over that for this year?

Mr. POWDERLY. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And none has yet been submitted?

Mr. POWDERLY. We are preparing it now.

The CHAIRMAN. How much deficiency do you anticipate?

Mr. POWDERLY. I believe \$50,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That would make it \$160,000 altogether, and now you ask for \$200,000 for the coming year. What have you to say about that submission?

Mr. POWDERLY. I have to say we will need every cent of that if we faithfully execute the law and deport all who are illegally in this country, and as the ways and means of evading the law have increased, the number is greatly in excess of last year. They seem to have the idea that they can get into the country much easier than heretofore, and they are trying their best to get in, and, as a matter of fact, landing at Vancouver, they cross the boundary line on the western boundary in great numbers. There are to-day in New York, from private advices I have, fully 1,000 Chinese who are illegally in this country who have no right to be here at all. Now, we can not meddle with them at all for the reason the appropriation is not sufficient.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, assuming there are 1,000 there illegally, what would be your estimate as to the cost of deportation? I presume some would go to Canada and some to one point and some to another.

Mr. POWDERLY. Very few to Canada. They are very cautious about giving Canada as their destination or country. They do not want to be deported to Canada.

Mr. ALLEN. Suppose a Chinaman were in Canada or Vancouver and wanted to go back to China, would not the cheap scheme be for him to come into this country and have the Government pay his expenses back?

Mr. POWDERLY. That would be so, yes. We are endeavoring now to trace the Chinee from his first landing, no matter where he landed, whether Canada or this country, and keep tab on him all the time he is in this country. This has not been done before. So that when a Chinee desires to go back to China at any time and is legally in this country he can not represent himself as being illegally in this country for the purpose of getting back to China. That has been done—the very thing you have indicated there in your question; it has been done repeatedly.

The CHAIRMAN. If that 1,000 people had to be sent back to China that would be \$150,000?

Mr. POWDERLY. Well, we can not send them out; but I am satisfied that a round-up to-day in New York would disclose that many. What we need the money now for is to keep others from coming in and to send back those who are in.

The CHAIRMAN. This estimate of \$200,000 which you make for the coming year does not to any considerable extent contemplate the payment of expenses of those who are now illegally in the country?

Mr. POWDERLY. Except those who are now under arrest, of course; but so far as it will go we will endeavor to get the others out of the country.

The CHAIRMAN. How would you expend the \$200,000?

Mr. POWDERLY. That is expended in the payment of officers and in the payment of fare—transportation. The number of employees paid from appropriation "enforcement of Chinese-exclusion act," 31 inspectors, 15 interpreters, 35 watchmen, and 4 clerks.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the aggregate of that salary roll?

Mr. POWDERLY. The amount expended during July, August, September, and October, 1900, from appropriation "enforcement of

Chinese-exclusion act, 1901," July, \$9,505.97; August, \$8,557.60; September, \$9,858.81; October, \$12,115.96; total, \$40,038.34.

The CHAIRMAN. That is at the rate of \$10,000 a month for salaries and expenses?

Mr. POWDERLY. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. That does not include deportation at all?

Mr. POWDERLY. No.

The CHAIRMAN. If it ran that for the year round, that would be \$120,000.

Mr. POWDERLY. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you anticipate it will run that?

Mr. POWDERLY. I anticipate it will run over that. It certainly will run that fully.

The CHAIRMAN. This year, I believe for the first time, this service is wholly under your Bureau, is it?

Mr. POWDERLY. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Heretofore the customs officers have been utilized; are they utilized now?

Mr. POWDERLY. We had these same officers in the service before, and the customs officers will be utilized the same as heretofore.

The CHAIRMAN. They are the same help as heretofore?

Mr. POWDERLY. They will be obliged to render assistance as heretofore, as they do in the enforcement of the alien contract-labor law.

The CHAIRMAN. You will expend this increased appropriation in an increased vigilance in enforcing the law?

Mr. POWDERLY. Yes; on account of the increased desire on the part of the Chinese to illegally come to the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. You think they seem to have the impression they could get in easier than heretofore. How do you account for that?

Mr. POWDERLY. I don't know that I can account for that. There are various causes. I suppose they have the idea they are more welcome, but I do not know. There are more people engaged in the business of bringing them over; but there are a number of causes, and I do not know which one in particular could be singled out as the main cause of their coming.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any movement from Hawaii of the Chinese there?

Mr. POWDERLY. No; I recollect but one instance of an attempt on the part of the Chinese to gain admittance from Hawaii, only one.

The CHAIRMAN. The movement is substantially from where?

Mr. POWDERLY. From China.

The CHAIRMAN. That means Hongkong?

Mr. POWDERLY. They give Hongkong and Canton as their residences, but they are from all parts of China. They may come from the interior, and the ports, of course, they sail from are not their homes by any means.

The CHAIRMAN. In your judgment can this law be enforced for a less amount the coming fiscal year than \$200,000?

Mr. POWDERLY. No, I do not think it can. In fact, I am pretty certain it can not, not to do anything like justice to the Government.

Mr. MCRAE. Does the acquisition of Hawaii make any part of this necessary?

Mr. POWDERLY. Yes; we have our officers in Hawaii, too.

Mr. MCRAE. They are not permitted either to come from or go there now?

Mr. POWDERLY. No; the same laws are in force there.

Mr. MCRAE. How long has that been the law?

Mr. POWDERLY. I do not recall the date, but that has been in force some time since the beginning of this year.

Mr. ALLEN. Are they permitted to come to Hawaii now?

Mr. POWDERLY. No; no more than they are here.

Mr. MCRAE. You deport them from there the same as here?

Mr. POWDERLY. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCRAE. Is that true also in regard to the alien contract laws?

Mr. POWDERLY. Yes.

Mr. MCRAE. I know they were extended there. That is under your jurisdiction now?

Mr. POWDERLY. The same laws—the immigration laws, contract-labor laws, and Chinese exclusion laws—are in force in Hawaii.

Mr. MCRAE. Are you having any trouble in enforcing the labor laws in Hawaii?

Mr. POWDERLY. So far we have had none.

Mr. MCRAE. Since they were extended the practice has stopped?

Mr. POWDERLY. It was not necessary just at present, because in anticipation of the extension of our laws to Hawaii they actually crowded the islands.

Mr. MCRAE. And you can not deport those?

Mr. POWDERLY. No; we can not deport those.

ALIEN CONTRACT-LABOR LAWS—ENFORCEMENT OF.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit the current law, \$150,000, for enforcement of the alien contract-labor laws. Have you expended substantially that amount?

Mr. POWDERLY. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Take the first four months, if you have got it there, of this year.

Mr. POWDERLY. The number of employees paid from the appropriation "Enforcement of alien contract-labor laws," 61 inspectors; amount expended during July, August, September, and October, 1900, from appropriation on "Enforcement of alien contract-labor laws, 1901," July, \$13,027.25; August, \$11,331.50; September, \$11,697.05; October, \$10,266.07; total, \$46,321.87.

The CHAIRMAN. That substantially will exhaust the appropriation at that rate?

Mr. POWDERLY. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not do any deporting under that law; it is under the other?

Mr. POWDERLY. When an alien is to be deported as coming under that law, the law provides that it shall be done at the expense of the steamship company bringing the party over. This is for the force.

The CHAIRMAN. This is purely for the salaries?

Mr. POWDERLY. For salaries and expenses of the officers in the performance of their duties.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any other matter except the Chinese exclusion and the enforcement of the alien contract-labor laws which you have before us?

Mr. POWDERLY. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit a provision here which will enable you to detail one officer?

Mr. POWDERLY. Yes, sir; and we think that it is very necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. He is for duty at the Treasury Department? You have him now?

Mr. POWDERLY. Yes, sir; you gave him last year, and we want that continued.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you going to want that permanently?

Mr. POWDERLY. That ought to be permanent; yes.

TUESDAY, December 11, 1900.

CAPITOL.

**STATEMENT OF MR. ELLIOTT WOODS, CHIEF CLERK AND
ASSISTANT TO THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL.**

ANNUAL REPAIRS, UNITED STATES CAPITOL.

The CHAIRMAN. For the Capitol. For work at Capitol and general repairs thereof, etc., your estimate is \$30,000 as against \$32,500, which is explained by dropping out an elevator. What have you to say about this? Have you got a deficiency on this item this year?

Mr. Woods. We will have; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much?

Mr. Woods. It will be \$10,500, possibly \$10,590.

The CHAIRMAN. What for?

Mr. Woods. For repairing the southeast and southwest elevators in the House wing.

The CHAIRMAN. Did we not appropriate for one?

Mr. Woods. That appropriation was simply for inclosures for the southeast elevator—the inclosure and the car cage.

The CHAIRMAN. That did not anticipate another new elevator?

Mr. Woods. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you put in another new one?

Mr. Woods. We changed the motive power of both elevators and put in practically new machinery throughout.

The CHAIRMAN. You used that \$2,500 and how much more?

Mr. Woods. About \$10,590.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any special hurry about that deficiency?

Mr. Woods. No, sir; that can be paid at any time between now and the adjournment of Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. You want this \$30,000?

Mr. Woods. Yes, sir; that is for general work.

The CHAIRMAN. And will be sufficient unless something extraordinary comes up?

Mr. Woods. Yes, sir.

FLAGS FOR THE CAPITOL.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is to provide flags for the east and west fronts of the center of the Capitol, and that is the usual appropriation?

Mr. Woods. Yes, sir.

CLEANING AND REPAIRING WORKS OF ART, UNITED STATES CAPITOL.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is for continuing cleaning and repairing works of art in the Capitol, etc.; that is the ordinary appropriation?

Mr. Woods. Yes, sir.

IMPROVING THE CAPITOL GROUNDS.

The CHAIRMAN. Improving the Capitol grounds, etc.; that is the ordinary appropriation. That is not too much. I suppose you have no deficiency this year in that?

Mr. Woods. No deficiency so far, and I do not anticipate any.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the cause of the deficiency last year of \$8,000?

Mr. Woods. That was due largely to the tearing up of the grounds by the District during the construction of the large intercepting sewer. The District makes repairs over the path of the sewer, including a certain specified distance on each side of that path, but owing to the necessary latitude allowed contractors much of the lawns traversed require complete renovation.

LIGHTING THE CAPITOL AND GROUNDS.

The CHAIRMAN. Lighting the Capitol and grounds, you now ask \$30,000. Do you need all that?

Mr. Woods. We need all of that.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you insert the words "and engine house?"

Mr. Woods. Because the engine house is attached to the Senate stable and is a part of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Then there is no use of multiplying words, as far as I can see. This is an engine house in connection with the Senate stable?

Mr. Woods. Considering this appropriation—it is attached to it, and so far as I know has always been considered with the lighting of the Capitol. I think there is an old provision of law somewhere that places the engine house there, so that it will always be near the Capitol.

The CHAIRMAN. Does it belong to the Government?

Mr. Woods. It belongs to the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. You use it?

Mr. Woods. Yes; we frequently bring the engine here to wash the building down, and while it is under control of the District fire department it has always been considered as attached in a way to the Capitol.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not used in lighting?

Mr. Woods. Oh, no; the street mains, etc., are connected up together, and the engine house and Senate stable are all on the same gas main.

The CHAIRMAN. This is specifically put in, "and engine house," and I understand that engine house belongs to the United States and is under your jurisdiction?

Mr. Woods. Yes, sir; to a certain extent.

The CHAIRMAN. It is attached to the stable?

Mr. Woods. Yes, sir; in the way I mention.

The CHAIRMAN. For repairs and improvements to steam fire engine house, and Senate and House stables, etc., that seems to be the usual appropriation. That is the same engine house?

Mr. Woods. Yes, sir.

IMPROVING THE VENTILATION OF THE HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The CHAIRMAN. We will skip the next item, for repairs to the floors and interior walls of the Rotunda and Dome, for the present and go to the next, which is "For improving the ventilation of the Hall of the House of Representatives and the corridors adjacent thereto, including new floor for the Hall and the installation of new ventilating and heating apparatus, the ventilation of the House restaurant and kitchen, for materials, labor, appliances, etc., \$67,200."

Now, I want to talk to you a moment about this item. We have to get at the refurnishing of the Hall of the House—that is, chairs, seats, and refurnishing the gallery. I think we had better throw out those seats and put in chairs while we are about it, but that is only an impression. Now, you say here "for improving the ventilation of the Hall of Representatives, the corridors adjacent thereto, including new floor for the Hall and installation of new ventilating and heating apparatus, the ventilation of the House restaurant and kitchen, etc," and you put that in as \$67,200. I wish this whole thing could be exhausted from A to Z.

Mr. Woods. This estimate was one made before the subject of furniture came up the other day, but it includes new desks for the Hall and chairs for the gallery. It will reduce the seating capacity of the gallery to about 875. That would be a betterment to the Hall; and another thing, it enables the doorkeepers to control the admittance to the galleries so that people will not overcrowd them. It will also better the ventilation of the floor to have the benches in the gallery removed. These gallery chairs will be individually ventilated in the legs of the chairs and will be very similar to those installed in the Senate gallery. In order to get anything like good ventilation in the Hall of the House of Representatives—

The CHAIRMAN. How many people do the galleries seat now?

Mr. Woods. They frequently put in there 1,500 or 1,600 people.

The CHAIRMAN. When you speak of 800, do you mean that includes the newspaper, diplomatic, President's gallery—the whole thing?

Mr. Woods. The whole thing.

The CHAIRMAN. And it seats now nearly twice that?

Mr. Woods. Nearly double that number can be crowded in at present.

Mr. MCRAE. You will have a kick on that from the outsiders.

Mr. Woods. If you will permit me, when I say 1,500 people can be accommodated in that gallery, I mean they will crowd that number in. If you allow the same amount of space on the benches you allow for seating comfortably you will have about 900 seat spaces; but they will crowd in, take up less room, get more people in the seats, and then stand them in the aisles. Now, while we have reduced the seating capacity of the Senate gallery to a considerable extent we find it very much better over there. If you put 1,500 people in the House galleries it is impossible to do anything for the ventilation under present arrangements.

Mr. ALLEN. I will not be here, but there are certain faces in the back galleries that I have been looking at for sixteen years which I am afraid would be missed if this was to be put in operation.

The CHAIRMAN. This estimate contemplates new chairs and desks?

Mr. Woods. Well, chairs, no; but desks, yes. I think it is neces-

sary for us to take up that question of desks for the floor, simply because we have to take into consideration the ventilation. Each of these desks should be provided with individual ventilation.

The CHAIRMAN. What can you do for ventilation? What assurances have you that the ventilation will ventilate?

Mr. Woods. Well, the floor of the Hall of the House is underpinned with all sorts of brick piers and ducts that have been run about to get air into certain parts. The proper thing to do is to reconstruct that floor and make an air-pressure chamber beneath, so as to control the outlet to each desk. Then you can get a distribution of air over the floor as good for one part as for the other. That is the principal thing—a pressure chamber to distribute the air to each individual. This was the plan adopted by Professor Woodbridge for Senate ventilation. Another thing that the House has not and should have, is, there should be an exhaust fan placed overhead to take care of the air after it gets to the ceiling. Frequently down currents of bad air will fall around the corners of the gallery, and it gets strongly odorous at times. The air pressure is there, but there is nothing to exhaust it after it gets to or through the ceiling. That is the practical point of this new proposition. After the air is vitiated and carried up, as it will be, due to the accumulated heat, it must be gotten rid of.

The CHAIRMAN. As it is now, the air goes up and goes out of the Hall and goes back?

Mr. Woods. It goes to the ceiling, and some, particularly in the corners, turns down again because there is no exhaust fan to take hold of it and pull it through the apertures of the ceiling at the points named. Possibly some may come down on the heads of members over in the corners?

The CHAIRMAN. Are you an expert touching ventilation?

Mr. Woods. I do not claim to be an expert, sir, but I think I have studied it enough for four or five years to know what ought to be done.

The CHAIRMAN. Is Woodbridge an expert?

Mr. Woods. Yes, sir; that is his profession.

The CHAIRMAN. Is he a real expert?

Mr. Woods. He is so considered, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Has he made a success of ventilating the Senate side?

Mr. Woods. I think he has for the Senate Chamber. That which may be lacking in the committee rooms is no fault of his.

The CHAIRMAN. I just simply do not know anything about it. I wish the Hall was ventilated, and I wish it was comfortably seated and desked, and when I have said that I have said all I can say about it. If you are prepared to deal with the whole question of ventilation, which would cover plans of seating the gallery and all of the House, so as to get as much room in there as possible for the accommodation of the members, why we will hear you; if not, I wish you would be prepared to come again.

Mr. Woods. I hardly understand what you mean. I say we are prepared to go ahead and do that work and produce the results.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, do you want to file with the committee any matters of detail as to how you are going to do it, or is it better for you to find out how much money it is going to cost and let you go on and work out your own sweet will on it without being annoyed by experts?

Mr. Woods. Well, I would prefer to handle the matter in a practical way. When you attempt to do work of that kind you are bound to meet up with details you never dreamed of before, but which have to be attended to as they come up. It is almost impossible for a man to sit down and make a plan for that Hall and have it work out just as you have it on the plan. I look at these things from a practical standpoint. I would rather handle this question in a practical way, leaving the question of expert advice to circumstances that may arise.

The CHAIRMAN. What would it take, now, to ventilate that Hall? Let us get the first item.

Mr. Woods. \$67,200.

The CHAIRMAN. I am speaking now of ventilation pure and simple.

Mr. Woods. Pardon me if I ask the question, do you mean the cost for the gallery alone?

The CHAIRMAN. Hall and galleries—that would include the floor. Just to get some idea of what the ventilation is going to cost and then some idea of what the chairs will cost, and then what the desks would cost?

Mr. Woods. Well, we estimate here for new gallery chairs, \$5,000.

The CHAIRMAN. How many of them?

Mr. Woods. This is an estimate for 875.

Mr. Moody. Those are the gallery chairs?

Mr. Woods. Yes, sir; and then we estimate for the overhead fan \$1,800. We estimate for air ducts, \$3,400; we estimate for the work overhead \$8,000. That means the tightening of the roof. Then we estimate for lower-story ventilating fans and motors \$3,500, and carpenter work \$500, and incidentals \$1,500. Now, we estimate that the reconstruction of the floors will cost about \$26,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That includes galleries?

Mr. Woods. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Then for the House furnishing?

Mr. Woods. We estimate about \$16,000 for desks.

The CHAIRMAN. How many of them, 400?

Mr. Woods. On the basis of 406.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be about \$40 a desk?

Mr. Woods. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should they cost \$40?

Mr. Woods. These we propose are to be built of the best mahogany, to contain openings and ventilating inlets at the legs.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, go ahead.

Mr. Woods. We put other items down at \$1,500.

The CHAIRMAN. What would 400 chairs cost?

Mr. Woods. If you mean chairs to accompany the desks, I do not know what they would cost, but I should imagine about \$15 apiece. Those chairs we do not furnish.

The CHAIRMAN. Why?

Mr. Woods. That properly belongs to the Clerk of the House.

The CHAIRMAN. I am trying to get at what it costs. It seems to me the desks are the same way. Your desks and chairs have to correspond; but I am trying to get at the total cost of all this work.

Mr. Woods. I should put those in at least \$15 apiece.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be \$6,000. How much does all that add up?

Mr. WOODS. It would be \$73,200. That is, our estimates amount to \$67,200, which includes floor desks; 400 floor chairs, at \$15 each, would cost \$6,000, making a total of \$73,200.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not taken into consideration at all the ventilating of the House restaurant and kitchen.

Mr. WOODS. Under the heads of fans and motors, the \$3,500 will provide ventilation for the kitchen.

Mr. ALLEN. About this question of reseating and refitting the Hall, Mr. Cannon, had not you better wait until you have your reapportionment, if you are going to have that this year?

The CHAIRMAN. After all, he would want to do it for all needs. Others will be coming in, and it seems to me that any arrangement ought to run from 400 to 425. You intend to have all in and have a place where you could put them in. I do not believe there is much necessity in waiting for that. We take it for granted that it would not run over 425?

Mr. MCRAE. I suppose Mr. Allen means you ought to estimate for enough to cover the increased representation.

Mr. ALLEN. I think when you provide for this thing you ought to provide for it all.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you stated that your estimate here includes everything that is necessary—includes chairs for the gallery?

Mr. WOODS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Everything that is necessary to take care of the restaurant, the Hall of the House, the ventilation, seating the galleries, and the whole thing, \$67,200, excluding the chairs for the desks; and you think those desks ought to be included under the Architect of the Capitol because they enter into the scheme of ventilation?

Mr. WOODS. I do think so, but I do not press that point at all. If, however, the Clerk is authorized to provide these desks, he should be instructed to provide them in accordance with the needs of the improved system of ventilation.

The CHAIRMAN. Now there comes another question, in the doing of this work, whether it would be better to be under the direction of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, the Committee on Rules, the Committee on Appropriations, or whether it should be free from the direction of any of them. State what you have to say about that, I mean from the practical standpoint of doing the work?

Mr. WOODS. I have nothing to say about that.

The CHAIRMAN. I am not asking you to suggest about that, but I am trying to see whether or not you can go ahead and do this work better without or with this consultation.

Mr. WOODS. In the new work in the old library we had two supervisory committees. I had little opportunity, however, for consultation during the summer.

Mr. ALLEN. They were of no benefit and no harm to you?

Mr. WOODS. Of some benefit and no harm—benefit because I did get a chance to consult one member twice. We do not, however, object to a supervisory committee. We would prefer it.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you do this, by day work?

Mr. WOODS. A large part of this work will be by contract, necessarily. The reconstruction of the floor will probably be done by day work, as that requires individual instruction to a considerable extent.

The CHAIRMAN. You would buy this furniture, desks, etc., by contract after advertisement?

Mr. WOODS. Under contract after advertisement.

The CHAIRMAN. You would make specifications and receive bids?

Mr. WOODS. Yes, sir.

THE EXTENSION OF THE CAPITOL.

The CHAIRMAN. You estimate here for the repairs to the floor and interior walls of the Rotunda and Dome, and I want to ask you in that connection touching the plans for the extension to the east from the center of the Capitol. As I understand from conversation with you those plans are in existence?

Mr. WOODS. They are in existence. They were prepared by Thomas U. Walter, the architect of the wings of the Capitol. I think they embody all the features that could be desired, both artistically and architecturally.

The CHAIRMAN. Made at the time of the construction of the west wing?

Mr. WOODS. Made at the time of the construction of the north and south wings, with a view to bring the whole building into harmony and to bring the east front out as originally intended.

The CHAIRMAN. And that would correspond with the west front?

Mr. WOODS. What do you mean by corresponding with the west front?

The CHAIRMAN. Where the Library was and where the new committee rooms are.

Mr. WOODS. The plan contemplates facing the whole west front of the center building with marble, and extending it to the south and north. I have the plan here if the committee care to look at it [producing and explaining plan.]

The CHAIRMAN. What can that be done for?

Mr. WOODS. It will cost about \$4,000,000. But as this subject has just come up, I would prefer to file with the committee later more definite estimates.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should it cost so much?

Mr. WOODS. It is a very extensive job.

Mr. MOODY. You have never given any attention to the proposed building known as the Morrill Building, which, I believe, has never taken any definite shape in regard to the acquirement of the land?

Mr. WOODS. All I know is from conversations I had with the late Senator Morrill.

Mr. MOODY. What was it supposed that building was to cost?

Mr. WOODS. I think they estimated that building would cost between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. With or without the land?

Mr. WOODS. Including the land, is my remembrance of it.

Mr. MOODY. That would not build such a tremendous building, would it?

Mr. WOODS. It would build a building about the size of the Library.

Mr. MOODY. How much trouble will it make for you to make a blue print, showing the present outline of the building and this proposed extension, and furnish the clerk of the Supreme Court with one for the use of the Chief Justice?

Mr. Woods. I can do that very readily. I thought of having some photographs of this made, of small size, so that they could be handled easily. If this building was carried out to the extent of changing the room plans, the present plan would be modified. Mr. Walter was thinking of the Court of Claims at the time this was drawn [referring to one plan]. This plan would give 24 rooms on a floor, 72 rooms on the east front, exclusive of cellar room. There would be 30 rooms additional there [indicating the proposed western extension], and that would make 102 rooms in all.

The CHAIRMAN. One other thing ought to be done, and that is the whole thing underneath the Capitol ought to be cleaned out.

Mr. Moody. How long would it take to do that work [referring to the proposed extension]?

Mr. Woods. Two years of night and day work at the very least.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you work while the court and Congress was in session?

Mr. Woods. Yes; we could.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you say—is it indicated now that it would be good policy to take the heating, etc., away from here?

Mr. Woods. If you put this addition to the Capitol you will have so much lighting and heating to consider that it would be foolish to keep a plant here, and that already in the basement ought to be taken out of consideration. If you take it out, I would suggest the construction of a building near here and connected up by a suitable tunnel with the Capitol, so that all material that must come into the building—and that includes furniture, firewood, etc.—could be brought in under ground instead of being dumped at the east front.

The CHAIRMAN. You would have to have a steam main?

Mr. Woods. Yes; heating mains, electric mains—in fact, everything pertaining to the power service. I would have the new building with a decent front, something that would not shame itself before the Capitol, and I would put offices enough there, if necessary to do so, to give the members who had no committees an office room.

The CHAIRMAN. Should you take the folding room away from here?

Mr. Woods. That is the proposition we proposed to the Committee on Ventilation and Acoustics two years ago—just such a proposition as that. Here is a sketch of the front of the building, and a building like that would give us about 600 storerooms [showing a plan]. Every one of the documents now handled in the Capitol could be handled in that place and transferred backward and forward under ground.

Mr. Moody. Everything ought to be taken out of this Capitol except what is absolutely required here.

Mr. Woods. Yes, sir; and the steam and lighting plant required to take care of this building. We could provide such heating arrangements as would enable us to utilize the exhaust steam of our power plant, affecting a great saving in coal and making the exhaust steam do the work of heating the Capitol. This would be done through the medium of hot water under the forced circulation system. There is a waste now because we can not do that.

The CHAIRMAN. What would this building cost?

Mr. Woods. This building would cost about, I should say, \$700,000 at least, exclusive of the land.

The CHAIRMAN. Would there be enough room in that building to store documents?

Mr. WOODS. Oh, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And enough of it to use like unto the Maltby Building in the event we wanted to use it like that?

Mr. WOODS. Yes; I would suggest offices for the front of the building here [indicating on a sketch].

The CHAIRMAN. If you could move out the document part, is it practical to store everything we do not need in this building?

Mr. WOODS. It is practical to take everything in the nature of storage out of this building, put it over there, and handle it there.

Mr. MOODY. We would have to have a whole lot of things at the House. For instance, take the document room.

Mr. WOODS. I do not think you can do away with that.

Mr. MOODY. There are a certain lot of things you can not do away with. You can do away with the mere books which go to the country and the force to handle them.

Mr. MCRAE. You could do away with the folding room, but not the current document room.

Mr. WOODS. I think the calculation made last year was that 1,200,000 books were stored here, many of which are never touched from one week's end to another. Now, if a man wanted a document it would be a simple matter to send over there and have it come over, for communication between that point and this is contemplated in the proposition to connect the two buildings with underground transit.

Mr. MOODY. The pneumatic system of transportation would do it easily?

Mr. WOODS. Easily.

The CHAIRMAN. Do we own any land over there?

Mr. WOODS. We own a lot over there on B street—a small piece—I think 120 by 40 feet.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that enough?

Mr. WOODS. No. If you want that building, the best thing you could do would be to purchase one of the squares adjacent.

The CHAIRMAN. Still farther off?

Mr. WOODS. No. If you go anywhere outside the building, keep to the edge of the grounds.

Mr. MOODY. There are no buildings on this square over here of any consequence?

Mr. ALLEN. That property is not so valuable unless they found out that we wanted it.

The CHAIRMAN. You undertake to condemn it and see.

Mr. WOODS. I tried to get a price on the land on the corner lots near First and B last year, and I did get a price, I think, of \$1.50 a foot until the owner found out I was a Government official. Then his representative came in and said he wanted \$2.50 a foot, but I think the first estimate was \$1.50 a square foot.

Mr. ALLEN. Where do we own that lot?

Mr. WOODS. Right south of here.

Mr. ALLEN. What is the condition of the rest of the square? Could we not get that whole square?

Mr. WOODS. No doubt. I should prefer, however, a square or part of a square of undoubted good quality of land. We must have a healthy site. The upper part of Capitol Hill would be better and afford better structural conditions. This building [indicating on the sketch] is designed to occupy a corner of a square near First and B streets, but of course the plan is applicable elsewhere.

The CHAIRMAN. Where that old barn is?

Mr. WOODS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they want to sell that?

Mr. WOODS. They want to sell it, and they want also a large figure for it.

The CHAIRMAN. If this extension work could be done, you do not want to do anything with the Dome? You have something about the Dome in here.

Mr. WOODS. I will say right now that \$58,000 means only the painting of it.

Mr. MOODY. Is it not proposed at some time to replace that iron Dome with stone?

Mr. WOODS. I do not think I ever heard of the proposition.

Mr. MOODY. I think I had heard of it.

Mr. WOODS. There was some discussion why it was not put originally in stone; I remember reading something about that. To do that Rotunda right, especially if taken in with the extension, you can expend \$250,000 there and not waste any money.

Mr. MOODY. What would you do there?

Mr. WOODS. I would carry up the side walls in marble as they ought to be. If you look in the Rotunda at the present time the upper works are all supported by a few pilasters that Mr. Walters wanted to change at the time the Capitol wings were built.

Mr. MOODY. There is no danger in it?

Mr. WOODS. No; I refer to the architectural features of the side walls. In reality, the pilasters support nothing, being merely ornamental, but questionably distributed.

THURSDAY, December 13, 1900.

COLLECTING REVENUE FROM SALES OF PUBLIC LAND.

STATEMENT OF MR. BINGER HERMANN, COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, ACCOMPANIED BY MR. GEORGE REDWAY, CHIEF OF ACCOUNTS DIVISION.

REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS OF LAND OFFICES.

Mr. MOODY. The first item is on page 127, salaries and commissions of registers and receivers. In the first place you suggest a change of language and ask that the word "district" be inserted, making it read:

For salaries and commissions of registers of district land offices, etc.

What is the theory of that?

Mr. HERMANN. I think there has evidently been some question raised in the Treasury Department. They are known in the Interior Department as district land offices, and as the land offices are only created for the transaction of public business in a prescribed district, which is regularly bounded—

Mr. MOODY. Are there any other offices than district land offices?

Mr. HERMANN. There are none, you might say. The land offices, even as to Alaska, when there was only one land office of Alaska within the entire district of Alaska, was a land district, and then the statute itself describes these land offices as district land offices.

The CHAIRMAN. There has been no difficulty in paying the salaries of the men under the present language of the appropriation?

Mr. HERMANN. I think not. It is merely to make the language correspond with that of the law.

Mr. MOODY. The estimate is \$500,000 and the appropriation for 1901 is \$477,000. Is there a deficiency?

Mr. HERMANN. There was a deficiency of \$100,000.

Mr. MOODY. Will there be?

Mr. REDWAY. Yes, sir; there was.

Mr. MOODY. I mean for this fiscal year any deficiency; for the present fiscal year of the \$477,000 appropriation will there be a deficiency?

Mr. REDWAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. How much will that be; can you estimate it?

Mr. REDWAY. Yes, sir; it will be nearly \$100,000.

Mr. ALLEN. How do you hope to get along with \$500,000 next year, then?

Mr. REDWAY. We can not. The Commissioner recommended \$570,000, and the Secretary cut it off, explaining that although he knew that the expenditures would necessarily be that, yet he did not like to send forward an estimate larger than the one he did.

Mr. MOODY. This is an item of salaries and commissions—

Mr. REDWAY. Which are provided by law.

Mr. MOODY. And can not be diminished?

Mr. REDWAY. By any possibility.

Mr. MOODY. You make your computations for the next fiscal year what you will require for this?

Mr. REDWAY. Yes, sir; and it will amount to at least \$570,000.

Mr. MOODY. And that computation can be made with substantial accuracy?

Mr. REDWAY. Yes, sir; we know what it will be.

Mr. MOODY. So if you got your estimate of \$500,000 there will be an inevitable deficiency?

Mr. REDWAY. Yes, sir; at least \$70,000; probably \$75,000. I have here a list of offices and the fees and commissions that have been earned by them under the law during the past year.

Mr. MOODY. You mean the current fiscal year?

Mr. REDWAY. For 1900 it shows \$570,550.57 actually paid for last year, and the business is increasing now, and it has been so far this year.

Mr. MOODY. That is the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900?

Mr. REDWAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. HERMANN. What we received from sales of public lands during the last fiscal year amounted to an increase of nearly 100 per cent over two years ago. I think it is \$1,070,000, an increase this year over last, and nearly 2½ over two years ago.

Mr. MOODY. I am not quite sure the figures that you give in dollars and cents—is that the expenditure for the fiscal year June 30 last?

Mr. REDWAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. What are the expenditures of the present year—the year that will end the 30th of June next?

Mr. REDWAY. We have not got it up to that fine point, but we only say there is an increase all along the line, so we will have to ask for a deficiency even if you give us what we ask.

Mr. MOODY. We have given \$477,000 for this year—for the year which ends June 30 next. Now, can you tell what the deficiency will be on that appropriation?

Mr. REDWAY. It will probably be at least \$75,000.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Counting fees turned into the United States Treasury?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes.

Mr. HEMENWAY. How do they compare with the amount paid out?

Mr. REDWAY. With regard to expenditures?

Mr. HEMENWAY. Yes. Do you get enough fees and commissions to pay this amount and have something left over?

Mr. REDWAY. Yes, sir; very much. The amount earned the year ending June 30 last was \$1,057,000, whereas the amount paid out was \$570,550.57.

Mr. HERMANN. There is a very large excess.

Mr. ALLEN. What do you style fees and commissions?

Mr. HERMANN. The law provides that each register and receiver, except in the Territory of Alaska, shall have \$500 as a fixed salary; that he shall have certain fees and commissions in excess of that, but that such fees and commissions, with the fixed salary, shall not in all exceed \$3,000 per annum. In some cases the fees and commissions amount to \$600, which added to the \$500, makes about \$1,100 for the entire compensation of that year. In other cases the fees and commissions may amount to \$6,000 for that register and receiver, but all in excess of \$3,000, \$2,500 fees and \$500 salary, are turned into the Treasury. In fact, all fees and commissions are turned into the Treasury, but to be paid back to the party, not to exceed \$3,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, LAND OFFICES.

Mr. MOODY. I notice in your estimate of contingent expenses, while the present appropriation for the current year is \$135,000, you estimate \$160,000. What is the need for that increase?

Mr. HERMANN. It is owing to the increase of public business.

Mr. MOODY. You had a deficiency last year of \$23,000, which with the appropriation of \$135,000 made \$158,000 expenditure in that fiscal year?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Will there be a deficiency this present year?

Mr. REDWAY. We have asked a deficiency of \$60,000.

Mr. HERMANN. Which is already pending.

Mr. MOODY. You have no reason to believe the expenditures of the next fiscal year will decrease?

Mr. HERMANN. I have the impression they will increase as they are increasing to-day.

Mr. MOODY. With your appropriation of \$135,000 and a deficiency of \$60,000 there would still be a deficiency, if your estimate of the present year was granted?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes; I think so.

Mr. MOODY. Is there any way in which there can be economy or reduction in these expenses?

Mr. HERMANN. Well, sir, I rather think you may look for an increase rather than a diminution, because public business is increasing. We have a demand from all of the land offices doing a reasonably large business for an increase of clerical assistance.

Mr. MOODY. Is clerk hire fixed by law?

Mr. HERMANN. No, sir.

Mr. MOODY. How do you fix that?

Mr. HERMANN. When a new clerk takes charge of all the work of a local land office, the rule has been heretofore to allow him \$900 to commence on, and later, as he becomes more proficient, to increase him to about \$1,200. There are no clerks I know of receiving over \$100 a month, and quite a large number get \$900. They are not absolutely fixed, but when they go under the civil service the minimum is \$900 a year.

DEPOSITING PUBLIC MONEYS, EXPENSE OF.

Mr. MOODY. The next item is expenses of depositing public moneys where you ask—

Mr. HERMANN. The same as last year, \$2,500.

Mr. MOODY. There is no deficiency there?

Mr. HERMANN. I hardly think so.

Mr. MOODY. Virtually, what is the necessity for this expenditure? Can not you deposit the money in banks?

Mr. HERMANN. I was going to suggest in the most remote land offices—I could mention quite a number on a moment's reflection on the frontier—one, for instance, at Burns, Oreg., 175 miles from any bank or from any express office or anything of that character, far out on the frontier, between Oregon and Nevada, and there are several land offices South where the expense is considerable in making monthly remittances.

Mr. MOODY. That appropriation is confined to such cases as that, where there is an opportunity to deposit in the banks and draw checks, etc.

Mr. HERMANN. Yes, sir; and it must be a regular designated depository. Take, for instance, Portland, Oreg., the First National Bank. Now, that money must be deposited at that place and be placed in the hands of the United States receiver, who makes the remittance.

Mr. MOODY. You could not deposit the money in a local bank and forward the check?

Mr. HERMANN. No, sir; that is contrary to law.

DEPREDATIONS ON PUBLIC TIMBER.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item seems to be "Depredations on public timber," etc. Your appropriation last year was \$150,000, including a deficiency; for the current year it is \$125,000. Are you to have any deficiency there?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes, sir; we have to ask for \$60,000, which will be absolutely necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. If that is given, that will make \$185,000 this current year.

Mr. HERMANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose it is not given?

Mr. HERMANN. If it is not given, we will, of course, suffer about ten or fifteen times a greater amount of loss in cash on depredations, because it is necessary that these special agents go over the field and ascertain where depredations are committed and insist upon payment for such amount of damages as the Government is entitled to, and that just simply runs that much.

The CHAIRMAN. What amount has been expended, say, up to the 1st of December? That would be the first five months of the year.

Mr. REDWAY. The present appropriation will last us until the 1st of March—not exceeding the 1st of March—and after that all the special agents will have to be dismissed unless there is a deficiency appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you have been expending at that rate for the first five months?

Mr. REDWAY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. So, if the expenditures run at the rate they have for the past five months, the whole appropriation of \$125,000 will be exhausted by the 1st of March?

Mr. REDWAY. That is it; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you submit now, to avoid that, \$60,000?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many special agents have you?

Mr. HERMANN. At present we have perhaps 52.

The CHAIRMAN. You have more special agents during the summer and fall than during the winter?

Mr. HERMANN. Well, I discover it is necessary to keep the force up all the year round, because these depredations are being constantly committed.

The CHAIRMAN. This seems to be depredations on public timber, protecting public lands, and settlement of claims for swamp lands and swamp-land indemnity. It appears to cover the whole thing.

Mr. HERMANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What proportion of this sum is being expended for the settlement of swamp lands and swamp-land indemnity cases?

Mr. HERMANN. I would say, perhaps, only two of the fifty-two agents are detailed for the purpose of examining into the swamp land and swamp-land indemnity cases.

The CHAIRMAN. And that per diem would cost about what—about \$4,000?

Mr. HERMANN. About \$6,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Traveling expenses, per diem, for subsistence and salaries?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes, sir; I should say about \$6,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What proportion of these special agents are on depredation cases and what proportion are upon protection cases; that is, for protection of public lands, or do they do both?

Mr. HERMANN. Well, sir, practically they are the same—to prevent depredations and frauds upon the public domain and to consult with the United States district attorney, collect evidence in regard to frauds which have been committed, and present the same to the United States grand juries through and under the direction of the United States attorneys. That, in a few words, embraces the duties of the special agents.

The CHAIRMAN. Then really this is a depredation appropriation?

Mr. HERMANN. It is; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What amount of work do they do, or rather what is the practical results? Are there prosecutions instituted, penalties imposed, fines recovered, etc.?

Mr. HERMANN. I think last year we collected nearly \$200,000, and there are suits now pending in the United States courts involving, I

would say, in round numbers, about \$100,000,000. This goes over a great many years, old cases and late cases, etc., which have been continued from year to year to get service, etc., and to have encountered different obstacles which have intervened.

The CHAIRMAN. That is an extraordinary sum.

Mr. HERMANN. It is an enormous sum. It goes back over forty or fifty years and is the accumulation of all these old cases which have been pending.

The CHAIRMAN. How many live cases are pending? Those old cases, it seems to me, that the parties have died, probably, or if they have not died have been broken up, and so on.

Mr. HERMANN. Well, the cases I might be said to be familiar with, partially so, would perhaps aggregate over a million dollars now; actually solvent cases where we expect to get every dollar within a short time. I have not the figures here now, but I would think I am not wide of the mark when I say \$200,000 have been the receipts in the last year. It is shown in my annual report, and I should have refreshed my memory in regard to it, but I should think it is about \$200,000 cash received in the last year on account of depredations.

The CHAIRMAN. It is the duty of the district attorney to make these prosecutions. In point of fact, does he perform that function or is it initiated by these agents?

Mr. HERMANN. Always initiated by these agents; but I will say in a great many instances the cases do not go to the United States attorney because we are permitted to compromise those cases. If we believe the evidence is such as to not justify the expense of the litigation, we can compromise with the parties without going to court.

The CHAIRMAN. I am free to say, from the mere standpoint of collecting \$200,000 a year on account of depredations, it seems to me this appropriation would not be for a minute justified.

Mr. HERMANN. No; that is right.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, the service costs, if this deficiency appropriation is made, about that amount. Now, what else is there in defense of the appropriation?

Mr. HERMANN. In the first place, there is a credit to our account of \$40,000 if my figures are correct; that is, there will be \$40,000 to the credit of the United States in cash. There is a cash outlay of \$160,000 and the receipts, through the energy and efforts of these special agents, of \$200,000, so there is \$40,000 to the credit of the United States. But I would say that while it is not in cash directly—indirectly it is in cash—there is a million dollars every year that these special agents save. It is not the amount of depredations that they follow up and prosecute that results in collections which are made, but it is in the prevention of frauds. If it is known, as it is known, that there are special agents all around here and there within 50 or 60 miles in the great forests or great mills, then there is a great deal of care and caution on the part of the depredators; so that if they did not do anything more than merely prevent, the Government would be—

The CHAIRMAN. The preventive results, if that is a proper designation, are vastly more important than the amount of money returned from prosecutions?

Mr. HERMANN. I think a hundred times more.

Mr. REDWAY. The amount recovered by judgments during last year was \$120,452.85. The amount settled for was \$42,719.45 and \$23,932.22, making a total amount of a little over \$200,000 received.

Mr. MOODY. The agents as their fee receive a sum in lieu of subsistence and actual transportation. How is their compensation further regulated?

Mr. HERMANN. The modus operandi may be said to be as follows: The special agent as the Secretary now regulates his compensation is allowed \$100 a month as fixed compensation; \$3 in lieu of subsistence, which \$3 in lieu of subsistence is regulated according to the service that he performs. If it is found he is not in service so many days in a week, we dock him the \$3 and he gets nothing for subsistence in that case. If he goes off on leave of absence, he gets nothing for subsistence. His traveling expenses are paid usually by transportation requests, and his vouchers in other cases show what his traveling expenses are. Then he is entitled to Pullman fare.

Mr. MOODY. All that is provided by statute; but my question related more particularly to compensation outside of subsistence and transportation. I understand he receives \$100 a month.

Mr. HERMANN. Yes, sir; a fixed salary of \$100 a month.

Mr. MOODY. It is neither more nor less in any case?

Mr. HERMANN. No, sir.

Mr. MOODY. Is the appointment discretionary with the Secretary of the Interior?

Mr. HERMANN. That is right.

Mr. MOODY. Judging from my own experience, there must be a tremendous pressure for such appointments. Take the ship keepers on the Eastern coast. I could provide ship keepers for the merchant marine of the world from my district, because they are not regulated by any civil-service rules, and the further you extend the civil service the greater the pressure you bring to bear upon those offices which are exempt. Now, is not there great pressure for these offices?

Mr. HERMANN. That is of course, as we say in the law, rather a direct question, but perhaps your question answers itself.

Mr. MOODY. It answers itself.

Mr. HERMANN. If it does not, I can answer it by saying there is considerable pressure.

Mr. MOODY. Now, is not the tendency of that to swell this appropriation beyond what it would be under normal conditions?

Mr. HERMANN. I will answer by saying "No."

Mr. MOODY. You are able to resist the pressure—

Mr. HERMANN. Because we have such a showing made to us through our secret service or depredation committee as will give us a most excellent idea of the extent of the depredations here and there throughout the country by the reports they are getting. For instance, one special agent will have 100 cases. We know in the course of a year he can not attend to but so many, and in that way we ascertain the necessities of the special agents, and only have such a number as we think the exigencies of the service require, although I must confess if the appropriation was larger the exigencies of the service would demand a still further increase, because it is almost impossible to keep these mill men from going into the forest and cutting timber, and also private predators.

PROTECTION AND ADMINISTRATION OF FOREST RESERVES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for protection and administration of forest reserves. The appropriation for the current year is \$300,000,

and the estimates are \$300,000, and the appropriation of last year \$210,000. What have you expended of this appropriation for the current year?

Mr. REDWAY. We have asked for a deficiency of \$25,000 for the current year. There have been some very extensive fires, very particularly in the far West, and an unusual expense in putting out fires.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not know what you expended in the past five months?

Mr. REDWAY. Not exactly; but I have made this estimate, which shows that with the way it has been running there will be a shortage, so that some people who would otherwise be in service will have to be dismissed before the year is out, to the amount of \$25,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, why should they not be?

Mr. REDWAY. The reserves are pretty well organized there now, and they should be manned exactly according to the present organization during the warm weather.

Mr. HERMANN. Even these figures do not include compensation for all the present force. They do not include all of them. There is a large portion of the force, for instance, in the rainy season in the south, the winter season, where I do not think it is necessary to employ men, and consequently of about 500 forest rangers I may say we furlough about 400 for about six months in the year, and a number of the supervisors are furloughed for about five or six months in the year. They are people who are getting in round numbers about \$2,000 a year, and I thought it was for the sake of economy and simply because I did not believe the service justified putting this expense upon the Government, and I save in that way many thousand dollars to the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. It is during the summer season that the extraordinary expenditure is made?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes, sir; from May until December.

The CHAIRMAN. How many agents and supervisors have you in this service?

Mr. HERMANN. There are about 500 in all.

The CHAIRMAN. That includes rangers?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes, sir; superintendents, supervisors, and rangers.

The CHAIRMAN. I was trying to get at who the supervisors, superintendents, and rangers are.

Mr. HERMANN. I think we have about 9 superintendents and, I believe, 30 supervisors.

The CHAIRMAN. What does a supervisor do?

Mr. HERMANN. He has charge of the main office in their reserve, but where the reserve is in California, where it embraces an enormous area like the Sierra Nevada, as much as 8,000,000 acres, as it does, then the reserve is subdivided into smaller reserves, and we aim to give—

The CHAIRMAN. An additional supervisor?

Mr. HERMANN. A supervisor for each reserve; yes, sir. We give them about 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 acres.

The CHAIRMAN. Then what do you have next—agents?

Mr. HERMANN. We then go to forest rangers. We place under each forest supervisor such a number of forest rangers as the topography of the country and the density of the timber require.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no employees you call agents? You have superintendents, supervisors, and forest rangers?

Mr. HERMANN. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you pay the superintendents?

Mr. HERMANN. We pay them \$2,000 a year; \$1.50 a day in lieu of subsistence, and traveling expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course they get their transportation?

Mr. HERMANN. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, what do you pay the supervisors?

Mr. HERMANN. We pay them \$5 a day while in active service. He is a per diem officer while in active service only, and \$1.50 in lieu of subsistence, and his traveling expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you pay the rangers?

Mr. HERMANN. We pay them \$60 a month, and they all supply themselves with a horse and all the necessary equipments and bear all other expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not pay them subsistence?

Mr. HERMANN. No, just that fixed sum; that \$60 answers for all.

The CHAIRMAN. Take it for the balance of the fiscal year, take the spring months of March, April, May, and June—and that brings in one summer month—are the requirements of this service as great as for the succeeding four months?

Mr. HERMANN. It is not.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you submitted in this estimate, on page 131—

To meet the expenses of the forest inspectors and assistants, superintendents and their assistants.

You add there the words "and their clerical assistants."

Mr. HERMANN. That is exactly what I do not approve of. That crept in through some of the subdivisions of the office, and I ask to strike that out. There is no necessity of creating any more offices. If you say "clerical assistants," every supervisor will insist upon having an additional clerk. He has got salary enough now, and I am a little fearful he is getting a little more than he ought to have now for the duties he performs. But when a superintendent is rushed with work or he has occasion to absent himself on some important mission in connection with this service, I permit him to detail one of his rangers only for the time of his absence; so there is no necessity for "other clerical assistants." It will only be an additional entering wedge, and they will all come in.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you regard this service as an important one?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes, sir; one of the most important in the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. You have some forty or fifty forest reserves?

Mr. HERMANN. Forty-six millions now in reserve.

The CHAIRMAN. After all is said and done, \$300,000 is the appropriation asked for the coming year. How far will that go in looking after 46,000,000 acres? In other words, do you more than scratch it?

Mr. HERMANN. I will answer by saying we make a most thorough supervision of the 46,000,000 acres. Then I should say, too, that there are now pending applications involving or embracing 100,000,000 acres of public domain, which are shown upon the basis of proof before us are necessary to be placed inside the forest reservation; and if you gentlemen do not come to our protection against the robbing and looting of forests by methods now being resorted to—in order to get the remaining timber lands of the country after they have looted and denuded the timber lands, those worthless lands are thrown upon the Government under the construction of the present

law—if you do not protect us, we will be required to permit these applications to go into effect. If we create more forest reserves, we will require an additional force to protect them.

The CHAIRMAN. Fire is the principal enemy of the forest reserves?

Mr. HERMANN. Fire may be said to be the principal enemy.

The CHAIRMAN. More than trespassers?

Mr. HERMANN. Many times more; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do these people succeed in preventing or checking fires to any appreciable extent?

Mr. HERMANN. We have a very minute record, and there is not 10 miles square of the 46,000,000 acres but what if a fire has occurred, or an attempt made to fire the 10 miles square, but what we can give a record of the hour of the day in which the fire was noticed and the attempts made to extinguish it.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they ever succeed in extinguishing fires?

Mr. HERMANN. We have a splendid record; yes, sir. Very few fires have occurred in the last year, and those that have occurred, I regret to say, in the neighborhood of Los Angeles have been very disastrous. Two fires have cost in round numbers about \$20,000 to extinguish.

The CHAIRMAN. Policing prevents fires?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes, sir; indeed it does. To illustrate: In the first place, throughout all the public domain and throughout the public forest domain we have large notices printed on linen posters quoting the penal provision of the law as to fires, for not extinguishing them, and, secondly, whenever a forest ranger understands a person is going into a forest for hunting, or specially tourist parties, which are the reserves' greatest enemies, it is his duty to follow the tourists up, and wherever there has been a fire in the evening or morning after they leave to immediately go to the particular spot and if the fire is found burning to take a shovel and hoe and throw new-made earth over the fire, thereby extinguishing it; and if the fire is left burning intentionally, to follow up the persons and prefer charges against them before the United States attorney and have them arrested, for the law states that if the party negligently permits the fire to burn he shall be subject to a penalty.

The CHAIRMAN. Your proviso at the center of page 131 seems to be repeating what is now law?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes, sir; that is right.

The CHAIRMAN. It might just as well go out?

Mr. HERMANN. That is where that injurious provision is put which I would like to explain to you.

The CHAIRMAN. The second provision also?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes, sir; it would have been worth perhaps a hundred million if that provision had never been in there.

The CHAIRMAN. Which provision?

Mr. HERMANN. Providing three months' additional time for going on the public survey and looting it—that is to say, taking unsurveyed timber lands in lieu of worthless lands they have surrendered to the United States Government. You permit them to go on unsurveyed lands and get titles there—a privilege which is not given to any other American citizen—and when you allowed them three months' time the forests were filled with men staking out claims, notifying that they had taken such and such claim—say of 40,000 or 100,000 acres—and in lieu thereof they surrendered 100,000 acres of such and such reserve,

and you find upon examination of the 100,000 acres surrendered in the reserve that the trees have all been taken off, and in other places it would be arid land included in some reserve, or in other cases the land mentioned is scrub brush and worthless.

Mr. MCRAE. If that limitation had not been put in the law——

Mr. HERMANN. It was not the limitation, but the original act.

Mr. MCRAE. It is better to have three months than eternity?

Mr. HERMANN. I am not complaining of that; but I say even this provision in extending the time to October 1, the retention of that provision——

Mr. MCRAE. It does not extend any time. It provides after October 1.

Mr. MOODY. This proviso simply confines the operation of a certain act, which is referred to, to vacant surveyed nonmineral public lands.

Mr. HERMANN. After October 1.

Mr. MOODY. There is no October 1 in here. This is simply confined to the operation of that act—to certain prescribed land.

Mr. HERMANN. That, of course, embraces the unsurveyed land. Of course after the horse is stolen it is all right.

Mr. MCRAE. If this limitation had not been put in it would have continued on until now.

Mr. HERMANN. Yes; I feel grateful for that; but I greatly criticise why any time should be given.

Mr. ALLEN. But that is all past now?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes, sir.

Mr. ALLEN. This is what you alluded to some time ago?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes. Further than that, at the present time parties may surrender any class of land which they hold inside of a forest reservation—worthless land, denuded of valuable timber, or otherwise—to the Government of the United States and take in lieu thereof, on any portion of the vacant public domain surveyed, the most valuable timber land as indemnity. We have insisted over our way, speaking of the Interior Department, that it would be fair and just that those parties should be restricted in their indemnity to such lands as are approximately of the same value as those which they surrendered to the Government. I think that if they surrendered to the Government a million acres of open land he could take a million acres of open land.

If they turned in to us valuable timber land they should, of course, be permitted to take valuable timber land wherever it is to be found in the public domain upon surveyed lands, but it ought not to be permitted, as it was done in Arizona during the summer, where a man had bought 20,000 acres of land and gave the railroad company the privilege of shipping the valuable timber from it, and the railroad company have already brought out the timber on 80,000 acres, and he pointed out the stump lands and said he wanted to surrender this to the Government just as other people were surrendering their lands, and he wanted the privilege of going on the public domain and taking such land as he could find.

To this I replied: "You will be getting timber land worth from \$5 to \$8 an acre in Louisiana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and California. Do you think that is fair for us to take your 20 cents or 50 cents an acre land?"—I will state that they can not put this land on the market for more than 50 cents an acre—"to take in lieu thereof valuable timber land worth in the market perhaps \$5 to \$10 an acre? Do you

think that is fair?" There is the whole case in a nutshell. If the law is permitted to be construed as it has been, if the law remains as it has been, all further reserves we make will be made with this privilege to persons who have lands within them, and I am satisfied there are persons within those reserves who are very anxious to have those reserves made.

I want to emphasize those words. They say they are necessary to preserve the water supply and timber, and we discover after this reservation is made that application is made for the surrender of, say, 100,000 acres, and accompanying that is an application for indemnity for a like amount. That is put on the market and is called scrip and sold at \$5 to \$7 an acre; scrip in small amounts brings a greater price than a large quantity. That is the whole thing.

Mr. MCRAE. Why does the Department, with the knowledge that these reservations have been denuded of timber, include that land in the reservation? Is not the protection in the hands of the Department itself?

Mr. HERMANN. Because all these lands are covered more or less with a stunted growth of brush—little oak brush, for instance. That is forest as far as it goes, and the mammoth trees are all cut away; but they still leave a dense growth, which largely answers the purpose of conserving the water supply, because it gives shade and protects the snow, so that it melts gradually during the summer season and gives water supply to the people of the arid regions below.

Mr. MCRAE. In the case of Arizona, where you say this scheme occurred, why did you establish that there, or, if established, why did not you revoke it? The power is to establish and also to revoke.

Mr. HERMANN. These private holdings of persons—this land belongs to them. They have title, and we can not prevent their selling to some person—

Mr. MCRAE. But why do you establish the reservation around private holdings when you know that this is going to be the result?

Mr. HERMANN. You can not avoid it.

Mr. MCRAE. You establish the reservation?

Mr. HERMANN. Could we permit the water to dry up entirely because one man happens to have a thousand acres—

Mr. MCRAE. On the other hand, should you take a private holder's land without paying for it?

Mr. HERMANN. It does not injure them. Their land is just as valuable after being reserved as before. There is no law to prevent their having ingress and egress to that land. The timber is just as valuable as it was before; there is the same amount in feet to the acre as there was before, and they can get just as good a price for the timber when hauled to the mill as they could before; so how does the reserving injure them?

Mr. MCRAE. I desire, with you, to protect the forest, but still I realize when a man gets a patent and gets the land if you want to get it you have to pay him in either land or money. If you make these reservations, why not do that with all of them and not include private holdings if you think that is right?

Mr. HERMANN. There is a very serious question of whether we have the power to do it.

Mr. MCRAE. If you have not the power and deliberately take the whole thing and include and have not the power to exclude, how could you well expect not to pay for it?

MR. HERMANN. The only question is whether we are not paying very dearly for the whistle. When we permit a lot of speculators to go in there and take up valuable timber lands which are well fit for homestead seekers we are taking away that much from the reserve for the homestead seeker.

MR. MCRAE. Do you not look into these things as to who shall be put inside and who outside?

MR. HERMANN. I just indicated it is a serious question of whether we have the right to exclude odd sections from a reserve; whether when we say exterior lands are not reserved that does not permit those excluded sections to be taken inside the reserve, with all the benefits that other lands are entitled to, but we are trying to restrict it as far as we can with the authority you have given here; but unless the law is amended we must go on and take in 100,000,000 acres more of reserve with any amount of private holdings in that, which private holdings, of course, will be surrendered to the Government with the privilege of indemnifying themselves with the choicest timber which still remains.

MR. MOODY. Why do not you recommend a law which shall confine their right upon the surrender of land to the acquisition of lands of substantially similar value?

MR. HERMANN. We have done that.

MR. MOODY. It has not passed Congress?

MR. HERMANN. There is a recommendation pending now.

HEARINGS IN LAND ENTRIES, EXPENSES OF.

THE CHAIRMAN. For expenses in hearings in land entries you have \$4,500 for the current year.

MR. REDWAY. All used, and we had to stop.

THE CHAIRMAN. You need the \$6,000?

MR. HERMANN. Yes, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN. Four thousand five hundred dollars is all gone in five months?

MR. HERMANN. All gone.

THE CHAIRMAN. Do you submit a deficiency there?

MR. REDWAY. No; we just stop and wait for more money.

REPRODUCING PLATS OF SURVEYS.

THE CHAIRMAN. Reproducing plats of surveys; do you want that appropriation again?

MR. HERMANN. Yes, sir.

EXAMINATIONS OF DESERT LANDS.

THE CHAIRMAN. For examination of desert lands. This sum is being expended?

MR. HERMANN. Yes, sir; it is only a small amount.

THE CHAIRMAN. And you want it again?

MR. HERMANN. Yes, sir.

TRANSCRIPTS OF RECORDS, LAND OFFICE.

The CHAIRMAN. Transcripts of records and plats, General Land Office?

Mr. HERMANN. That is a clause I desire to ask your kind attention to. Before the last subcommittee we represented the urgent need of at least 20 more clerks in the General Land Office. We are behind in one or two divisions one year, and in another division eight months, another six months, another four months.

The CHAIRMAN. That estimate has not come to Congress. This \$10,000 is being expended at the rate of \$2 a day?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes, sir; if we do not get the other this is indispensably necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. You want it to stay in?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes, sir; except the last clause, that amount has done its work.

Mr. MOODY. The effect of giving 20 clerks to supplant these, by this appropriation, probably would be, instead of paying these people at the rate of \$600 we should pay them at the rate of \$800 or \$900 a year, and then a constant desire for promotion?

Mr. HERMANN. I am perfectly frank to concede that the cost would be perhaps a little greater, but we will go to the civil service and we will get clerks there trained in the business, and not these parties whom now you pick up in the streets and take in, and I think we can better afford to pay \$75 to a good clerk than \$2 a day to these people; that is the point I make. Since the Secretary has not sent the estimate over, and this is the Secretary's estimate, I say we must have this if we can not get the other.

SURVEYING THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The CHAIRMAN. For surveying the public lands, you submit some changes there. On page 137, in the middle of the page, it seems to me you get into the domain of a compromise made between your office and the Geological Survey.

Mr. HERMANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You insert the words "and lines of reservations." It seems to me you survey inside and they survey the reservation boundaries.

Mr. HERMANN. It is necessary for us to have the lines of the reserves, because we have to tie up to them and they practically form a part of the regular public surveys, and I have a memorandum here which suggests that this has been in every bill but the one passed last session, but inadvertently stricken out.

The CHAIRMAN. My recollection is, in the conference between the Commissioner of the Land Office and the head of the Geological Survey, that the Geological Survey was surveying the lines of the reservation and inside the reservation the Land Office was surveying, and this looks like duplicating the work.

Mr. HERMANN. To answer that proposition, it is understood that is a duty which pertains to our division, and I will assume now that

the Geological Survey also understood that, because I have this memorandum here:

This has been in every bill but the one passed last session. It may have been stricken out inadvertently. The omission of this provision caused a vexatious delay of one year in making a survey of the uncompleted portion of the Yellowstone Park boundary made necessary by the incursions of unauthorized persons. The Secretary of the Interior called upon this office to make the survey, but this omission prevented it, and the superintendent of the park complained that the failure to mark the boundary resulted in making it difficult to preserve the park from depredations. Retracement and resurveys of lines of reservations in the progress of public land surveys, when the latter close upon the former, would be rendered impracticable by this omission.

So that really forms a part of the public surveys, and we thought, therefore, there should be no further question about it.

The CHAIRMAN. It ought to be cut out here or there one; I do not know which.

Mr. HERMANN. We thought that this was a proper place to put it.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no use of both doing it?

Mr. HERMANN. No; if it is in this, inasmuch as it is properly a part of the public survey, it will be conceded the duty of the public land office to do it. At the present time there are some complications by reason of the omission.

The CHAIRMAN. The next thing I notice is that you insert on page 138, under the proviso, the Territory of New Mexico. Does not that take about all of them?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes, sir. We find as the public domain is surveyed sometimes in the impenetrable mountain passes it can not be surveyed as cheaply as formerly upon the open plains, and therefore we ask that be included and become a part of the general rule.

The CHAIRMAN. Why not leave it out?

Mr. HERMANN. Then we can not make any more surveys in that portion of the domain in these inaccessible portions of the mountains.

The CHAIRMAN. I see there you have four rates. All your surveys go at practically the highest rates?

Mr. HERMANN. No; very few. It is rather rare that they come in at the highest rate, and that usually in these particularly excepted places.

The CHAIRMAN. You propose to repeal that law and make a fifth rate?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes; because there may be some places there we may not have occasion to refer to. We want the authority; for instance, there is a small tract, say, for instance, that will cost \$150 or \$200; we find such a tract as that. If we have it surveyed it may be more cheaper to let it go by the per diem.

The CHAIRMAN. With the language designated in italics here you may do work by contract in all these districts or by the day; that is to say, you may change the whole system as to public lands from contract to per diem employment?

Mr. HERMANN. I think that the restriction there is such as will always keep the Department within certain limits.

The CHAIRMAN. How is there any restriction? You have full discretion, which enables you to do it by contract if you want to, or enables you to go from the contract system to the per-diem system.

Mr. MCRAE. Is there anything in the statute which fixes the per diem?

Mr. HERMANN. No, sir.

Mr. MCRAE. What per diem do you allow?

Mr. HERMANN. I think we allow about \$5 a day.

Mr. REDWAY. From \$5 to \$10 in special cases, but usually \$5.

Mr. MOODY. Did I understand there are four classes of exceptions from the prescribed rates by the statutes?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. You ask a further discretion of changing the method of per mile to per diem. Really, if we were going to do that might we not just as well make a lump sum of appropriation and let you expend it as you please? The discretion will become so general and so applicable all along the line that the original restriction would be of no consequence, because it would amount to this, the rates would be so and so by the mile unless the Commissioner otherwise determined?

Mr. HERMANN. I think perhaps you would be giving too much authority to the Commissioner and the Secretary if you do that, because it would be a very extended work, very great mileage, and perhaps the cost would be much greater by the day, but we are absolutely compelled to submit these surveys to the competitive system, and in that way we get the cheapest work. Our examiners who go over the work see if it is good work, and if it is not good work they reject it, but if you permit us to contract with any particular person we desire for a per-diem rate, and enormous contracts are placed under our discretion in that way, it occurs to me the temptation perhaps will often lead—

Mr. MOODY. That is just what this proposes.

Mr. HERMANN. No; as I say, we have certain regulations in the Department which prohibit this per diem, except for small tracts which happen in those sections where we find we can not do them properly and expeditiously under the contract system.

Mr. MOODY. After all, that is your discretion and not a regulation of Congress?

Mr. HERMANN. It is a departmental regulation.

Mr. MCRAE. It only applies, however, to those two States?

Mr. HERMANN. Now, we want the Secretary to have the discretion to go outside of that.

The CHAIRMAN. The departmental regulation is purely at the mercy of the Department; you can change it or add to it, and that is just what I want to get at. It seems to me that the enactment of the law covered by the italics absolutely gives the Interior Department the power to do by contract or to do by per diem.

Mr. REDWAY. The Treasury Department would not hold it so.

Mr. MOODY. Do not they hold it now to California and Oregon?

Mr. REDWAY. I would like to say this —

The CHAIRMAN. It is because of your regulations, but suppose you change your regulations?

Mr. REDWAY. And we have had the same law just preceding it extended to every State we had in respect to California and Oregon many years, and since the present Commissioner came in there has not been \$5,000—I think not \$2,000—spent in that way in those two States.

Mr. MOODY. Suppose you had any survey to make in California or Oregon, is it not entirely in the discretion of the Commissioner under the direction of the Secretary, to have that survey made by a per diem rate instead of by the mile?

Mr. REDWAY. By changing the regulations it might be done, but it could not be done under the regulations except for small tracts.

Mr. MOODY. Those are your regulations which you can make or unmake, and now do it without authority of Congress.

Mr. REDWAY. You have left that discretion for many years—

Mr. MOODY. I have not suggested it would be or had been abused. My suggestion was if we put in this language and add that discretion to the wide discretion which the Department has, we might just as well break down the bars entirely and give you the money and let you expend it as you see fit, trusting to your regulations, as you do now in the States of Oregon and California.

Mr. HERMANN. If you read the Revised Statutes you will see the Secretary has the discretion to make this per diem contract in portions of the public domain—

Mr. MOODY. In only Oregon and California.

Mr. HERMANN. That is just the point we are making. Now the Secretary himself has not the discretion of going beyond those two States, and we have cases coming before us very often where it is absolutely necessary in some other of the States of the Union to be permitted to make survey by per diem, or else we can not make any survey at all.

Mr. MCRAE. Do you understand Mr. Moody and the chairman? It is this they insist upon: In those two States you now have the power to do it by per diem compensation or by contract.

Mr. HERMANN. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCRAE. If this law is passed, then you will have the right to do it the other way.

Mr. HERMANN. That is right.

Mr. MCRAE. And that is what you want. If you do it by contract, this limitation would control; if you do it by per diem, you would not have a limit unless you fixed it.

Mr. HERMANN. If this discretion can not be given to the Secretary, if he can not be trusted, then do not give it to him. Somebody must have this discretionary power.

Mr. MCRAE. If we do it, why it is breaking down the discretionary limitation altogether.

Mr. HERMANN. If the Secretary can have the discretion confined to those two States and it has not been abused, why not give the discretion as to the other States?

Mr. MCRAE. If this change is made, and section 2411 is made applicable to all these States, there ought to be a maximum per diem fixed also.

Mr. HERMANN. We do not object to that at all.

Mr. MCRAE. If there should be, what ought it to be?

Mr. HERMANN. I think perhaps \$5 per diem should be sufficient.

Mr. REDWAY. I think it should be \$10, because there are some cases in which you would be blocked in your efforts to get the work done; but of course, if the committee thinks otherwise—

Mr. MOODY. What is the character of the work which makes it that way?

Mr. REDWAY. Where they need a number of helpers and have to take one or more four-horse teams, fill a wagon with helpers, and take them to the ground, which is at a distance, they are at a large expense, and \$5 a day would not cover it in such cases as that. You have to go sometimes, for example, 25 miles on some mountains.

The CHAIRMAN. They pay the helpers?

Mr. REDWAY. They have to pay their helpers in that case.

Mr. MCRAE. That would be controlled by the regulations. Most of the State surveyors get \$5, and they furnish him with a rodman and axman, who get \$1 or \$1.50 a day; but is not \$5 the usual price in the States for a per diem?

Mr. REDWAY. Yes, sir; and all expenses paid.

Mr. HERMANN. Inasmuch as in some cases the expenses exceed other cases, there ought to be more elasticity there, so as to confine a particular case to the circumstances which surround it. Sometimes there may be some difficulty in getting subsistence in such portions of the country, wagons, etc., and in most of those places they can not get wagons to because they are inaccessible places.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit further in italics, at the bottom of page 130: "At such compensation and such per-diem allowance in lieu of subsistence, not exceeding \$3, while engaged in field examination, as he may prescribe." What compensation do they now get?

Mr. HERMANN. They now get \$5 a day.

The CHAIRMAN. And do not get anything for expenses?

Mr. HERMANN. The expenses that come in the way of vouchers. I wish to say at the outset I do not approve of this appropriation, because I think it will add a great cost to the Government which is unnecessary. The argument is made in the division which has charge of these matters that there are examiners and inspectors paid certain fixed sums in lieu of subsistence, but my answer to that is, in the case of special agents and inspectors of the United States land offices, they confine their attention largely to the open districts where there are villages and towns necessarily, and they have to put up at some hotel most every night and take their meals most every day at some public place of resort, whereas these inspectors' lives are passed in the field; they are messing with their men under them; they have their wagons and tents and sleep out in the open fields, and the men are getting whatever provisions are necessary and charging it to the Government at a cost, I should say, of about 50 per cent less than \$3 per diem; consequently, I hardly think it is fair that they should be entitled to \$1.50 more than they actually expend. That is the reason of my objection to it, and I think it ought to be stricken out and let the present rule prevail.

Mr. MCRAE. You drop that out?

Mr. HERMANN. I really must confess that I objected to it when it made its appearance.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you add in italics on page 139:

By such competent surveyors, such fragmentary surveys of public lands or reservations as may be deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Interior.

What is the use of that?

Mr. HERMANN. In other words, the duties of an examiner of United States surveys is not to make a survey in the original instance, but merely to inspect and examine a survey already made by a surveyor and to make a report to us, upon which we either reject or sustain or modify.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, this seems to go further and to permit the particular examiner of a survey to make an original survey in certain particular cases. Do you not think you had better let the examiner examine rather than to go ahead and survey? Is it not a temptation to examine and reject and survey, and so on?

Mr. HERMANN. Of course we have there now a detail of force to send into the field to make fragmentary surveys, but there may be a place in Alaska where it would be perhaps economy to authorize the Department to detail that examiner of the survey whose duties did not embrace the original survey to do the work.

The CHAIRMAN. After all, it lets a man go and examine a survey made under contract, and then if he finds or elects to find that imperfect, it gives him authority to go ahead and make the survey?

Mr. HERMANN. We would have to take the chances on that.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not know that would be it. I do not know whether there would be anything in it or not. However, Mr. McRae is our survey man.

Mr. MCRAE. I am not a good authority on surveying, because my State was surveyed before I knew anything about the public-land laws, and I do not know anything about the practical operations of the surveys.

Mr. HERMANN. I would say in regard to that, an examiner of United States surveys has only a specified duty to perform. Even the Secretary would not have authority to require his services at any other matter than pertains to his office.

Mr. MCRAE. This gives him authority?

Mr. HERMANN. This gives authority which the law at the present time does not give the Secretary, and, as I suggested, in some remote parts of the public domain where we have an examiner of a survey we can send a telegram saying that he should proceed to make a prompt survey and report, and now we can not do that.

SURVEY OF PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

The CHAIRMAN. For survey of private land claims you are expending the whole \$10,000?

Mr. HERMANN. It has all been contracted for at the present moment.

ABANDONED MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

The CHAIRMAN. For necessary expenses of survey, appraisal, and sale of abandoned military reservations, etc., are you expending that sum?

Mr. HERMANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You want that?

Mr. HERMANN. It ought to be continued, and perhaps we might conscientiously ask for a small increase.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

STATEMENT OF MR. CHARLES D. WALCOTT, DIRECTOR OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The CHAIRMAN. At the center of page 127, which is the estimate submitted by the Interior Department in connection with the survey of public lands, you will notice in brackets the new language: "and lines of reservations." Is the Geological Survey making any survey of lines of reservations?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir; it is. Under the arrangement made, I believe a year ago, with the Commissioner of the General Land Office the surveys within the reservations were turned over by Congress to the General Land Office. At that time nothing was said about lines of reservations, and at the present time the Geological Survey is running those lines and monumenting them.

The CHAIRMAN. That work is being done?

Mr. WALCOTT. Entirely by the Geological Survey up to date.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the necessity for both Bureaus doing it?

Mr. WALCOTT. There is no authority for the Land Office to do it. The present authority rests with the Geological Survey.

The CHAIRMAN. Can it safely rest there without embarrassment to the service?

Mr. WALCOTT. I think so; but I should like to have that matter called directly to the attention of the Secretary of the Interior before any change is made.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you surveyed around 6 miles of a reservation and marked it by boundaries. Then after the agent of the Government goes in and subdivides the land in the reservation, is there anything to prevent him tieing on, as they call it, to the reservation lines?

Mr. WALCOTT. Nothing of which I am aware. Under the present conditions the President issues a proclamation defining the boundaries of the reserve. Then under instructions of the Secretary of the Interior we run the boundaries and put in the monuments, regardless of surveys inside or outside that may be made in the future. Wherever we can find former land-survey corners we use them and tie onto them. If we can not find them the boundary is run and established and monumented. The monuments are iron monuments, permanently located, and can be tied on to at any time in future land surveys. If at any time the Land Office wishes a new survey, that office can have it made under the contract system or in any way it chooses; the boundaries are there.

The CHAIRMAN. These surveys inside can be made absolutely without surveying the lines of the reservation?

Mr. WALCOTT. Certainly.

The CHAIRMAN. I am simply asking as to the question of fact.

Mr. MCRAE. As a matter of fact, there is very little surveying inside the reservation?

Mr. WALCOTT. For two years we did all of the work.

Mr. MCRAE. There is very little necessity for such surveys?

Mr. WALCOTT. Very little, comparatively; only a few homesteads are taken up where application is made for land inside of a reserve? Somebody may find a tract of agricultural land and ask to have it surveyed.

Mr. MCRAE. You can not take it after it is made a reservation. The very purpose of making a reservation is to keep them from taking it up?

Mr. WALCOTT. Under the law they can prove agricultural land and take it as a homestead, or locate upon it, just as they can outside of a reserve.

Mr. MCRAE. You are mistaken about that I am sure, because if that is the rule there is no sense in having the reservation.

Mr. WALCOTT. If they can prove that it is better adapted for agricultural purposes than for forest purposes they can locate on it under the present law.

Mr. MCRAE. I knew they could locate mineral claims, but this business of taking a homestead is new to me.

Mr. WALCOTT. We had some of it to do before we gave up the surveys inside the reserve. That is the way I came to know about it.

The CHAIRMAN. Office of the Director of the Geological Survey. The first increase. The salary of \$6,000 is a statutory salary?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir; that is the statutory salary.

The CHAIRMAN. And for six, eight, or ten years it has been appropriated for at the rate of \$5,000?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes. The salary of the Director of the Geological Survey was originally fixed in the organic act at \$6,000, and that amount was received by the Director for fifteen years—from 1879 to 1894. On July 1, 1894, an appropriation act limited it to \$5,000, and each year since only that amount has been appropriated for the purpose. During this period the appropriations for the work of the Bureau, its field of operations, and the responsibility of the Director have been largely increased.

The United States Geological Survey is one of the largest and most important of the scientific organizations of the world, and its work is recognized as being of the highest character. The administrative and scientific ability of the officer in charge means the gain or loss to the Government of many thousands of dollars annually. A weak and inefficient administration would cost the Government, through poor and expensive direction, \$100,000 or \$200,000 a year, besides a great loss of prestige both at home and abroad. It is not economy to ask the head of the Survey to serve for a salary less than that fixed by statute, and much less than that paid by individuals and corporations to men who combine technical and administrative qualifications. The salaries of the Librarian of Congress and the Superintendent of the Census have been raised to \$6,000 each. Their duties and responsibilities have not increased to a greater extent than have those of the Director of the Geological Survey.

The period of depression, which was given as the reason for reducing the amount appropriated for the Director's salary, has passed and an era of prosperity has been entered upon. In view of existing conditions it would seem that the original statutory salary of \$6,000 should be provided for in the appropriation act.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that all you want to say about it?

Mr. WALCOTT. I submit the statement just as I would for any other person, if I were not the Director of the Survey.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit in lieu of current law four assistant photographers instead of three. What is the use of that?

Mr. WALCOTT. That photographer is now at work in the Survey. He is paid from forestry. We have a good deal of photographic work in connection with forest surveys, particularly in the preparation of maps, and owing to the amount of this work it is necessary to have an additional man.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you employ people there—

Mr. WALCOTT. Simply on the temporary roll.

The CHAIRMAN. How can you employ anybody there unless he is specifically appropriated for?

Mr. WALCOTT. That question, Mr. Chairman, has been up many times during the history of the Survey. The present legislative roll for office force was passed in 1882. I do not know that it has been changed since except by a slight reduction. The appropriations have been increased from \$150,000 a year to over \$960,000 a year—provision made for new work and enlargement of the old work. The appropriation had to be used to do the work both in the field and in the office, and assistants have been appointed on the temporary roll and paid from these various appropriations.

The CHAIRMAN (to the clerk of the committee). Does not that come within the provision of the act that nobody should be employed unless specifically appropriated for?

Mr. WALCOTT. It has been accepted at the Treasury Department. The general provision enacted each fiscal year has provided for the payment of temporary employees in the field and office.

Mr. MCRAE. What you have employed have been paid; that is, your accounts have passed the Treasury Department?

Mr. WALCOTT. Oh, certainly; they have been paid as stated.

The CHAIRMAN. It is only a question of whether the increase is to be made here or is to be paid from the other appropriations?

Mr. WALCOTT. But I wish, if possible, to classify this force and have them provided for.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you want the other authority cut off?

Mr. WALCOTT. If Congress increases the appropriations, as has been done many times the last few days of the session, and provides no office force to do the work, it would be very embarrassing if the authority is cut off.

The CHAIRMAN. This estimate, which is in italics here, for your force has been heretofore carried on the legislative bill?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Down to what point; to the center of page 143?

Mr. WALCOTT. Down to the top of page 143.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, in addition to that you take up \$40,000 worth of your force who are paid from other appropriations and ask that they be specifically appropriated for?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you also inform us at the same time that there is much of that force not yet taken up even after the \$40,000?

Mr. WALCOTT. The total amount is \$103,950, as follows: Provided in legislative act for 1901, \$31,390; to be provided for, \$72,560.

The CHAIRMAN. Of clerical force?

Mr. WALCOTT. Office force of the Survey.

The CHAIRMAN. Office force of the Survey here at Washington that is paid from appropriations in connection with the service of the Survey, and of that you recommend you take up \$40,000 worth and detail it specifically and leave the other \$62,000 to be paid as it now is?

Mr. WALCOTT. Of the \$103,950 \$31,390 is transferred from the legislative bill. I recommended that \$42,280 be put into the legislative bill. I now wish the whole thing to be done at once, having it before this committee. I have here a classified list—

The CHAIRMAN. Is all this in the classified service?

Mr. WALCOTT. All but the laborers—the unskilled laborers.

The CHAIRMAN. Those that are paid from other appropriations—take forestry, for instance?

Mr. WALCOTT. There are seven laborers paid from gauging streams, maps, forestry, mineral resources, and paleontology. Those are all the laborers we employ outside of the classified service, and they are simply to do manual labor.

The CHAIRMAN. This is \$102,000 worth of force you have now. Is that right?

Mr. WALCOTT. \$103,950.

The CHAIRMAN. That is not provided for specifically?

Mr. WALCOTT. There is \$31,390 provided for.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the total amount of salary you are now paying in your office?

Mr. WALCOTT. \$103,950.

The CHAIRMAN. Then there is \$40,000—

Mr. WALCOTT. \$31,390 paid from the legislative roll.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, that leaves in round numbers \$72,000 worth of clerical force in the office here at Washington that is not specifically appropriated for?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And what you recommend is now that the \$72,000 be specifically appropriated for and that the amount that they would receive when specifically appropriated for be deducted from the appropriation from which they are paid?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir; I have the whole statement here in detail, with the recommendation as to how much shall be deducted from each item.

The CHAIRMAN. So that the aggregate appropriation would not be either increased or decreased?

Mr. WALCOTT. We will have to go back a moment. The estimate of the Department for skilled labor and various temporary employees is \$30,000, an increase of \$17,000. By the transfer I have explained \$13,000 of salaries is taken out, leaving \$17,000 of the original estimate. Seventeen thousand dollars will provide for all that we need for skilled labor and various temporary employees in addition to this transfer. It means an increase of \$17,000 after making this transfer. It is necessary to make adequate provision for temporary skilled labor and other temporary employees. These include stenographers, typewriters, clerks, etc., for short periods during the fall and winter months, when the office work of the Survey is very largely increased by the return of the field force. Important collections are to be unpacked, recorded, labeled, and prepared for study. Field notes are to be transcribed, manuscripts copied, and many things done by cheap labor that otherwise would have to be done by employees receiving high salaries. For instance, our Alaska men are just back. They made collections and they want help in every way, manual help for a short period—some for a month, some two months, some three months.

The CHAIRMAN. That is an argument for not doing what you ask?

Mr. WALCOTT. That would leave us \$17,000 as estimated to do that with. I feel it my duty to bring this matter up fully before the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you want that \$13,000 deducted from your other appropriation?

Mr. WALCOTT. I have not deducted it from the other appropriations, because I do not want to cut them down.

The CHAIRMAN. Precisely.

Mr. WALCOTT. The Secretary submitted an increase of \$17,000 on that item, and I will now ask an increase of but \$13,000 on the item.

The CHAIRMAN. If this is done and this detail is made, then the authority to employ people from these appropriations ought to be taken away?

Mr. WALCOTT. It should be modified. If you will give me the \$13,000 so I will not be tied up and handicapped as to the temporary matter—

Mr. MCRAE. As I understand it, he does not want to relinquish the right for some temporary employment, but he wants to reduce that from the large sum it is now down to \$13,000 and have the others covered into the classified service?

Mr. ALLEN. It amounts to a practical increase of \$13,000.

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes; in the estimate submitted by the Secretary and approved by him there was an increase of \$17,000 for that purpose.

Mr. ALLEN. That is \$17,000 on the whole business, provided it remains as it is?

Mr. WALCOTT. For labor and help in the whole business.

Mr. HEMENWAY. In fixing the salaries are they the same salaries they receive now?

Mr. WALCOTT. Exactly; there is a full schedule here of what are paid.

Mr. HEMENWAY. You do not increase salaries in classifying this service?

Mr. WALCOTT. Not at all.

Mr. ALLEN. You just have \$13,000 more for operating?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes.

Mr. MCRAE. You increase the roll and reduce the general appropriations out of which you make this employment now to \$13,000, as I understand. Will that be the only sum you can use for this temporary work?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes; and difficulty would arise if a large increase should be made in one of the items of this bill and no provision be made for office work; we should be tied up.

The CHAIRMAN. That is so in the public service anywhere.

Mr. WALCOTT. I have a constant struggle to keep the office force down, because I would rather expend the money in the field work than in the office.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would take and distribute this whole cut. If we take this up specifically you want \$13,000 of the fund you can employ from, at your discretion, for one day or one year. I wish you to take the whole amount of these appropriations and let us cut off the authority to then turn around and also utilize this appropriation for additional employees.

Mr. MCRAE. You want the same he has been getting so distributed as to get \$13,000, and make a cut in the salaries so as not to increase the aggregate and yet give you—

Mr. WALCOTT. It is all tabulated here.

Mr. MCRAE. What he asks you to do is, as I understand the chairman, to so reduce the arrangement as to give you \$13,000 and still have these people—

The CHAIRMAN. When I am met on the floor of the House that you have increased this salary roll I will say, "No; you have not increased it; on the contrary, we have prohibited the practice of utilizing this

appropriation for clerical force, and the amount of people we have taken up that are proposed to be paid from these appropriations, the amount necessary to pay them has been deducted from the appropriations for the service."

Mr. HEMENWAY. In other words, you have paid them before out of this appropriation.

Mr. WALCOTT. Of this total force of \$103,950, \$13,000 has been paid out of the appropriation for skilled labor.

Mr. MCRAE. How do you get the increase of \$13,000?

Mr. WALCOTT. I have transferred those persons who have been paid on the temporary roll (they are really permanent, as they are skilled labor), leaving \$13,000 for temporary purposes.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, you increase?

Mr. WALCOTT. I want to get an increase of \$13,000 for temporary work; that is the meaning of it.

The CHAIRMAN. I want you to submit a scheme by which you can just make one hand wash the other.

Mr. WALCOTT. I understand.

The CHAIRMAN. All the people we propose to pick up specifically, the amount is to be deducted from the various appropriations for that work.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Why not leave the \$13,000, and still leave the skilled laborers and pay them out of that?

Mr. WALCOTT. We are willing to do that if we can have some more funds for skilled laborers.

The CHAIRMAN. We do not want to do that. I am frank to say if we pick up this force and make that \$13,000 more to be utilized, I think the Geological Survey ought to come under the rules all the other bureaus in the various Departments are under. In other words, I do not want to pick up and make this specific and still give authority to employ when not specially authorized. Now, to do that he says he must have \$13,000 for temporary employment, because there is now and then a week, a month, or three months when he will employ more people than for the other nine months. I see good sense in that, but that ought to be a thing by itself.

Mr. WALCOTT. I have estimated for it by itself. I can explain this fully to Mr. Courts so he can put it in shape. (See letter, p. 164.)

The CHAIRMAN. I think we understand what you want. That brings us down to the general expenses of the Geological Survey?

Mr. WALCOTT. The only change there is an introduction of the words "and professional and scientific periodicals needed for statistical purposes by the several scientific divisions of the Survey." The object of that is this—

The CHAIRMAN. Can you not tell how much you want?

Mr. WALCOTT. We have an appropriation to buy books for the library, but in our statistical work we wish to get two, or three, or four, or five copies, which can be cut up and used in any way and destroyed if necessary, by cutting in parts for compiling manuscript. At present we are not allowed to do that. When a thing is bought for the library it must be accounted for indefinitely.

The CHAIRMAN. You can pay in some way from contingent appropriations, can you not?

Mr. WALCOTT. We have no contingent appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. But the Interior Department has; is not that broad enough to cover it?

Mr. WALCOTT. If that can be done it will answer all purposes. It is only to get documents which we need at present.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 146, in the item, "for the purchase of necessary books for the library," what words would you propose to add?

Mr. WALCOTT. Add "including directories and professional and scientific periodicals needed for statistical purposes for the several scientific divisions of the survey."

Mr. MCRAE. Would not professional and scientific periodicals do?

Mr. WALCOTT. The Comptroller has brought up these things. By putting in "statistical purposes" it indicates that the appropriation can be utilized for that purpose.

Mr. MCRAE. Do you buy professional and scientific periodicals?

Mr. WALCOTT. We can buy those and put them on the shelves.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose you can buy them and cut them up?

Mr. WALCOTT. Not under the present regulations.

The CHAIRMAN. "Purchase of necessary books for the library, including directories and professional and scientific periodicals."

Mr. WALCOTT. We can buy periodicals for the library and put them on the shelves and keep a record, for which the librarian is responsible; but we can not buy them and use them for statistical purposes in the way of compiling, where they would need to be taken apart and cut up.

The CHAIRMAN. That is your lookout, whether you destroy them or not. The only question is, how many do you need?

Mr. WALCOTT. Sometimes one; sometimes two, three, or four.

The CHAIRMAN. You can not be prevented from cutting them up?

Mr. WALCOTT. We are. When a book once becomes the property of the Government it must be accounted for, unless authority is given to use it for a specific purpose. For 1899 such authority was given, as follows:

The purchase of professional and scientific books and periodicals needed for statistical purposes by the scientific divisions of the United States Geological Survey is hereby authorized to be made and paid for during the fiscal year 1899 out of appropriations made for the said survey. (U. S. Stat. L., vol. 30, p. 675.)

Such authority is necessary, and I think should be given without restriction to a single fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. For pay of skilled laborers and various temporary employees you submit an estimate of \$30,000, as against an appropriation of \$13,000.

Mr. WALCOTT. That is the skilled labor roll, the temporary people. The \$13,000 we now use is to go over into the classified list.

The CHAIRMAN. For this work proper you have got enough; how much do you take from that \$13,000?

Mr. WALCOTT. We transfer the entire list. We estimate \$30,000. Thirteen thousand dollars is transferred to the classified list, and, as I stated previously, we need an equal amount for our temporary purposes during the year. You see we have asked for an increase of \$17,000, and I am now asking for an increase of \$13,000 instead of \$17,000.

The CHAIRMAN. I want you to take and distribute this first and last; you and the clerk can do it, so as to take this force from these various appropriations that are covered by general expenses without any increase.

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit for topographic surveys a decrease. Some of these people are paid from that service.

Mr. WALCOTT. That decrease is on the basis of the transfer of \$40,280 to the legislative bill. I will give the details of that to the clerk.

Mr. HEMENWAY. On page 145 there is another increase.

Mr. WALCOTT. That is for chemical and physical researches relating to the geology of the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. That involves the same thing?

Mr. WALCOTT. No, sir; that is an increase straight.

The CHAIRMAN. Why?

Mr. WALCOTT. Last year there was an appropriation made for additional rent, and the building is now completed and we now occupy it. We have the additional room for our laboratories. We have never had in the Survey any sufficient apparatus or requisite material for the analytical work that has come to the Survey from its field operations. We have had for years a small appropriation for carrying on chemical and physical work, but our operations have trebled without a corresponding increase of our chemical and physical laboratories. Now we have the room, and I wish to get and equip the laboratories and have the proper force to run them. It is one of the most necessary things in the Survey.

The wants of the Survey in this respect are easily formulated. The chemical laboratory should, in the first place, be so increased as to enable it to perform the requisite analytical work, including coal analyses, mechanical separation of minerals, determinative mineralogy, and the assay of ores. Chemical research is further urgently needed in connection with the genesis and metamorphosis of ore deposits because of their bearing upon the economic resources of the United States. The conditions of ore deposition are themselves both complex and perplexing; and when, as is often the case, the ores have undergone subsequent decomposition, leaching, and regeneration in a secondary form, elucidation of the results will tax the combined powers of the mining geologist and the chemical investigator. Without the latter the former can not hope to avoid erroneous conclusions. On the cooperation of the two depend results which will be of value to the miner.

Questions of physics also enter largely into economic geology. The causation of fissures, the reasons why they almost invariably occur in systematic groups, and the mechanics of faulting have been much studied within the Survey, but these subjects are not exhausted. The walls of veins appear to act as filters, so to speak, for certain solutions, retaining some, allowing others to pass through. This is the physical process called "osmosis." This subject as a geological problem is almost untouched, and is as difficult as it is important. The effect of pressure on chemical reactions and on the precipitation of ores is a chemico-physical one in which, in earlier days, the Survey obtained some striking results, important and successful enough to show that the subject can be profitably studied.

Pure geology is industrially important as well as economic geology, for the history of science proves that most economically valuable discoveries are incidents to the investigation of truth for its own sake. The law governing the change of volume which occurs when a given

mass of rock melts has a direct bearing on the most fundamental elements of geological science, the question whether the earth is mainly a fluid or a solid mass. The subject is not a difficult one, and the best results ever obtained were reached in the physical laboratory of the Survey before its abolition some years since, but many more experiments are needed. The laws of diffusion of melted rocks need investigation, and the way to attain the result has been pointed out, but the experiments are yet to be made. Upon them will depend questions of rock classification which have for years occupied a large number of the most active geologists. Another allied question is the determination of the mixture of rock-forming minerals which is the most fusible. The question of mountain building as well as of systems of veins depends on the mechanics of masses subjected to sensible deformation. This is a subject which only geological physicists can be expected to solve. Such deformations are the rule in rock masses, while in machinery and buildings they are not permissible, and therefore lie outside of the sphere of interests of engineers.

The subjects enumerated are merely instances of what may be done. Geology consists in the application of the sciences to the elucidation of the condition of the earth, past and present, and excepting on its biological side there is no aspect of geology in which experimentation is not simply desirable, but essential to the achievement of certainty. The time will come when geology will rank with astronomy as a science. The Geological Survey has the opportunity of doing a great work in this direction, which will be a benefaction to science and a credit to the intelligent liberality of the nation.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this for salaries?

Mr. WALCOTT. Partly for salaries and partly for material.

The CHAIRMAN. But we are going to cut the salaries up by the root.

Mr. WALCOTT. This does not include scientific salaries. The scientific salaries are paid from a bulk sum. It is office salaries that we are getting at.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not see any reason why you can not put all your salaries in here.

Mr. WALCOTT. Mr. Chairman, that matter has been brought up, and I thought it over a great deal before making the recommendation in regard to office salaries. If an investigation is to be made, as in the past year, of the zinc deposits of Missouri, Arkansas, and the Indian Territory, we have to look around and get the best expert we can find in that line, and to state in advance what you can get that man for is simply impossible. We had an examination this spring for geologic assistants in the Survey; nine of them passed, all men of high education. Two years from now some one of these nine men will be far ahead of the others in ability, particularly in some special line. If we have a strait-jacket salary list—so many at \$1,200 and \$1,400 and \$1,600—that man will have to be held back until somebody ahead of him goes up or down.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a matter of presentation to Congress from time to time.

Mr. MOODY. On the other hand, in all the branches of the service we are requested to go to the other extreme and provide that promotions and salaries shall depend solely upon length of service and nothing else, and be uniform; that is, a man who serves ten years shall get just exactly the same amount as the other man who serves

the ten years and so much more than the man who served five or six years. We get an official recommendation of that in the Post-Office Department here, for instance. They want only salaries put upon that basis. The clerks of the Post-Office Department throughout the country want their salaries put upon that theory. Now, with this force it is exactly in the opposite direction.

Mr. WALCOTT. The attainment of the best results in scientific research demands that the man who does certain work best and who brings out the best results shall receive the highest compensation, just as if you were conducting any ordinary business enterprise. Large corporations running iron works or mining operations do not inquire who has been there longest. They observe who obtains the best results; and it seems to me that in an enterprise or organization of this kind you have got to judge of your men and reward them according to what they do, not how many years they have been there.

Mr. MOODY. That brings us back to the fundamental difficulty of undertaking any work of this kind by the Government. The Government can not follow business principles and does not apply business principles to anything it does. I quite agree with you that perhaps we could better afford to appropriate so many hundred thousand or million dollars and let you expend it as you will, subject to accountability; but we can not do that, obviously, and obviously we can not apply principles of business to the conduct of your office as a private business would apply them. Now, I would like to follow that suggestion by asking, What would have been the results if the Government had never undertaken this scientific work at all and let the State of Missouri develop its own mineral resources and the State of Massachusetts develop whatever resources it had—not many—instead of undertaking it as a national function?

Mr. WALCOTT. The amount of work done as the result of United States survey work we will put at 100. If it had been left to the States and individuals, probably not more than 10 per cent of that work would be performed to-day, for all enterprises relating to the development of mineral resources and other matters of that kind with which the Survey deals, especially in the line of topographical maps, individuals and States do not go into.

Mr. MOODY. I will not ask the question what good it will do to have topographical maps, because that would illustrate the depth of my ignorance.

Mr. WALCOTT. The topographical map is the basis upon which all other map work of the country is made or done. It is the mother map, if we may call it so, upon which everything else in the way of maps pertaining to the surface of the land in the United States is made. The engineers of Massachusetts and other States are constantly writing to us for these maps. As an illustration, in 1897 the sale of maps was something like 107,000 copies. This year it is over 350,000 copies, which shows the demand. But, to return to the main question, I believe that an organization of this kind can be and should be run on a business basis. I have had charge of it for six years and have been trying to put it there, and if it is not run on a business basis I should be put out and some other man put in.

Mr. MOODY. But dealing with the practical question, we can not do it.

Mr. WALCOTT. I think we are doing it in the Geological Survey.

Mr. MOODY. You may approximate it nearer than anybody else, but in no Department of which I have cognizance is it conducted on business principles, and our own business in the House is the farthest departure from those principles of any other Government body.

Mr. WALCOTT. I wish you would take the trouble or had the time to look into the methods followed in our service.

Mr. MOODY. I did not intend any criticism.

Mr. WALCOTT. But I say it would be a great satisfaction to me if the members of the committee, or as individuals, would look carefully into the methods followed in the Survey. On the contrary, it would restrict our work greatly to place the scientific salary list in a strait-jacket.

The CHAIRMAN. You have restricted these others?

Mr. WALCOTT. You can restrict and specify clerical work; everyone acknowledges that. I do not know that it is altogether the best system, but I think under the Government the best way is to restrict the clerical list.

Mr. ALLEN. This is the office list?

Mr. WALCOTT. The office list; but I think it will be a great mistake to restrict the scientific list.

The CHAIRMAN. What items carry this scientific list? Are these the items starting with one geologist, at \$3,000, and ending with two topographers, at \$2,000 each? Is that the scientific list?

Mr. WALCOTT. That is the scientific force. That was made many years ago; I do not know how long back.

The CHAIRMAN. Give us a list of that scientific force, how much it receives, and from what appropriation it is paid, will you?

Mr. WALCOTT. It is, of course, in the Register of the Interior Department. Everything of that character is there.

The CHAIRMAN. Give us the first item there you find the force is paid from.

Mr. WALCOTT. The topographic survey—

The CHAIRMAN. Are scientific people paid from that?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir. Our entire topographic force is paid from that, except three or four mentioned in the bill. There are mentioned two topographers, at \$2,000 each; a geographer at \$2,700 and a geographer at \$2,500—four in all, and our present topographic force numbers eighty or over.

The CHAIRMAN. Over 80 topographers, paid from what?

Mr. WALCOTT. From the appropriation of \$240,000 made for the current fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. Whereabouts?

Mr. WALCOTT. That is the appropriation on page 144, the last item.

The CHAIRMAN. You have 80 of those?

Mr. WALCOTT. I say, roughly, 80; I can not now say precisely.

The CHAIRMAN. That of itself would probably eat up \$160,000 of this appropriation?

Mr. WALCOTT. Scarcely. Most of the salaries are between \$1,000 and \$1,800.

The CHAIRMAN. Are any of these people on duty here in the office?

Mr. WALCOTT. They are in the field usually from six to nine months of the year; then they return and draw the maps, and then go back to the field for the next season.

The CHAIRMAN. So that this topographic-survey appropriation is substantially a salary appropriation?

Mr. WALCOTT. I should say one-half is exhausted in paying salaries. There is another item which should be mentioned. The present year the State of New York turns over \$20,000 to pay the field expenses of our topographic force; the State of Pennsylvania similarly turns over \$20,000; the State of Ohio, \$25,000; the State of Maryland, \$5,000. These amounts are expended in the payment of field expenses within those several States.

The CHAIRMAN. Take the State aid which you get; that goes toward the payment of this service?

Mr. WALCOTT. Toward field expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. Or for topographic salaries?

Mr. WALCOTT. No salaries whatever.

The CHAIRMAN. Merely field expenses?

Mr. WALCOTT. Simply for field expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. So all the salaries are borne from these appropriations in the surveying of the States?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. If you give us that list, I wish you would do it in detail as to these various appropriations, taking care to separate it from your clerical list, and give us the scientific list.

Mr. WALCOTT. You wish the scientific force of the Survey.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you familiar with the appropriations for the Coast and Geodetic Survey?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I am under the impression that all their expenses are specifically appropriated for.

Mr. WALCOTT. They are.

The CHAIRMAN. Scientific and otherwise?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And then there comes the appropriation for paying the expenses in the field.

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not it practicable?

Mr. WALCOTT. Dr. Pritchett, the late superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, in conversation with me stated that he wished very much that these appropriations were in bulk sums rather than salaries stated and field expenses stated.

Mr. MOODY. Yet, on the whole, he was exceedingly well satisfied with the way the force was organized. With the cooperation of this committee last year there was a general reorganization of the force.

Mr. WALCOTT. I know it was put in much better shape than it was before.

Mr. MOODY. And he seemed to be very well satisfied with the way the office was organized.

Mr. WALCOTT. He spoke to me the first year he was here, when he found things in a rather bad condition.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the former method of making appropriations for the Coast Survey, in the fullness of time, with various changes in the head of the Survey, there was a pretty serious scandal grew up there, in a general way, which resulted in the present form of appropriation there. Let us suppose the case that you are active and seeking for results and would not abuse this method of appropriation, but

you will die one of these days, or resign, or something else, or something will happen, and you will have a successor, and he will have a successor, and in time they will get a lot of old fellows up there who surround a man who loves his ease, and is it not dead sure, in the fullness of time, to drift into a scandal?

Mr. WALCOTT. That depends upon the efficiency of the head of the organization, and not so much upon what you do. If a Director is incompetent, he can waste field money and put incompetent men in fixed positions as well as into temporary places.

The CHAIRMAN. These scientific positions are not under civil service?

Mr. WALCOTT. They are all under the civil service. No man can take a place without a full examination. I think you will destroy the esprit du corps of an organization engaged in original investigation by putting it in a straight jacket of limited salaries. The Coast Survey has a body of men engaged in geodetic and surveying work not of the same type as in the Geological Survey. If a geologist comes into the Survey, as I have stated before, and he develops more ability, goes ahead of his fellows, the easiest and best way to reward that man, and at the same time to incite others to greater endeavor, is to increase his salary without waiting for deaths, resignations, or specific legislative action. All of the salaries are within limit. No salary of the Survey has gone beyond the limit assigned by this bill of \$4,000.

The CHAIRMAN. There is not a limit; you could go beyond it?

Mr. WALCOTT. The Director of the Survey could, I suppose, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. There is no absolute limit at the present time, but \$4,000 has been the maximum salary paid to a scientific assistant in the Geological Survey.

The CHAIRMAN. As to the scientific people, have you got some machinery by which you can hire an eminent scientific man for a month, say?

Mr. WALCOTT. We employ him as a temporary per diem man, at so much per day for a specific piece of work.

The CHAIRMAN. He is not under civil service?

Mr. WALCOTT. He is not under civil service.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you much employment of that kind?

Mr. WALCOTT. A very small amount of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course there is a chance for favoritism if a man was inclined to use it?

Mr. WALCOTT. The same thing is true in regard to a fixed position. A man can remove a man from a fixed position and put another man in.

The CHAIRMAN. Except you get them through the civil service.

Mr. WALCOTT. You refer to temporary employment? That depends very largely upon the character and efficiency of the man at the head of any bureau. No matter what restrictions you put around it, the effective work of the bureau depends upon the man who is directing it.

The CHAIRMAN. In making this list of scientific people you pay and the appropriations from which you pay I wish you would make another list of how much it would be if it was the sense of Congress to bring this scientific roll into the domain of specific appropriations as it is done in the Coast Survey; make an estimate for it.

Mr. WALCOTT. May I say here in the case of, for instance, the topographic force we have four topographers in charge of that division of work in the United States, and make no promotion without the unanimous recommendation of those four men as a committee on that

subject. I try to get the qualifications of the men, and the only recommendation I take in the matter is from that committee and evidence of the men's work. It is the same way throughout the different divisions of the Survey.

The CHAIRMAN. I am not alleging there is any impropriety.

Mr. WALCOTT. Now, I want to speak a moment, if I may, in relation to Alaska. Last year I asked the committee for an increased appropriation, which they very kindly gave, and I have here the results of the exploration of Alaska as a whole up to date, showing the distribution of the work. The result of the work on the Nome Peninsula last year is illustrated on this map [illustrating same]—7,500 square miles. This map covers the result of the exploration in the Copper River district. I would say that for 1901 \$25,000 was appropriated in the sundry civil bill and \$35,000 was appropriated in deficiency bills, so as to have it available early in March, the time the parties were to start out; so it appears here that the total appropriation for Alaska was \$25,000, but the actual appropriation was \$60,000, which is being used.

The CHAIRMAN. This is for the year 1900?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. But for the year 1901 you only have \$25,000?

Mr. WALCOTT. No. I beg your pardon, that went down as the appropriation for 1901, but really much of the \$35,000 provided in the deficiency bill was expended for outfitting the parties to get them started for Alaska before July 1, 1900. The money applies to this year's work, and it was used in this year's work. The estimate for 1902 is \$60,000. The special result I wish to call your attention to is in regard to the Copper River copper deposit. That promises to be one of the largest and richest copper fields in the world. The geologists have recently returned, and they found in the Chitina copper belt large deposits of copper ore showing exposed to the weather masses of native copper. The deposits are scattered through a wide belt of the entire valley of the river, some 3,000 square miles. We also know from explorations made in 1899 that amygdaloid lavas of the same type extend around another large district north and east within United States territory in which copper has been found in many places and seen by the men when traversing the country. The indications are that we have a very large mineral deposit there.

The CHAIRMAN. You want \$60,000 for the continuation of this service?

Mr. WALCOTT. In connection with this copper belt I wish to say the maps made upon the basis of 4 miles to the inch are reconnaissance surveys. That field is deserving of more accurate work and more detailed surveys and maps, and I recommend to the committee, in view of the data which have come to us, that another party be provided for and put into that country, to work it up thoroughly, in the same manner that we worked up the Lake Superior region.

The CHAIRMAN. This \$60,000 only cares for one party?

Mr. WALCOTT. For four; for the four parties we planned for for the coming year. That is shown on this map [illustrating]. One is to continue work in the Nome region; and I will say that all the parties are back from there. We had two strong parties who report that the gold discoveries are very important in that region; that the Nome district is a very rich district, in spite of the thousands who went up there and found no gold and came back saying there is no gold there, and that it promises to be one of the largest gold-producing areas in

the country. I also wish to send a party the coming year, starting from Bergman on the Koyukuk, to make a reconnaissance across to the Arctic Ocean. That is a terra incognita. Gold is found in the various streams flowing from there. It is extremely desirable that a line of survey be carried through to the Arctic coast. Another party to start from the same central point and work to the westward, say toward Kotzebue Sound and the Seward Peninsula; and another party to take up the completion of the reconnaissance of the Copper River north of the area which was covered the past year. Any detailed work done on the Copper River we will have to make a special provision for; that will cost \$15,000.

The CHAIRMAN. In addition to the \$60,000?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Sixty thousand dollars will send four parties?

Mr. WALCOTT. Will send four parties. Another party in the Copper River region will cost \$15,000 more. This Prince William Sound country is open the year round. Valuable copper deposits have been found, as indicated here along the shore [illustrating on map].

The CHAIRMAN. Are those public lands?

Mr. WALCOTT. Public lands subject to entry. Of course there is a swarm of prospectors all through that region, and they are blanketing the country with claims.

The CHAIRMAN. Do we get any benefits directly from the discovery of minerals on public lands?

Mr. WALCOTT. It enriches our people, and the Government receives returns from the sale of lands for railroad purposes, town sites, and a little as agricultural land. Down here at the mouth of the Susitna one man raised 700 bushels of potatoes, and there will be something in the selling of timber. There is not much land that can be taken for anything else.

The next item is for the preparation of the illustrations of the Geological Survey. We have \$14,000 and we estimate for 1902 \$16,280. The reason of that is the accumulation of the material coming in for illustration. The work of the Survey has developed in all directions, and the illustrations division has been unable to keep up with it.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit \$2,280 increase?

Mr. WALCOTT. I am trying to balance up the different parts of the Survey. In ordinary business matters you would take the gross amount and divide it and put it where it would accomplish the work most effectively.

The CHAIRMAN. "For the transmission of public documents through the Smithsonian exchange," \$4,000. That seems to be new. You have \$24,000 under the Smithsonian Institution. Why do you want this?

Mr. WALCOTT. Since the beginning of the transmission of documents of the Geological Survey through the Smithsonian exchange we have always paid for it at the rate of 5 cents a pound. The Secretary of the Smithsonian has informed me that it will be impossible to transmit our documents unless the expense is met by special appropriation, as his funds are exhausted by the transmission of other documents and expenses of the Bureau.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a good argument, I suppose, to increase that?

Mr. WALCOTT. This is simply a statement that we have paid for it as Congress has made appropriation year after year.

The CHAIRMAN. Under your service?

Mr. WALCOTT. Under our service. I will also state in 1899 there was a deficiency appropriation of \$2,711. To-day we have piled up ready to transmit nearly 80,000 pounds of documents, which it will cost over \$4,000 to transmit.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that. Heretofore you have had for the purchase of the necessary books for the library and the payment for transmission of public documents through the Smithsonian exchange \$2,000?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You had last year \$6,912, including a deficiency?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now you make a new item, so that you ask \$2,000 for the first, and then you make a new item here for \$4,000?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you have any deficiency this year?

Mr. WALCOTT. We have. I shall present a statement about it here, but it will have to come through the Secretary, a request for an appropriation of \$4,120 to transmit documents now awaiting delivery to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution to be sent abroad. Instead of transmitting those and bringing an item as a deficiency, I have asked that an appropriation be made for the purpose. The object of having \$2,000 for the library distinct is the fact that the books are the tools which the men use in their work, just as much as the hammer, the compass, and other instruments; and to bring the library up and keep it up, so as to have the books required, we need that full amount of \$2,000.

The CHAIRMAN. For engraving and printing the geological maps of the United States you estimate \$75,000?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir. The manuscript maps now ready for engraving will occupy the engraving division till July 1, 1902. There are available now results of surveys which, at the present rate of appropriation, will occupy that division till 1906.

The CHAIRMAN. Any of that going to salaries that are transferred?

Mr. WALCOTT. Two thousand dollars of that will be transferred under the recommendation I have here. It is only a question of the growth of the service and the growth of the necessary amount of work to be done. The more surveys we have the more maps we have to print.

The CHAIRMAN. For gauging the streams and determining the water supply of the United States, etc., you had last year \$70,000, including a deficiency, and this year \$100,000, and your estimate is \$173,000. Now, what amount of that will be transferred to the specific-salary list?

Mr. WALCOTT. Ten thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. So you submit now after that is done a net increase of \$63,160 for gauging streams?

Mr. WALCOTT. According to this statement, which I will give to the clerk, the total estimate as I submit it, or as it came from the Interior Department, was \$173,160. It amounts to this, it is an increase of \$75,000.

The CHAIRMAN. No; you are making a transfer of \$10,000.

Mr. WALCOTT. It is as broad as it is long. It is an increase of \$75,000, if the appropriation is made. I submit that increase at the instance of the boards of trade, commercial organizations, agricultural organizations around the arid and semiarid States, and individuals,

engineers, and others through the eastern Appalachian States, and wherever there are water resources to be considered.

Mr. MOODY. Why in the world could not those people do that same thing themselves? The State geologist of North Carolina was up here the half of last session, I believe, on this appropriation, among other things.

Mr. WALCOTT. He is interested in the question of the underground water supply and water power of the Southern States.

Mr. MOODY. To develop the State for the purpose of investment?

Mr. WALCOTT. I presume so, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for the continuation of the survey of the public land, and you submit an estimate of \$117,920. This decrease represents the transfer?

Mr. WALCOTT. The office salaries are taken out. That matter is one to be readjusted. Mr. Chairman, in this connection I brought with me to-day Mr. Gannett, who has charge of these forest surveys. He has with him the maps illustrating that work. I do not know whether any members of the committee would like to ask any question of detail or not.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you going to need as much the next year as this?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For rent of office rooms in Washington. You spoke of your increased room down there; that represents the current year?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir; there is a very important item I have sent to you in relation to our annual report. It comes in under the head of printing, at the end of the bill. This year there was allowed from this appropriation for illustrating the report of the Director of the Survey, \$7,000; and when that was exhausted the Public Printer had to stop. Now we are held up. It is impossible to go ahead with the volumes, and I have written you a letter on the subject, suggesting an amendment, as follows:

The Public Printer is hereby authorized to have lithographed, engraved, or otherwise suitably prepared for the annual report of the Director of the Geological Survey and accompanying papers, such maps, plates, and other illustrations as the Director shall certify are necessary to the proper presentation of the subjects treated and as the Secretary of the Interior shall approve.

(See letter, page 166.)

That leaves it on the same ground as the reports of the Department of Agriculture and other reports. The restriction in relation to monographs and bulletins is not so objectionable, because it is possible to estimate ahead for them, but it is impossible to estimate ahead for the annual report, for we do not know six months in advance what it will be desirable to include in the report.

The CHAIRMAN. Let us get to the deficiency bill for a minute. You wrote letters under dates of November 27 and December 13, in which you say:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
Washington, D. C., December 19, 1900.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the following estimate of the cost of illustrations which are yet to be engraved for the Twenty-first Annual Report of the Geological Survey:

For Part III, General geology, Mining districts, and the Philippines.....	\$7,061.80
For Part V, Forestry surveys.....	19,184.00
For Part VII, Report on Texas.....	5,773.55

32,019.35

The estimate for Part V, Forestry surveys, of \$19,184, is based on the lowest bids received by the Public Printer for the work. This volume includes over 30 forestry-classification maps, which makes it very expensive.

Yours, respectfully,

CHAS. D. WALCOTT, *Director.*

Hon. J. G. CANNON,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

You have already expended \$7,000 besides that?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir; in addition to this.

The CHAIRMAN. You want now \$32,000 to illustrate your annual report in addition?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir; it is necessary to have that amount, or authority for the Public Printer to expend that amount, in order to finish the volume. This forestry work has been going on four years. These maps are now coming in, showing the distribution of the commercial timber and noncommercial timber, growing and burnt districts; there is a mass of such material. It is placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Interior and the General Land Office and affords the data for the proper administration of the forest reserves. They want these maps, and here is the material, and we have no way of publishing them.

The CHAIRMAN. These other parts will be published if these are not—the other parts, part 5?

Mr. WALCOTT. This is for Part 5.

The CHAIRMAN. Then Parts 1 and 2?

Mr. WALCOTT. They are out or in press.

The CHAIRMAN. Part 3 covers general geology, mining districts, and the Philippines; Part 5, forest surveys.

Mr. WALCOTT. That is a special one.

The CHAIRMAN. Part 7, report on Texas. If this is not authorized, Parts 3, 5, and 7 will wait until they are authorized?

Mr. WALCOTT. Certainly.

The CHAIRMAN. I see Part 3 is on general geology, mining districts, and the Philippines. What have you got about the Philippines?

Mr. WALCOTT. The War Department, I think, requested the detail of a geologist to look into the question of the coal supply of the Philippines, and one was detailed and sent abroad on one of the transports. He made an examination, returned, and has written a report.

Mr. MOODY. Who was that?

Mr. WALCOTT. Dr. George F. Becker.

The CHAIRMAN. Have not the results been widely used?

Mr. WALCOTT. Widely used and widely studied.

The CHAIRMAN. You detailed him and they paid him?

Mr. WALCOTT. He was detailed through the Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN. Precisely, but he was paid by the Philippine government; you did not pay him?

Mr. WALCOTT. He is one of the permanent officers of the Survey.

The CHAIRMAN. You had no right to send him to the Philippines and pay him. You had no authority to do that. You had the right to let him go, but you would have no right to pay him. If you can send one man you can send a thousand.

Mr. WALCOTT. I simply could detail, but we could not pay his expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. You could detail your whole force and send them?

Mr. WALCOTT. If the Secretary instructed me to do so, I could.

The CHAIRMAN. You paid this man's salary?

Mr. WALCOTT. That man's salary is paid directly—

Mr. MOODY. Under what appropriation is his salary paid?

Mr. WALCOTT. I think it is one of the specific salaries, but I am not absolutely sure this moment. He is paid from the geological appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you sure his salary was paid?

Mr. WALCOTT. I think so; still, to be absolutely certain, I should have to look the matter up.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would, and I hope you will find it was not paid. I am not quarreling with you at all, but there is a complete government in the Philippines, absolutely independent of any government we have provided for. It is a government by the military, that collects the revenues and makes the expenditures. Now, Congress has not for a moment thought of legislating to pay the expenses of that government, and any detail of Government officers over there who are provided for through your Bureau or any other is absolutely without any authority.

Mr. WALCOTT. That was done during the active military operations, and not after any government was established there.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, if it was active military operations, that ought to have been paid from the appropriations of the War Department. I am perfectly clear about that.

Mr. MOODY. Is not Part 3 published in some other form?

Mr. WALCOTT. No, sir. When Dr. Becker returned he wrote a very hurried sketch of his results, and now he has elaborated that, giving information in detail—maps and other matter. There was a great demand, and the War Department issued a report.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not think that report ought to be printed under this legislation.

Mr. WALCOTT. It is a comparatively small paper; probably less than a hundred pages.

The CHAIRMAN. Maps, etc.?

Mr. WALCOTT. Dr. Becker's part, on the Philippines, is small; it is only one of a dozen or more papers in the volume.

Mr. MOODY. To whom was this report made? To the War Department?

Mr. WALCOTT. I think it was made to the officer in charge.

Mr. MOODY. Then it should be printed under the allotment to the War Department, just as they print documents in relation to Cuba and the Philippines?

Mr. WALCOTT. I do not know what they did in the Department; I do not know whether they published it or not. The Philippine paper can be taken from the annual report and printed elsewhere, but it is a paper of general information in relation to the resources of the Philippines.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not think it ought to be published in connection with the Geological Bureau.

Mr. WALCOTT. We can withdraw it from the report. Before we drift away from that, and in relation to future publication of the annual report—

The CHAIRMAN. I do not want to do that; and the wisdom of it is seen at once when, under the allotment of \$7,000 which we are discussing, there comes \$32,000 more.

Mr. WALCOTT. Here is the law—Statutes at Large, volume 28, page 621.

Mr. MOODY. Looking at it from our point of view, here is legislation which comes as a result of a commission which sat for two years. Would it be right for us to put in an appropriation bill where it would be subject to the point of order—or if it should escape observation, would it be fair to put in such a thing—which would repeal the results of a deliberately drawn statute?

Mr. WALCOTT. I brought this before the committee for the purpose of calling attention to the condition.

Mr. MOODY. Ought it not to go to some other committee which has the right to legislate?

Mr. WALCOTT. We can not tell in advance what it will be. These maps come in made up in relation to Alaska, etc. We may have a great many one year and only a few the next year. I believe the Public Printer goes ahead with the Agricultural Department's annual report, and there is no allotment made for the purpose. If an allotment is made, it should be \$40,000 rather than \$7,000.

OFFICE SALARIES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
Washington, D. C., December 15, 1900.

Hon. J. G. CANNON,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

DEAR SIR: In response to your request when I appeared before the subcommittee on the sundry civil bill, I have the honor to submit herewith:

(a) A list of office employees of the Geological Survey, which I should like to have provided for in terms in the sundry civil bill, the only change made from the present pay roll being in the Director's salary, from \$5,000 to \$6,000.

(b) A schedule showing (1) appropriations for the various divisions of the Survey for the fiscal year 1901; (2) office salaries paid from the various appropriations for the fiscal year 1901; (3) scientific and technical salaries paid from the various appropriations for the fiscal year 1901.

(c) Appropriations, estimated, for 1902, from which the office salaries given in (a) have been deducted.

The only increase over the estimates approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and printed in the Book of Estimates, is \$2,000 for the transmission of public documents.

No changes are asked for in item for scientific salaries, \$29,900, or rent of office rooms, \$11,200.

In schedule (b) under the head of "Scientific and technical salaries payable for 1901," I have not included the per diem salaries paid persons when actually employed. It is impossible to estimate in advance for this item. For instance, under Mineral Resources the greater portion of the appropriation is expended for special and expert work necessary to obtain the statistics of mineral production in various sections of the country. The amount expended for traveling and incidental expenses is relatively small.

To state the actual amount of pay for scientific and technical salaries in all the divisions of the Survey to persons employed for a short time would necessitate the examination of many thousands of vouchers and subvouchers. The method pursued heretofore is to employ scientific and technical experts when needed and only for the time necessary for them to accomplish the work in a practical manner.

To provide fixed salaries for all the scientific and technical employees of the Survey would involve an increased expenditure to secure the same results that are obtained under the present system of from 20 to 30 per cent. I should like to thoroughly look into this matter and report to the committee at the next regular session, as it would involve an entire reorganization of the method of conducting the work of the Survey.

The changes necessary to control the employment of temporary scientific, technical, and skilled labor are suggested in a separate letter.

Yours, respectfully,

CHAS. D. WALCOTT, *Director.*

Salaries of office of Director Geological Survey: For Director, six thousand dollars.
For chief clerk, two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.
For disbursing clerk, two thousand four hundred dollars.
For librarian, two thousand dollars.
For photographer, two thousand dollars.
For one assistant photographer, one thousand two hundred dollars.
For one assistant photographer, nine hundred dollars.
For one assistant photographer, seven hundred and twenty dollars.
For one assistant photographer, four hundred and eighty dollars.
For editor, two thousand four hundred dollars.
For assistant editor, two thousand dollars.
For assistant map editor, one thousand six hundred dollars.
For map reviser, one thousand two hundred dollars.
For map proof reader, one thousand two hundred dollars.
For three clerks, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each.
For four clerks, at one thousand six hundred dollars each.
For three clerks, at one thousand four hundred dollars each.
For four clerks, at one thousand two hundred dollars each.
For one clerk, at one thousand and eighty dollars.
For two clerks, at one thousand dollars each.
For five clerks, at nine hundred dollars each.
For one clerk, at seven hundred and twenty dollars.
For eight stenographers, at one thousand dollars each.
For two stenographers, at nine hundred dollars each.
For four stenographers, at eight hundred and forty dollars each.
For one copyist, at nine hundred dollars.
For three copyists, at eight hundred and forty dollars each.
For one copyist, at seven hundred and eighty dollars each.
For five copyists, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each.
For one watchman, at eight hundred and forty dollars.
For four watchmen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each.
For four watchmen, at six hundred dollars each.
For janitor, six hundred dollars.
For two messengers, at eight hundred and forty dollars.
For four messengers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each.
For four messengers, at four hundred and eighty dollars each.
For one skilled laborer, one thousand dollars.
For two skilled laborers, at eight hundred and forty dollars each.
For one skilled laborer, seven hundred and twenty dollars.
For one skilled laborer, six hundred dollars.
For one laborer, nine hundred dollars.
For one laborer, eight hundred and forty dollars.
For one laborer, seven hundred and twenty dollars.
For seven laborers, at six hundred dollars each.
For three laborers, at four hundred and eighty dollars each.
For engineer, one thousand two hundred dollars.
For carpenter, nine hundred dollars.
For fireman, six hundred dollars.
For three charwomen, at one hundred and eighty dollars each.
In all, one hundred and four thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

	Appropriations for 1901.	General expenses and scientific salaries.	Scientific and technical salaries payable for 1901.
Skilled labor	\$13,000	\$13,000	
Topography	249,200	20,800	\$127,660
Geology	163,700	7,680	74,000
Alaska	60,000	.....	(1)
Paleontology	14,000	600	11,900
Chemistry	13,000	840	7,700
Illustrations	14,000	720	8,540
Mineral resources	50,000	7,640	12,100
Library	2,000	.....
Transmission public documents			
Engraving	70,000	1,080	58,073
Gauging streams, etc	100,000	5,440	11,100
Forestry	130,000	14,760	7,400
Total	878,900	72,560	*318,473

¹ Included in topography and geology.

² Of the scientific salaries paid, the following amounts are provided for in terms and are additional to the appropriation for general expenses:

Topography	\$9,200
Geology	13,700
Paleontology	4,000
Chemistry	3,000
Total	29,900

Appropriations estimated for the fiscal year 1902.

	Amount.	Amount remaining after office salaries have been deducted.
Skilled labor	\$13,000	\$13,000
Topography	224,000	16,000
Geology	140,000	10,000
Alaska	58,000	2,000
Paleontology	10,000	
Chemistry and physics	19,000	1,000
Illustrations	16,000	1,000
Mineral resources	48,000	7,000
Library	2,000	
Transmission of public documents	6,000	
Engraving and printing	73,000	2,000
Gauging streams, etc	165,000	10,000
Forestry surveys	120,440	9,560
Total	889,440	71,560

The entire increase of appropriation requested is as follows:

Director's salary	\$1,000
Skilled labor and other necessary employees (contingent)	13,000
Chemistry and physics	10,000
Illustrations	3,000
Transmission public documents	6,000
Engraving geologic maps	5,000
Gauging streams	75,000
Total	113,000

ENGRAVING ILLUSTRATIONS FOR DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
Washington, D. C., November 27, 1900.

Hon. J. G. CANNON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

DEAR SIR: The sundy civil act making appropriations for the Survey for the fiscal year 1901 allots \$7,000 under the appropriation for the Public Printer for engraving the illustrations for the Director's report. This is the same amount that has been allotted

for each of the last six years, and I was not surprised when the Public Printer informed me that the cost of the illustrations for the Twenty-first Annual would exceed the allotment, and that he could not go on until authority was given him by Congress to do so. At the present moment he has in his hands the following parts of the Twenty-first Annual:

Part III: A volume on general geology, mining districts, and the Philippines, containing papers relating to general and economic investigations in various parts of the country and the Philippine Islands.

Part V: The volume on Forestry. This contains 30 maps, showing the classification of the public lands in the West into forests, grazing, etc.; also an immense amount of data gathered during the last two years in relation to the forest reserves and adjoining forests.

Part VII: This is an extensive work on Texas in which Governor Sayers was greatly interested, and one that will give more information in relation to the artesian resources of the semiarid region of Texas than anything that has been published.

With the growth of the Survey the increase in the amount of material for the annual report has been very large, and it is exceedingly desirable that the volume should be printed promptly.

In view of this, and the fact that the material is already in the hands of the Public Printer and much of the text in type, it is desirable that the authority for proceeding with the illustrations be given to the Public Printer in December, if possible.

The accompanying amendment has been submitted to the Public Printer, who states that in his opinion "this amendment will, if adopted, accomplish the desired ends."

Yours, respectfully,

CHAS. D. WALCOTT, *Director.*

AMENDMENT providing for the payment for the illustrations for the Twenty-first Annual Report of the Director of the United States Geological Survey.

That the Public Printer be, and he is hereby, authorized to have the necessary illustrations for the Twenty-first Annual Report of the Director of the United States Geological Survey reproduced, payment for the same, in excess of allotment made in sundry civil act approved June sixth, nineteen hundred, to be made from the appropriation for public printing and binding.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, December 10, 1900.

Hon J. G. CANNON,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

SIR: I transmit herewith two letters addressed to you by the Director of the Geological Survey, under date of the 8th instant, relative to providing for illustrations for the annual report of the Survey and for an increase of one thousand (1,000) in the number of copies printed of the parts relating to hydrography, forestry, mining, and mineral resources, and have the honor to commend his recommendation to your favorable consideration.

Very respectfully,

E. A. HITCHCOCK, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
Washington, D. C., December 8, 1900.

Hon. J. G. CANNON,

Chairman of Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

DEAR SIR: I inclose herewith draft of an amendment which the needs of the public have rendered important. It simply increases the number of copies of our annual volumes relating to hydrography, forestry, and mineral resources from 10,000 copies to 11,000 copies, and assigns the additional thousand to the Geological Survey for distribution. The existing law is as follows:

"Of the report of the Geological Survey, uniform with the preceding reports, ten thousand copies; two thousand for the Senate, four thousand for the House, four thousand for distribution by the Geological Survey." (Stat. L., vol. 28, p. 614.)

The 4,000 copies now available are inadequate to meet the demand, and I would urge favorable consideration of this amendment in the interests of the great West, where everything bearing on the subjects mentioned is of very great importance.

An appropriate place for the amendment would be, it seems to me, immediately after the proposed amendment removing the limitation of \$7,000 for illustrations for the annual report.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. D. WALCOTT, Director.

Provided, That of the volumes or parts of the Annual Report of the Geological Survey which relate to hydrography, forestry, and mining and mineral resources there shall be published eleven thousand copies, two thousand for the Senate, four thousand for the House, and five thousand for distribution by the Geological Survey.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
Washington, D. C., December 7, 1900.

Hon. J. G. CANNON,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to the desirability of inserting in the sundy civil bill the accompanying amendment in relation to illustrations for the Annual Report of the Geological Survey. For several years past it has been customary to insert an item under "Public printing and binding" as follows:

"For the United States Geological Survey: For engraving the illustrations necessary for the report of the Director, \$7,000."

This item merely directs that, of the sum appropriated for the public printing and binding, only \$7,000 shall be used for the purpose stated. The item was first inserted for the fiscal year 1892, when the sum of \$8,000 was set aside for the purpose. It was reduced to \$5,000 for the fiscal year 1895 and placed at \$7,000 for the fiscal year 1896, at which figure it has remained to the present date.

Since the year 1894 the appropriations for the work of the Survey have doubled, and the output of material requiring prompt publication has more than doubled, so that instead of publishing the annual report in two volumes it is necessary the present year to issue it in eight volumes. These include the two volumes on mineral resources, one volume on forestry, one on hydrography, two on economic and general geology, one on the geology and artesian conditions of the Texas region, and one containing the Director's report and the results of triangulation and spirit leveling. The volume on forestry contains some thirty maps, showing the distribution of forests and classification of lands within and adjoining forest reserves. The preparation of these maps cost more than the allotment of \$7,000, and I have already requested that Congress authorize the Public Printer to complete the Twenty-first Annual Report.

Section 79 of the printing law of 1895 (Stat. L., vol. 28, p. 621) reads:

"The scientific reports known as the 'Monographs and Bulletins of the Geological Survey' shall not be published until specific and detailed estimates are made therefor and specific appropriations made in pursuance of such estimates; and no engravings for the annual reports for such monographs and bulletins, or of illustrations, sections, and maps shall be done until specific estimates are submitted therefor and specific appropriations made based on such estimates."

It is not clear in this paragraph whether it was intended that specific estimates should be submitted for the engraving for the annual reports; there is doubt whether the intent was not to embrace only monographs and bulletins. However that may be, I wish to state that, owing to the character of the material published in the annual report, it is impossible to make, at the time of forwarding the estimates, an accurate estimate for the preparation of the illustrations for the next report. For instance, our men have just returned from Alaska and are working early and late to prepare the manuscript and illustrations for the next annual report; yet the estimates were submitted several months ago. Just how much will be necessary in the way of illustration can not be determined until the material is assembled. The same is also true of much of the other work of the Survey that needs prompt publication.

In view of this, I respectfully recommend that the Public Printer be authorized to prepare the illustrations that are submitted by the Director as necessary to the proper presentation of the subjects treated and which receive the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and I would respectfully suggest that this be done by striking out,

under appropriations for the public printing and binding, the paragraph reading "For engraving the illustrations necessary for the report of the Director, \$7,000," and by inserting after the paragraph "For printing and binding monographs and bulletins, \$20,000," the accompanying amendment.

Yours, respectfully,

CHAS. D. WALCOTT, *Director.*

AMENDMENT.

The Public Printer is hereby authorized to have lithographed, engraved, or otherwise suitably prepared for the Annual Report of the Director of the Geological Survey and accompanying papers such maps, plates, and other illustrations as the Director shall certify are necessary to a proper presentation of the subjects treated and as the Secretary of the Interior shall approve.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. H. M. CHITTENDEN, CAPTAIN OF ENGINEERS, U. S. A.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you been at the Yellowstone Park?

Captain CHITTENDEN. I have had four seasons of work there.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you be on duty there the coming season?

Captain CHITTENDEN. I expect so, as far as I know.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, there is an estimate submitted here. The appropriation for the current year was \$60,000. Last year it was \$40,000, the year before \$40,000, and the year before that \$45,000, and before that \$30,000, and at that rate for many years. This is \$60,000, but I recollect that \$20,000 was devoted especially for opening the park from the east?

Captain CHITTENDEN. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. Has that been expended?

Captain CHITTENDEN. Yes, sir; and we will use the whole of it for that exclusive purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. What progress did you make?

Captain CHITTENDEN. We made very good progress. We reached nearly the divide there, the high range of mountains directly east, and as the entire road will be upward of 57 miles long, of course it was a physical impossibility to open it with that amount of money; but still we made very fair progress and have had a very successful season's work in opening up this road.

The CHAIRMAN. The work for traveling amounts to nothing as yet?

Captain CHITTENDEN. No, sir; and you may say it is not necessary yet, because the railroad which this is intended to meet has not yet reached our terminus of the road.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they constructing that road?

Captain CHITTENDEN. Yes, sir; it will probably be up to the boundary of the reserve next year. We have been making rapid progress during the present summer, and we hope to be able to get the road open to that point at least by the time they get there.

The CHAIRMAN. What will it take to finish that road?

Captain CHITTENDEN. That depends. To finish as good as we have the roads elsewhere in the park will take \$2,000 per mile.

The CHAIRMAN. How many miles?

Captain CHITTENDEN. About 57 miles.

The CHAIRMAN. Yet?

Captain CHITTENDEN. No, sir; not yet; but considering the fact we started and had to undergo considerable difficulties that we will not have the next time, the 10 or 15 miles were opened up the past summer in pretty fair time. Of course there are patches in this that are not completed, but that is a fair average, and perhaps you can say 12 miles of completed road.

The CHAIRMAN. What will be a fair construction this coming season?

Captain CHITTENDEN. We hope to complete as well as we have this year another 12 or perhaps 15 miles, and open it so that teams can get over, leaving it to be put in final shape.

The CHAIRMAN. It will hardly be needed for that purpose this coming season?

Captain CHITTENDEN. Not this coming season, but it will the following season, and it ought to be open before the coming season, so as to be available the season following. It will be just about required year after next.

The CHAIRMAN. So when we appropriated this \$20,000, and supposed that would do this work, it was really \$100,000 short?

Captain CHITTENDEN. Yes, sir; but of course nobody had been over that line. I presume it was not known by those who appeared before the committee how large a piece of work it was. It is an exceedingly difficult piece of work in certain portions, and a very important one, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. You can expend about \$20,000 the coming year on that work?

Captain CHITTENDEN. I wish we could get \$25,000. As near as I can figure out from what I have seen, and I have been over it two or three times, we ought to have a little more than we had last year, in order to get it so that travel can get through the following year. I have asked in the estimate for \$25,000 for the next year on that particular part of the road.

The CHAIRMAN. What will it take to maintain the balance of the park, free from construction?

Captain CHITTENDEN. Free from any new work? It costs us about \$100 a mile to do that maintenance, if we do it in proper shape. This year it will be especially high, because it was an exceedingly hard season on the road last year. I think we lost at least 2 or 3 inches of depth blown off the road last year.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be \$15,000?

Captain CHITTENDEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And with \$25,000 would make \$40,000. Suppose you would say \$20,000 more, and we will come to what you want to talk about generally presently. Fifteen thousand dollars for maintenance; that seems to be necessary if you utilize what you have done; \$25,000 for the new road; then what will \$20,000 in addition do?

Captain CHITTENDEN. I hardly know how to answer that question. It will do very little toward what is absolutely and urgently necessary to do there. Now, in the north part of the park there are two bridges very important. The only bridge for the people to cross the Yellowstone we have had to close this past season, except to very light traffic. We posted that as an unsafe bridge. Another bridge, crossing the Lamar River, on the same line of road, a very important bridge, too, is in as bad a condition as this, and we have had to post that bridge as unsafe. Both bridges have been reported unsafe to travel for five years.

The CHAIRMAN. Are those bridges on the route from Mammoth Hot Springs to that mining town—what is it?

Captain CHITTENDEN. Cook City. It is not only the route for the park itself, but it is the public mail route, and it is the only outlet these people at Cook City have. The Government has prevented the building of that railroad, which is a very proper thing to prevent; but it seems to me it ought to give those citizens a way to get in and out.

The CHAIRMAN. The two bridges ought to be made new.

Captain CHITTENDEN. Ought to be made new.

The CHAIRMAN. What will it cost?

Captain CHITTENDEN. I figure the Yellowstone at \$10,000, including the approaches, with masonry abutments and steel constructed; and the other bridge, across the Lamar, with permanent approaches, steel constructed, masonry abutments, \$5,000. Now, in regard to these bridges, the location must be different from what it is now [producing map and explaining same].

Mr. Moody. You could not remove the bridges without building this new road?

Captain CHITTENDEN. No, sir. It will be a shame to build the bridges where they are now.

The CHAIRMAN. That is \$47,000, and that will take care of it from the—

Captain CHITTENDEN. From the top of this hill to the other side of this [illustrating]. Then there is some work previously done that this will join onto up toward Cook City.

The CHAIRMAN. These are the most important items to start with, and if you had complete jurisdiction or was going to do the work, you would take those five items?

Captain CHITTENDEN. I should certainly take those.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the first thing to be done?

Captain CHITTENDEN. Yes, sir. Equally important with that, however, is this next item, for completion of work in Gardiner Canyon. This road we started to build last year, and put in about \$4,000. The bridges are on the ground and the necessary material for the abutment. That road lies down directly under the cliff going directly up to the Mammoth Hot Springs, and it is unstable, and every storm washes—

The CHAIRMAN. Where is that?

Captain CHITTENDEN. Right along the Gardiner River, immediately below the Mammoth Hot Springs. The first part of the road going through the entire park. Do you remember riding right under the cliff and the river immediately below you? We have lost one life there already on that piece of road. A loaded coach turned over last year, and it is simply a miracle that a great many people have not been killed along there. That road we want to put on the other side of the river. We have commenced it and have the material to build it, and wish to finish that next year.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the sixth item.

Captain CHITTENDEN. The succeeding item: "Completion of work and resurfacing of road between Mammoth Hot Springs and Golden Gate." We have done what is virtually repair work of grading that road right up that hill and rebuilding the Golden Gate bridges, but there is some more work that needs to be done there, and it is exceedingly rough and needs resurfacing.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a mere question of ability to go over it; it is not of importance like this completion of work in Gardiner's Canyon?

Captain CHITTENDEN. No; but human comfort is very much involved. It is the most disagreeable piece of the road on account of the wind which blows down there, and it is cut up in ruts, and I would like to have an opportunity of surfacing that road and make a respectable driveway of it. It is the first thing the tourist sees and the last thing he sees, and it is a miserable piece of road. There is no great danger from its not being done, as in these other things.

The CHAIRMAN. The urgent items are 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. You say here, for current annual repairs, \$25,000, and yet you made it a while ago \$15,000?

Captain CHITTENDEN. I make it \$100 per mile for ordinary maintenance repairs and I want to touch upon that item. This past year I suppose has been the worst year we have ever had. I find from actual measurement that 2 or 3 inches of road has been blown off the road and we have got to put that back, and to even repair the roads to the condition they were in last year will take at least \$25,000, to say nothing about two or three bridges which are broken and need repairing, one quite a large one, and then whatever damage arises next spring from floods. It has been an unusual year from the fact that in order to do what we had to do last year we had to neglect repairs and could not keep the roads up. It was absolutely necessary to build that Golden Gate Bridge, and it took all the money we had.

The CHAIRMAN. Why did you put it at \$15,000?

Captain CHITTENDEN. As I say, the work will be that in an ordinary year. In this year it has been an unusually severe one, and we virtually put very little in repairs last year, and the road deteriorated very much. It is exceedingly difficult, with our sums, to reach the large repairs like the Golden Gate bridges, and we have to neglect these ordinary minor repairs very frequently.

The CHAIRMAN. Commencement of new road from Grand Canyon Hotel to summit of Mount Washburn. That has not been commenced, and it can wait. Continuing work on south road—

Captain CHITTENDEN. That road was opened in 1895 and is in simply an abominable condition. The timber was just cut through. A part of it goes over stumps and roots, and timber still lies in the middle of the road, and it is an exceedingly bad road to travel; not only dangerous, but in as bad a condition as it can be—practically just a way through timber. We have tried to get at that for years, and it ought to be fixed up at once.

The CHAIRMAN. It looks like \$87,000; two new bridges; 10 miles near Yancys; construction of 12 miles of road between Yellowstone Bridge and Soda Butte; completion of work in Gardiner Canyon, that is the vital thing?

Captain CHITTENDEN. That is one of them.

The CHAIRMAN. That is one which endangers human life?

Captain CHITTENDEN. That is one of those dangerous places which ought to be remedied.

The CHAIRMAN. Continuing work on east road, and current annual repairs. Then you have necessary buildings at Mammoth Hot Springs?

Captain CHITTENDEN. We have never yet in that country had a decent office or storehouse. This past year a part of the plant we have had to leave out of doors.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, there is \$93,000, which you say is absolutely necessary?

Captain CHITTENDEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And of the first importance?

Captain CHITTENDEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What else do you want to say?

Captain CHITTENDEN. I want to take up the next item of Mount Washburn road.

The CHAIRMAN. It is a desirable road?

Captain CHITTENDEN. It is not only desirable, but it has been one of the features in the park ever since its discovery, and when the tourists went around with a pack train they saw that part of the park, but have not seen it since. I have to say one thing further in regard to a danger which has entered somewhat into this matter. A great many people now go up there horseback, and ladies will undertake that trip for the sake of going up there, and this past year I saw three ladies faint away on making that ride and persisting in trying to get to the summit of that mountain, where there is a glorious prospect, and they want to go there just as they want to see the geyser region or any other part of the park. We ought to be able to start that road.

The CHAIRMAN. This \$93,000 is of greater importance than that?

Captain CHITTENDEN. If we draw a line of relative importance it is. I consider that Mount Washburn of first importance. So long as you keep the traveling public——

The CHAIRMAN. Would you drop out one of these bridges and put that in?

Captain CHITTENDEN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I will submit the matter to the full subcommittee. There is nothing in the public service but what is pushing just exactly like that. It is desirable to do all, but if we did all our appropriations would run a thousand million dollars.

Captain CHITTENDEN. I would just like to say one word more.

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly.

Captain CHITTENDEN. I want the committee to realize fully there is not a thing asked for here but what is absolutely important and essential; there are no frills about it at all.

The CHAIRMAN. I have no doubt of that.

Captain CHITTENDEN. In the next place, I want them to appreciate the fact that by doing this work, putting it in some shape with a large appropriation, you will save fully one-third of the cost of it. You can see from the records where you have lost \$100,000 on the \$4,000 or \$5,000 you have spent there by doing the work in a small way, starting a piece of work and letting it go to ruin before finishing, putting out little parties where it costs just as much to move a small party as a large party.

Now, in regard to that appropriation, these appropriations have heretofore always been for the regular fiscal year beginning June 30 and ending June 30. That money is not available until the 1st day of July. It is late in the spring before we can begin. When we have to expend every cent before the next 30th of June, we may be compelled to do work under much difficulty. What we wish to be introduced into this bill is some phrase such as "to be immediately available and to remain available until expended." I see no objection to it at all, and it will help us.

Mr. MOODY. You have given all the reasons?

Captain CHITTENDEN. Yes, sir. Now, I wish also a clause would be put in there—by the way, I would suggest the appropriation be not made in these specific items, but simply a lump sum to cover them, and I think there ought to be put in there the following proviso:

Provided, That of this amount \$25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, may be expended in the Yellowstone and Teton forest reserve east and south of the park.

You see, the east road leads out of the park, and last year the law authorized us to go in there and expend a portion of the money, and the same power will have to be in this year in order to do the same on the east road.

Mr. Moody. That is on the theory the appropriations are consolidated instead of being made specific. If they are made specific, your limitation would apply expressly to two items?

Captain CHITTENDEN. Yes, sir; but I would urge it very strongly, for as it is, sometimes our calculations are off a thousand or so dollars, and we can better adjust the work to the necessities of the case by not being tied down absolutely. Suppose a bridge breaks at some point in any part of the park, we must have a little leeway. That is the way you have generally done, and I think it is more satisfactory.

Mr. Moody. Now, in regard to the item for administration and protection of the Yellowstone National Park.

Captain CHITTENDEN. The past two years the superintendent and engineer officer have had to go over the matter together and divide these appropriations up, and it is a matter that is certain to breed difficulty and misunderstanding.

Mr. Moody. The superintendent is an official of the Interior?

Captain CHITTENDEN. He is an army officer who reports through the Secretary of the Interior, except in the mere management of his company. He reports to the Secretary of the Interior, as the administration of the park is under the administration of the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Moody. But the appropriations have all been made under the head of the War Department?

Captain CHITTENDEN. Yes, sir; in order to be expended through the engineer officer.

Mr. Moody. Of course the great danger is, as soon as you begin to make appropriations under the head of two Departments, you duplicate appropriations and divide responsibility.

Captain CHITTENDEN. I have under the War Department to specify how much shall go to the superintendent, and this is to avoid trouble and dispute in the division of the appropriation.

Mr. Moody. How has he got his protection heretofore?

Captain CHITTENDEN. The superintendent and I get together in a conference and agree on what we shall recommend the Secretary of the Interior he should allow for each purpose.

Mr. Moody. How much was expended last year for this?

Captain CHITTENDEN. Five thousand dollars has been the usual amount given for protection. That hires a clerk, and the superintendent gets scouts to do the other necessary work of protection.

Mr. Moody. What becomes of the rental privileges?

Captain CHITTENDEN. That is not now available at all.

Mr. Moody. It is turned into the Treasury?

Captain CHITTENDEN. The Comptroller of the Treasury has ruled recently that where there is a specific appropriation for a purpose like the park this other fund can not be used.

Mr. MOODY. What does become of that?

Captain CHITTENDEN. I do not know; that is a question.

The CHAIRMAN. How much was it?

Captain CHITTENDEN. I do not know. It is not in my department, and I never inquired, but when I was there before, in 1891-92, the superintendent of the park paid all his expenses from that fund, and it is only since 1895 that protection has been paid out of this regular appropriation.

Mr. MOODY. Your estimates under the War Department are upon the theory that some provision will be made for protection?

Captain CHITTENDEN. Entirely.

Mr. MOODY. And if that provision is not made, your appropriation should be increased \$5,000?

Captain CHITTENDEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you disburse that money?

Captain CHITTENDEN. Never.

The CHAIRMAN. Who did?

Captain CHITTENDEN. It has been a source of a great deal of trouble out there. It has been necessary for the superintendent and myself, or whatever other engineer officer was there, to get together and see what he should have and ought to have and then recommend that to the Secretary of War for an adjustment of the appropriation between those two officers. Naturally everybody wants all he can get, and the superintendent has generally asked ten, twelve, or more thousand dollars, and I have had to simply insist upon its coming down to about \$5,000, so that we could put the rest on the roads; but it is going to give us difficulty, and I would like to have the matter settled here instead of leaving it for us to settle out there. If you can just say just so much money for protection—

Mr. MOODY. What is the use of a superintendent and an engineer officer both out there?

Captain CHITTENDEN. I might answer by saying there is the same necessity as to have an engineer officer to build a fortification and an artillery officer to man it. The administration of the park is a matter entirely distinct from the construction of the roads and matters of that kind.

Mr. MOODY. You have nothing to do with any administration?

Captain CHITTENDEN. Nothing at all, sir.

Mr. MOODY. Do not your men protect the park?

Captain CHITTENDEN. No, sir; except incidentally.

Mr. MOODY. Do not they put out fires—do not they arrest people who violate the law?

Captain CHITTENDEN. No, sir; not in my department. They have a regular police force there of troops, and they do whatever arresting is to be done.

The CHAIRMAN. I am speaking of the military.

Captain CHITTENDEN. The military is under command at present of Captain Goode, who commands a troop of cavalry stationed in the park, and he is acting superintendent of the park.

The CHAIRMAN. So the Army has the whole thing?

Captain CHITTENDEN. Yes; virtually. Undoubtedly the matter is somewhat mixed. I am frank to say that. It is one of those things which seem to be impossible to get straightened out entirely.

The CHAIRMAN. How is the \$5,000 expended?

Captain CHITTENDEN. There is a clerk hired, and I think he gets \$100 a month. Now, I am speaking simply from memory; I have never looked into these things in regard to the other department. There are two or three scouts at \$75 a month, and then as occasion happens they put on other scouts at odd times. Then there is the expense of snowshoes and things of that kind for scouting and some extra rations have to be purchased, and various necessities of that kind, and that amounts to something like \$4,500 to \$5,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The men who substantially protect that park and police it are soldiers?

Captain CHITTENDEN. Yes, entirely; except these scouts.

The CHAIRMAN. Why can not they be entirely paid from the army appropriation?

Captain CHITTENDEN. The men are.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean the whole expense?

Captain CHITTENDEN. Well, formerly I think one of the scouts was paid from the annual army appropriation, prior to 1895. I think that was the case. But I do not know whether there is any provision in the army bill which would authorize the hire of that number of scouts for one particular piece of work.

The CHAIRMAN. If you can hire one, you can hire three, four, or five. Why can not the snowshoes and everything else be furnished and paid from the army appropriation? There is no civil officer in any kind of charge?

Captain CHITTENDEN. No, sir; the only civil officer in the park is the United States commissioner there to try cases for violation of park laws. The military department allows certain things for the soldiers. That is a very severe service there, and I expect some special provision would have to be made in such cases.

The CHAIRMAN. Five thousand dollars would cover it for protection?

Captain CHITTENDEN. Would cover it unless there is something unusual. For instance, if he should wish to build, as I think he does, a new fence somewhere to protect a certain part of the park itself, of course those things would have to be an extra item; but the \$5,000, I believe, would cover all. The following are the items I deem of urgent necessity:

For new bridge over the Yellowstone, including approaches.....	\$10,000
For new bridge over the Lamar River, including approaches.....	5,000
For the construction of 10 miles of road near Yancy's and Tower Falls, at \$2,000	20,000
For the construction of 12 miles of road between Yellowstone Bridge and Soda Butte, at \$1,000	12,000
For completion of work and surfacing of road between Mammoth Hot Springs and Golden Gate.....	6,000
For completion of work in Gardiner Canyon.....	6,000
For commencement of new road from Grand Canyon Hotel to summit of Mount Washburn	10,000
For continuing work on east road.....	25,000
For continuing work on south road (Snake River).....	25,000
For current annual repairs	25,000
For necessary buildings at Mammoth Hot Springs	6,000

Total 150,000

Money should be available as soon as appropriated and continue so until expended.

FRIDAY, December 14, 1900.

FISH COMMISSION.

STATEMENT OF HON. GEORGE M. BOWERS, COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND FISHERIES.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 85, for the Fish Commissioner's office, you submit the current law plus an additional janitor. All these people are employed in Washington?

Commissioner BOWERS. Yes; we do need that extra janitor. We have established a museum in connection with the Commission, and it is necessary to detail an extra man there, as thousands of visitors go there and it is quite an attractive place.

Mr. ALLEN. I think it is one of the most attractive in this city.

Commissioner BOWERS. Yes. I can not see the necessity for asking for more than one additional man.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for this additional man as one of four janitors and messengers?

Commissioner BOWERS. They are virtually messengers.

The CHAIRMAN. How many people have you in your building?

Commissioner BOWERS. I suppose about fifty. The building is three stories. It is necessary to detail a couple of men on each floor. It should be done, but we can not do it on account of not having enough men.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is the janitress?

Commissioner BOWERS. She performs duties similar to those of a charwoman.

The CHAIRMAN. These are really for laborers?

Commissioner BOWERS. Yes; there are three at present, and I am asking for one more.

The CHAIRMAN. Why not call them laborers?

Commissioner BOWERS. They are messengers and in the classified service. I would be glad to have one additional laborer at \$50 a month.

The CHAIRMAN. Why not call them laborers; for that is what they are?

Commissioner BOWERS. That would be a hardship on some of those in the classified service. If they were laborers they could be simply discharged at any time.

The CHAIRMAN. How long are these people on duty?

Commissioner BOWERS. From 8 o'clock in the morning until 5 and 6. These messengers clean up the building and do the work of janitors as well as messengers.

The CHAIRMAN. You have three stories to that building?

Commissioner BOWERS. Yes. I hope it will be the pleasure of the committee to give me that additional messenger.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no reason why these should be called janitors and messengers?

Commissioner BOWERS. Then make it janitors.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no such place anywhere else in the public service except in this one instance.

Mr. ALLEN. They used to be so designated in the public buildings.

Commissioner BOWERS. Then you can appropriate for it in a lump

sum. It is hard to tell just the difference between a janitor and a messenger.

Mr. MOODY. Janitors of public buildings outside of Washington have been dropped from the classified service, I think.

Commissioner BOWERS. And messengers have been appointed. How are you to determine between janitors and messengers?

The CHAIRMAN. Then you have below one messenger at \$240?

Commissioner BOWERS. That is a boy, and he is in the classified service.

The CHAIRMAN. And one charwoman. What does a charwoman get ordinarily?

The CLERK OF THE COMMITTEE. Two hundred and forty dollars a year.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should this woman have \$480?

Commissioner BOWERS. She has been performing virtually the duties of a messenger, and I have detailed another woman sometimes because it has been absolutely necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. Who does the cleaning down there?

Commissioner BOWERS. The janitor and this woman. Sometimes it is necessary to employ some temporary aid outside of that.

The CHAIRMAN. Does she scrub and clean the floors?

Commissioner BOWERS. Yes. She and the other woman do that, and I pay the other the same as I pay this woman.

The CHAIRMAN. Charwomen are under the civil service, as I understand it. Then there is a disbursing agent, \$2,200, and an examiner of accounts, at \$1,800. You submit an increase there of \$200?

Commissioner BOWERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you want that salary increased?

Commissioner BOWERS. Because this man is efficient, and it is impossible to secure a good man except by detail from the disbursing agent's office. A man who would perform this duty in a bank would receive \$1,800 to \$2,400 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. Is he a disbursing agent?

Commissioner BOWERS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Or have you a man there as agent who draws the salary and who employs this man to do the work?

Commissioner BOWERS. No; these two men are actually worth the money they receive; in fact, this man should receive \$1,800.

Mr. MOODY. Is there any doubt about that?

Commissioner BOWERS. No; this is a business bureau simply, and I make this recommendation as a business man.

The CHAIRMAN. Architect and engineer—you submit current law, and you want all those people?

Commissioner BOWERS. Yes; I have only four now, and I want to submit, in the case of the superintendent of the car-messenger service, an increase of \$200. He now receives \$1,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask an increase of one copyist. You want two instead of one?

Commissioner BOWERS. Yes. I have asked that the pay of the copyist be increased from \$720 to \$900, and that he be made a clerk instead of a copyist.

The CHAIRMAN. Why?

Commissioner BOWERS. That party is a stenographer and typewriter, and \$60 a month is not sufficient pay for the duties he performs. And

I would say in addition that the requirements of the service of that division demand an additional clerk. I asked for that a year ago, but it was refused.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not in your estimates.

Commissioner BOWERS. It is not. In the event of a vacancy occurring in the division of fish culture, this man, as assistant superintendent of our car-messenger service, would be next in the line of promotion.

The CHAIRMAN. Aquaria, central station, top of page 88. Where is this central station?

Commissioner BOWERS. It is in Washington, at the office of the Commission.

The CHAIRMAN. How long has this man been there?

Commissioner BOWERS. I suppose for fifteen years, but all the other laborers at the station receive \$540, possibly with one exception.

The CHAIRMAN. This man gets \$960 now, and you submit \$1,200.

Commissioner BOWERS. No; at the top of page 88 is the laborer. I submit an increase of \$60, and ask that he be given the same as the others.

The CHAIRMAN. Come to the next item.

Commissioner BOWERS. That is the superintendents. Those receive \$1,500 at all the stations. This man is superintendent, and in addition he has the duties of two or three stations to perform. He is superintendent of the shad hatchery at Bryans Point, Maryland.

The CHAIRMAN. At Northville, Mich., a man receives \$1,000, and at Alpena, Mich., he receives \$1,200. This man is here employed in connection with the work in Washington?

Commissioner BOWERS. Yes; except that he has charge of the shad station in Maryland.

The CHAIRMAN. How long has he been in the service—probably twelve or fifteen years?

Commissioner BOWERS. As a matter of justice, this man should have \$1,200.

The CHAIRMAN. How would it do to bring the salary of the others down?

Commissioner BOWERS. I would object to it very seriously.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be justice, if you wanted to equalize it between man and man.

Commissioner BOWERS. Bring him up to where the others stand.

Mr. ALLEN. It is contrary to precedent to equalize that way.

Commissioner BOWERS. Then I ask for an additional laborer at Green Lake, Me.

The CHAIRMAN. At Northville, Mich., you ask an increase of salary?

Commissioner BOWERS. Yes; that man is superintendent of the three Michigan stations.

The CHAIRMAN. He does not use any more than his whole time?

Commissioner BOWERS. Yes; but he supervises the work of the three stations.

The CHAIRMAN. That is his duty. His time belongs to the Government, and \$1,500 salary is what they get in most instances. If this man should be raised to \$2,000 our people would be down at your place as "thick as autumnal leaves that strew the brooks in Vallombrosa" wanting the others raised to the same standard. The next is Neosho.

Commissioner BOWERS. I ask that the word "foreman" be stricken

out at \$720, and a fish-culturist be inserted at \$900, as the fish-culturists at all the other stations receive \$900. I want an additional laborer there, at \$540.

The CHAIRMAN. Erwin, Tenn. Has that station been started yet?

Commissioner BOWERS. Oh, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Nashua, N. H.

Commissioner BOWERS. I ask only one laborer there.

The CHAIRMAN. Has that been established yet?

Commissioner BOWERS. Oh, yes; and it is meeting with splendid success in the propagation of trout.

Mr. BENTON. What character of trout?

Commissioner BOWERS. Brook trout.

The CHAIRMAN. Edenton, N. C. Are you established there yet?

Commissioner BOWERS. It is in operation. We started in the shad work last year. Some of the ponds are not yet quite completed.

The CHAIRMAN. Cold Springs, Ga. Is that being operated?

Commissioner BOWERS. Not quite. We have been doing work in the propagation of bass there very satisfactorily.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that a mountain station?

Commissioner BOWERS. No; not the one at Cold Springs.

The CHAIRMAN. You have the same personnel at the West Virginia station?

Commissioner BOWERS. The appropriation for that was given last year. The station has not yet been completed.

The CHAIRMAN. When will it be?

Commissioner BOWERS. We hope to have that completed next fall some time.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you broken ground yet?

Commissioner BOWERS. No; we are preparing plans. But do not delay that another year, because the station will be ready next summer, and we want this personnel.

The CHAIRMAN. You could use your temporary fund for that, could you not?

Commissioner BOWERS. We have sufficient money for that purpose, but I doubt whether you could use it for superintendent or fish culturist.

The CHAIRMAN. I think you could provide them from your general fund.

Commissioner BOWERS. Well, but the station needs the presence of these men.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand you could hire new ones from your general funds.

Commissioner BOWERS. I have never done so. I have never hired fish culturists from it.

The CHAIRMAN. They have been employed temporarily in that way and paid from the general fund.

The next item is "Employees at large." That is specific; and the next is "Distribution employees."

Commissioner BOWERS. In the division of inquiry I neglected to submit an increase for an assistant at \$720.

The CHAIRMAN. What assistant?

Commissioner BOWERS. An assistant in the inquiry with respect to food fishes. There is an assistant in charge, at \$2,700, one at \$2,500, one at \$1,600, one at \$900, and I want to recommend an increase

of the pay of the \$720 man, and that he be given \$900. It is necessary to procure the services of a good man, and I want to call him clerk instead of copyist.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got that man now?

Commissioner BOWERS. Yes; and I want to be able to keep him. When they find at the Department that I have got a good stenographer at \$600 a year they will take him away.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got an assistant there?

Commissioner BOWERS. Yes; and I want to keep him.

The CHAIRMAN. How long has he been there?

Commissioner BOWERS. For several years. I want him to remain.

The CHAIRMAN. There are others.

Commissioner BOWERS. Yes; but they are hard to get.

The CHAIRMAN. Division of statistics and method of fisheries. You submit an increase there of one clerk, at \$600. You submit statistical agent at \$1,600, and you already have got three at \$1,000 each and one at \$1,400.

Commissioner BOWERS. It is my purpose to promote one to the \$1,600 place, and the new man will virtually be a \$1,000 appointee.

The CHAIRMAN. For the *Albatross* and *Fish Hawk* you ask the same.

Commissioner BOWERS. I have asked for a cabin boy on the *Fish Hawk*, and that he be paid the same as the cabin boy on the *Grampus* gets; that is, \$35 a month instead of \$25 a month. He has to pay his share of the mess out of his salary.

The CHAIRMAN. Where?

Commissioner BOWERS. On board the steamer. We do not pay the board of any of these people.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for a complete crew for the steamer *Phalarope*.

Commissioner BOWERS. Yes. The steamer *Phalarope* is one of the vessels which conducted the scientific inquiry at Woods Hole, Massachusetts.

Mr. MOODY. Is she not out of commission?

Commissioner BOWERS. We used her in this lobster investigation, and it became necessary to pay the crew to some extent from that appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you used her?

Commissioner BOWERS. Four months.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is she now?

Commissioner BOWERS. At the Washington Navy-Yard.

The CHAIRMAN. Is her crew here?

Commissioner BOWERS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What has become of her crew?

Commissioner BOWERS. They were dismissed. I am having her prepared—getting ready for the next year's work.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you pay the crew?

Commissioner BOWERS. To some extent from the appropriation for the vessel service; and I detail a machinist to act as engineer where I can spare one.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any other one of the general appropriations available?

Commissioner BOWERS. It is not exactly the general appropriation, but I transfer one man from one station to another where he can be spared, in order to save the appropriation for propagation.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the tonnage of the *Phalarope*?

Commissioner BOWERS. Fifty-five gross tons.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of the year do you propose to use her?

Commissioner BOWERS. We can use her the whole year.

The CHAIRMAN. Then why don't you?

Commissioner BOWERS. We have not had an opportunity yet. We have only had the *Phalarope* a year, and it is my purpose to use her in the shad work and also to send her to Massachusetts and Maine to do some of that lobster work, and afterwards I will put her on the cod work.

Mr. MOODY. Do you get any encouraging results from your cod appropriation?

Mr. BOWERS. That is in the hands of Dr. Bumpus. I have stopped that work, and will continue it next spring if I receive the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the size of the *Fishhawk*?

Commissioner BOWERS. Four hundred and forty-one gross tons.

The CHAIRMAN. She is larger than the *Phalarope*?

Commissioner BOWERS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How is she officered and manned?

Commissioner BOWERS. She is manned entirely by the Navy, with the exception, I believe, of the cabin boy. The cabin boy is the only one provided by the Commission.

The CHAIRMAN. How many naval officers have you on that vessel?

Commissioner BOWERS. The entire crew, I suppose, is twelve or fifteen.

The CHAIRMAN. How many officers?

Commissioner BOWERS. The mate performs the duties of captain, and there are some three or four officers. What do you mean by officers?

The CHAIRMAN. I mean the people in command.

Commissioner BOWERS. We have not a single officer in command of the *Fishhawk*. I believe the mate is not a commissioned officer.

The CHAIRMAN. These are noncommissioned officers and seamen?

Commissioner BOWERS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You detail, as I understand, from the Navy. The *Albatross* is manned the same way.

Commissioner BOWERS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And that is a vessel of 628 gross tons?

Commissioner BOWERS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How many commissioned officers are there on the *Albatross*?

Commissioner BOWERS. I think possibly three.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know the commander?

Commissioner BOWERS. One is a commander or captain.

The CHAIRMAN. What is his rank?

Commissioner BOWERS. He is a commander.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the next one?

Commissioner BOWERS. Those I do not remember. I have never seen the *Albatross*, and I have never met but one of her crew.

The CHAIRMAN. She is officered and manned by the Navy?

Commissioner BOWERS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How long has the present commander been on board that vessel?

Commissioner BOWERS. The present commander has been there five years. He has just come back a few weeks ago from Alaska. That ship and crew went through the southern Pacific with the Fish Commission, under the direction of Professor Agassiz, in charge of that work of the Commission.

The CHAIRMAN. Did I ask about the *Grampus*?

Commissioner BOWERS. It is manned entirely by the Commission. That is a schooner.

Mr. MOODY. Which is the more satisfactory service, that of the Navy or your own?

Commissioner BOWERS. They are both very efficient and satisfactory.

Mr. MOODY. I suppose that a naval officer who has been in command of a vessel for five years has learned the business?

Commissioner BOWERS. I think he is then a most competent man, and the best that can be put in charge of a vessel; and I wish to ask the Secretary of the Navy to have this commander detailed for a still longer period.

The CHAIRMAN. Is he an expert fish man?

Commissioner BOWERS. Yes; he is an expert fish man, and he is thoroughly familiar with the scientific work of the vessel in addition to his duties as naval officer.

The CHAIRMAN. He is valuable to the Fish Commission outside of his duties as a navigator?

Commissioner BOWERS. Yes; I think he is the most valuable man in the service to-day.

The CHAIRMAN. Since they get on so nicely, why don't you apply to the Navy Department to have the *Phalarope* commanded by some non-commissioned officers?

Commissioner BOWERS. I would be glad to have that done for the *Phalarope*.

The CHAIRMAN. Has any application been made for a noncommissioned officer for the *Phalarope*?

Commissioner BOWERS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For contingent expenses of the office of the Commissioner you submit the current law. Do you require all of this?

Commissioner BOWERS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Compensation of temporary employees. You submit express language, and the same for propagation of food-fishes.

Commissioner BOWERS. It is expense of maintenance.

The CHAIRMAN. Maintenance, equipment, and operation of the fish-cultural stations of the Commission, general propagation of food-fishes, including moving of cars, etc., and temporary labor.

Commissioner BOWERS. I have asked for an increase of \$20,000 on that item.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got a deficiency this year?

Commissioner BOWERS. It depends to some extent upon this appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. This is for the next year. The appropriation for 1900 was \$150,000, and in the current law for 1901 it was \$170,000, and now you submit for 1902 \$190,000.

Commissioner BOWERS. Yes. If the appropriation be made for commencing I will want \$190,000, and there will be no deficiency.

The CHAIRMAN. About the propagation of food-fishes. For 1899 it was \$140,000; for 1900 you had no deficiency, and for 1901 it is

\$170,000, an increase of \$20,000 over 1901, and now you submit \$190,000, and you assign the reasons why. When you speak of having a deficiency you do not want to be understood that you had a deficiency on this item for the propagation of food-fishes?

Commissioner BOWERS. No, sir; not for this year.

The CHAIRMAN. You had none since 1894?

Commissioner BOWERS. I have endeavored not to have a deficiency.

Mr. ALLEN. Can he improve stations under this language?

Commissioner BOWERS. It has been done. Very considerable sums of money have been expended when it became necessary for the betterment of the station.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of this was paid for labor under the head of propagation of food-fishes?

Commissioner BOWERS. We submit the report, which shows the whole amount of money expended for labor at the stations.

The CHAIRMAN. It goes into the manner and detail of the expenditure for this appropriation of \$170,000 in detail, or \$150,000 last year?

Commissioner BOWERS. Yes; it is submitted in detail to Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. This includes the purchase and repair of boats, apparatus, machinery, and other facilities required for use, and the hire of vessels, etc. It is exceedingly broad.

Commissioner BOWERS. It is important that there should be a boat for work on the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, and the increase in maintenance from \$25,000 to \$50,000 is demanded in order that that work might be more efficiently and promptly done.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that Illinois work belong to the Fish Commission?

Commissioner BOWERS. Yes; and it is being splendidly done.

The CHAIRMAN. I refer to Illinois. I think that is not under your Commission.

Commissioner BOWERS. Yes; and we have that in one or two other sections of the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. Where are your bass fish hatcheries located in North Carolina?

Commissioner BOWERS. We have one in Texas and one at Edenton, N. C.

Mr. MCRAE. You have no bass now, have you?

Commissioner BOWERS. Yes; we have a sufficient supply for all demands.

Mr. MCRAE. You have not supplied any to me, and my information was from your Commission that you were out.

Commissioner BOWERS. Have you written to the Department lately?

Mr. MCRAE. Yes; and you answered that you did not have any.

Commissioner BOWERS. I have sent 100 carloads throughout the country in the last twelve months. I will look into your request on that subject.

The CHAIRMAN. This \$15,000 increase means a new boat.

Commissioner BOWERS. It means simply one new boat, at a cost of \$4,000 to \$5,000. The vessels now in use by the Commission are the *Albatross*, 638 tons; the *Fish Hawk*, 441 tons; the *Grampus*, 78 tons, and in addition to that we have 16 launches and numerous small boats, whose maintenance was formerly paid from the various stations; but under recent decisions of the Comptroller we can not use that appropriation any more. We can not now even repair a catboat, and it becomes

necessary, under this ruling, to pay that under the head of maintenance of vessels.

The CHAIRMAN. That breeds an increase of \$10,000.

Commissioner BOWERS. The boats frequently have to be laid up. The only way by which we could use the *Albatross* last year was because the coal was largely paid for by Professor Agassiz.

The CHAIRMAN. You say the Comptroller has made a ruling touching the maintenance of vessels from the specific appropriations for the various stations which throws that burden off those stations and puts it on this item?

Commissioner BOWERS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. I have not discovered any reduction in these other appropriations corresponding to this increase.

Commissioner BOWERS. Under the previous appropriations it was not possible to use the *Albatross* except three or four months in the year.

The CHAIRMAN. And still I find no reduction to correspond. You now ask an increase of \$15,000 on account of the ruling of the Comptroller, and it does seem to me that you ought to make a reduction from the specific appropriation for this service.

Commissioner BOWERS. It is contemplated during the next fiscal year that the *Albatross* will visit the Philippine Islands for the purpose of determining their possibilities.

The CHAIRMAN. What authority have you to go to the Philippines?

Commissioner BOWERS. What authority have we to go to Cuba or Porto Rico or the southern Pacific Ocean?

The CHAIRMAN. The navigation laws, I presume, would allow you to go to Porto Rico, but I can not conceive any authority that you would have to go to the Philippines.

Commissioner BOWERS. We could go there for scientific investigations.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, if I knew any appropriations where that would be attempted I would like to cut it out. Those islands are in a state of war and are governed by the President.

Commissioner BOWERS. So far as the Commission is concerned it simply furnishes the coal. The vessels are manned and officered by the Navy.

The CHAIRMAN. Does some private individual pay the officers?

Commissioner BOWERS. No, sir; but when we secure the services of such people free gratis to the Government it is our duty to avail ourselves of the opportunity.

The CHAIRMAN. Still, you say that there is no expense to the Government?

Commissioner BOWERS. I said to the Commission, not to the Government. I am speaking of the expenses of the Commission.

The CHAIRMAN. And you say you want this because you expect to send the *Albatross* to the Philippines, and you want to pay your coal bills.

Commissioner BOWERS. That is one of the reasons.

The CHAIRMAN. What will be the amount?

Commissioner BOWERS. I have not the itemized statement showing the expenditures for those vessels.

The CHAIRMAN. So far as I am concerned—I do not know what the

other members of the committee might think about it—I would recommend the current law for the specific reason that I do not want any appropriation to be made that will be used to go to the Philippines until Congress legislates in reference thereto.

Commissioner BOWERS. We can go now to Alaska in our investigations.

The CHAIRMAN. Alaska not only belongs to this country, but it is part of our civil government.

Mr. MOODY. We make all the appropriations, even for the school-teachers' salaries in Alaska, right in this room.

Commissioner BOWERS. It is our purpose to make investigations as to the fisheries of Alaska.

The CHAIRMAN. If you want to send a man to Hawaii, he can go and jump on one of those island steamers which leave the Pacific coast going to Australia, and that would be better than steaming 2,000 miles to get down there.

Mr. MCRAE. What is the character of the work in Alaska?

Commissioner BOWERS. It is simply an investigation of the seal fisheries and the salmon industry.

Mr. MCRAE. How much does it cost to do that?

Commissioner BOWERS. The expense of the Commission is comparatively small. The *Albatross* is officered and manned by the Navy, and the principal item of expense is coal.

Mr. MCRAE. The principal fishery up there is under the control of the Alaska Seal Company?

Commissioner BOWERS. No; the salmon fishery industry of Alaska is the leading salmon industry of this country. The steamer *Phalarope* requires additional coal, and this vessel for use on the Illinois and Mississippi rivers requires coal.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not believe you have any more need of a vessel on the Illinois than a wagon has need for a fifth wheel.

Commissioner BOWERS. We have been able to get for a small amount of money more adult bass from the Illinois and Mississippi rivers by seining the bayous. Those streams out there dry up, and the bass can be secured from them at an expense of possibly one-sixth of what it would cost to propagate them.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you say that you are getting all of your supply of bass from the bayous on the Mississippi River; and if that be true, why can not you get them all from there?

Commissioner BOWERS. It is possible there to secure adult bass, whereas in the other instances you will get fry and yearlings.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not claim that it is an economical service for your Commission to catch adult fish and distribute them?

Commissioner BOWERS. It is in this case, and why should not they be saved? Because those bayous dry up, and they are destroyed.

The CHAIRMAN. If you get 50,000 it would be probably all you could obtain?

Commissioner BOWERS. We could catch 500,000 to 1,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean to say that the adult bass can be obtained and distributed throughout the country in that way?

Commissioner BOWERS. I do.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you distribute adult bass through the country on fish cars?

Commissioner BOWERS. Yes; and is it not better to have them?

The CHAIRMAN. No; for the simple reason that the eggs are hatched by the million, and the hatcheries hatch them out and you distribute them by the million. Do you think it would be a good plan for the Government to go into the business of catching adult fish and distributing them through the country?

Commissioners BOWERS. Yes; I would do that from those places I have mentioned.

Mr. ALLEN. Suppose I have got a fish pond with half a dozen breeding bass, would they not be of more value to me than 500,000 yearlings or minnows, because they spawn at once.

The CHAIRMAN. They have got to lay eggs and the eggs must be hatched and they must run the gamut of their natural enemies. The eggs he can put into a little can, and he will give you 5,000 little bass in that way.

Commissioner BOWERS. No, no.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, 1,000.

Commissioner BOWERS. A carload is only from 5,000 to 7,000, and they are distributed when they are yearlings.

The CHAIRMAN. Don't you distribute fish when they are 1 or 2 or 3 months old?

Commissioner BOWERS. Not bass.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind do you distribute in that way.

Commissioner BOWERS. We distribute shad when they are only 4 days old. We plant them immediately after they are hatched. But in the case of bass we must keep them until they become 7 to 12 months old.

The CHAIRMAN. Can not you distribute them earlier than that?

Commissioner BOWERS. Not very satisfactorily.

The CHAIRMAN. Why not?

Commissioner BOWERS. Generally, they are hard to carry.

The CHAIRMAN. When they are small?

Commissioner BOWERS. Yes; they are not so strong. They need much more care and attention, and they are not distributed with much satisfaction when they are small and have to be carried long distances.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, in the state of nature they hatch in the water.

Commissioner BOWERS. They eventually become depleted.

Mr. MCRAE. So far as my inquiries go among fishermen, the rivers in my country are being depleted, and they can get but very little. We have no hatchery in our section.

Commissioner BOWERS. Was there not an investigation made a few years ago for the purpose of getting an appropriation to locate one there?

Mr. MCRAE. There is not as much fish there now as there was ten years ago, and we have the finest rivers in the country.

Commissioner BOWERS. There were 1,168,000,000 planted last year in the waters of the United States, and that is twice as many as we distributed three years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. We were inquiring respecting food fishes, propagation, etc.; that is, the scientific part.

Commissioner BOWERS. I ask this year an increase of \$2,500.

The CHAIRMAN. For what?

Commissioner BOWERS. That is to continue the different investigations.

The CHAIRMAN. Statistical inquiry, you submit the current law?
Commissioner BOWERS. Seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Mr. ALLEN. We had some legislation last year for investigations along this line. Do we not need a fish hatchery in Mississippi?

Commissioner BOWERS. It would be a very excellent location for a fish hatchery; there is no question about that. There is none in Alabama and none in Florida, none in Louisiana, and the nearest station to you would be possibly Georgia, and the other would be at San Marcos, Tex. I made a recommendation to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and submitted a report favorable to the establishment of a fish hatchery in Mississippi.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you not include Vermilion?

Commissioner BOWERS. You have got one in Illinois. It is at Quincy.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not appropriated for here. It is a State concern.

Commissioner BOWERS. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it appropriated for specifically in this bill?

Commissioner BOWERS. Yes; the superintendent is Dr. Bartlett. He is one of the superintendents who gets \$2,000. He receives the larger salary.

The CHAIRMAN. Is he on your pay roll?

Commissioner BOWERS. Yes, and he is from Illinois. He is paid as an employee at large. That will be found among the station superintendents, page 96.

Mr. MCRAE. How many fish hatcheries have you in all?

Commissioner BOWERS. Twenty-three or twenty-four, with the sub-stations. For instance, in the State of Michigan we virtually operate three stations under the supervision of one superintendent.

Mr. MCRAE. How many of the States have more than one?

Commissioner BOWERS. Maine has two.

Mr. MCRAE. What other States?

Commissioner BOWERS. Massachusetts has two.

Mr. MCRAE. Any others?

Commissioner BOWERS. I know of none others having two except California.

The CHAIRMAN. North Carolina has two?

Commissioner BOWERS. No; only one.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got a scientific one down there at Edenton, N. C.?

Commissioner BOWERS. That is a laboratory. It is not a hatchery. Woods Hole is a hatchery and laboratory, but Edenton is a laboratory only.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there not a scientific station in North Carolina?

Commissioner BOWERS. There is a scientific station recently established at Beaufort.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it in operation yet?

Commissioner BOWERS. No; we have had difficulty in getting a title to the real estate. It has been referred to the Attorney-General.

Mr. MCRAE. You say that you will write to the committee in reference to the matter of which I have been speaking?

Commissioner BOWERS. Yes; I think that I would heartily favor the establishment of a hatchery in Mississippi and another in Indiana. I think that an appropriation was made some years ago to make an investigation in reference to a site in your section.

Mr. MCRAE. There was no appropriation for it. You sent a man down there and he made such conditions that it was impossible for us to comply with them. You establish them elsewhere and buy water or get it artificially, but with us you wanted a spring which would run 10,000 gallons a minute.

Commissioner BOWERS. If you want an investigation made I will be glad to make one.

Mr. MCRAE. We have more rivers and streams in our State than any other in the Union. We can not get our hatchery unless we furnish a spring running 10,000 gallons of water a minute.

Commissioner BOWERS. That was a condition for which I am not responsible, and I will investigate that. I have been under the impression that I have furnished 99 per cent of the applicants.

SATURDAY, December 15, 1900.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

GEN. M. T. McMAHON, PRESIDENT BOARD OF MANAGERS; MAJ. J. M. BERMINGHAM, TREASURER, AND HON. GEORGE W. STEELE, REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF INDIANA AND MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS, APPEARED BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

The CHAIRMAN. You are ready this morning to go into the whole question of your appropriations for the coming year?

General McMAHON. I think we are. Major Bermingham has all the figures, and our report—we have not yet got a copy of it.

Major BERMINGHAM. I have all the information, I think, that will be needed.

The CHAIRMAN. Is your report printed?

General McMAHON. No, sir; not yet.

The CHAIRMAN. It will probably be printed by the middle of January or earlier?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir.

CENTRAL BRANCH, DAYTON, OHIO.

The CHAIRMAN. At the Central Branch, Dayton. This is the first Branch Home appropriated for. For current expenses you submit a small decrease there?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you have a deficiency there this year?

Major BERMINGHAM. The sum asked for here is sufficient to meet what we call the current expenses—that is, pay of officers, noncommissioned officers, employees, and so on; stationery, and other things like that—but as regards fire apparatus—

The CHAIRMAN. Before coming to, that let us keep these things separate. Let us run through your ordinary appropriations for the coming year as submitted, and then when we have run through with that, now that you are here, we will run through also the deficiency, which will cover the matters to which you refer where you want money at once.

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir. Now, I wish to say the amount of \$51,750 is sufficient for what we call the regular appropriation. I have a statement here of what we call additional estimates; in other words, increases that are deemed necessary to this regular appropriation and to be available on, say, the 1st day of July.

The CHAIRMAN. That is for the coming year?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is not a deficiency you are talking about?

Major BIRMINGHAM. No, sir; for current expenses at the Central Branch we need \$1,650 in addition to the amount asked for here—\$51,750—and that is for the purpose of paying for an additional officer at that branch.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you have him specifically appropriated for?

Major BIRMINGHAM. No, sir; I think if you allow the amount it will come in under the law which authorizes the board to appoint such other officers as they may deem necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not have that authority now?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir; but we need the money.

The CHAIRMAN. Addition of one officer at \$1,650; that is, you want the estimate plus—

Major BIRMINGHAM. One thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

General McMAHON. Fifty dollars is put on on account of his bond.

The CHAIRMAN. Tell us about the necessity of the \$1,650.

Major BIRMINGHAM. It is absolutely necessary. You take these big Branches—the Branch treasurer and the quartermaster are both bonded officers. As they stand to-day, in case of accident or disability those men's work stops, and we want somebody there who can step in to take the place of either of these men, assume their duties, and go along with them—in other words, to keep the work running. It is like as it was in my own case as general treasurer. There I have no assistant. Now, if anything happens to me that office stops—nobody could draw a check or spend a dollar.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me see if I understand it. You are general treasurer of the Board of Managers?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Each Branch Home now has an assistant treasurer?

Major BIRMINGHAM. A treasurer he is called.

The CHAIRMAN. A treasurer. Now the duties of that treasurer is he disburses or pays the moneys that are paid for carrying on that Home, and in addition to that you pay pensions?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir; which is a very large item.

The CHAIRMAN. If I understand you, in the event that treasurer, through sickness, accident, or anything else, is not able to act, you could not pay your pensions?

Major BIRMINGHAM. We could not do anything. I would simply have to go out there myself and assume the duties. Now, we had a case of that kind in California. The treasurer there accidentally shot himself and died, and I had to assume the duties of the treasurer of the Pacific Branch.

General McMAHON. That is because of the Treasury regulations. They will not recognize anybody but a bonded officer.

Major BIRMINGHAM. I was 3,000 miles away, and I could not go out there in person because I had more than enough to do in New York city; and the result was I had to transact the business of that branch

at a very great disadvantage, and, I believe, at a disadvantage to the United States as well as to myself personally.

The CHAIRMAN. This is to get somebody who will be bonded and would act as treasurer in the event of disability of the other treasurers. What would they do aside from that?

General McMAHON. Sign pensions. There are 15,000 to sign every quarter.

Major BIRMINGHAM. There are 5,000 pensioners in that Branch. That requires 16,000 signatures every three months. We are required to make monthly payments to these men. In other words, we disburse in the whole Home about \$3,000,000 of pensions every year, which are disbursed in very small amounts of \$8, \$10, and \$12.

The CHAIRMAN. You propose this at all branches of the Home?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir; at each branch of the Home.

The CHAIRMAN. You want a sufficient amount of money, without any designation as to the officer, to enable you to employ somebody for the assistance of the treasurer?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. This matter has been brought before your board?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the board unanimous in making this recommendation?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir; except Brother Steele here does not want an additional officer at his Home, because the governor is one of the most efficient men we have got; but if anything happens he will see the absolute necessity of an additional officer. That is because the governor does so much work himself.

The CHAIRMAN. The governor can not act as treasurer?

General McMAHON. No, sir; but he helps the treasurer out.

Major BIRMINGHAM. He can act unofficially, but his signature is not worth a cent officially. At the Marion Branch the governor does about half the work of the treasurer, in order to see it well done.

Mr. MOODY. Why can not one of your present employees or clerks be made a bonded officer, and on such occasions when this occurs—

General McMAHON. That can not be done. There are some social reasons. There is a distinction in the Home between the commissioned officer and employees very nearly as much as in the Army, and it would be rather uncomfortable for a man who was a commissioned officer, for instance, to have to mess with the civil clerks and non-commissioned officers in some instances.

Mr. MOODY. Who are the officers—retired army officers?

General McMAHON. Volunteer officers. We have one or two retired officers who were also in the volunteer service. But there is another thing we want the committee to consider, and that is in being relieved from the restriction of appointing officers who served during the civil war, because we can not get officers who are able to perform the duties now, especially as to the minor offices.

Major BIRMINGHAM. There is another point about the question of calling these men clerks, and it is a question of discipline. You can not send one of these men who is called a clerk, even if he is recognized by the Home as an assistant treasurer or treasurer, as the case may be. You send him to a branch and there is friction right off and trouble. They keep telling you, "This man is only a clerk in that office."

General McMAHON. If he wears a lieutenant's stripes that makes a difference.

Major BIRMINGHAM. And his orders are not carried into effect and discipline is not so well preserved as it would be if he were a commissioned officer at the jump.

The CHAIRMAN. This whole thing is reached by increasing this estimate of \$51,750 by \$1,650?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And the same at each of the other branches?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me it would be better for the consideration of the committee to submit a letter covering this matter in the shape of a supplemental estimate, or write a letter to the committee direct.

General McMAHON. It is included in our report.

Major BIRMINGHAM. It is included in the report and not in the estimate as submitted.

General McMAHON. I will do that, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. STEELE. Why will it not be necessary to make a designation by law?

General McMAHON. Because the Board has the right to create any officer necessary to carry on the Home.

Mr. STEELE. These officers can be created for these cases and the additional duties imposed?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir; the Board can call them what they please.

Mr. STEELE. I have been feeling all the time against the multiplication of officers at these Branches of the Home, and as I stated, owing to our governor, up to this time we have been getting along without increasing the number; but the time has arrived when we will have to have another officer, probably a quartermaster, but if he can be quartermaster and assistant treasurer, or assistant treasurer and quartermaster, that will only give us one more officer, whereas if he has got to be a treasurer alone, we would have to have both, which would increase the difficulties, on account of quarters and on account of social relations, and we have got along pleasantly without multiplication so far.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I am to understand there is no trouble about designating a man to act as quartermaster and assistant treasurer also?

General McMAHON. We can do so. We can call him assistant treasurer and assistant quartermaster.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you, Mr. Steele, know about it? You are a member of the Board as well as a Representative. Does this increased appropriation of \$1,650 at these various Branches of the Home meet your judgment?

Mr. STEELE. It does with that understanding.

The CHAIRMAN. Can that be left to the Board to make the designation in the law?

Mr. STEELE. It can.

General McMAHON. I think it will be safer to leave it with the Board, because in one Branch of the Home, for instance, it may be necessary to make this man take the quartermaster's duties temporarily, and in another it may be necessary he should take temporarily the treasurer's duties, in case either of those officers should be disabled. Further than that, one specific duty we would impose upon him would be the

signing of pension vouchers, giving him charge of the pension fund.

Mr. STEELE. That is an onerous duty at the Home.

General McMAHON. You see, at the Dayton Home alone there are 15,000 signatures each quarter required on pension vouchers. Every payment requires the signature of the treasurer three times, and that is a very onerous duty.

The CHAIRMAN. Going to the next item, for subsistence you submit \$250,000 instead of \$265,000.

Major BIRMINGHAM. That amount is deemed to be ample.

The CHAIRMAN. For household you submit \$110,000. That is an increase?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir; and it is due to the deficiency in the supply of natural gas and to the fact, owing to that deficiency, we have got to go back to coal.

The CHAIRMAN. This is at Dayton?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes; that is where we are using natural gas.

General McMAHON. We piped it about 55 miles and now the supply has given out, and they will not furnish it except during the summer months.

Major BIRMINGHAM. We had a contract with this company for gas and this year they said they would not make a contract for the year, but only for eight months, and they wanted as much money for the eight months as they did for the twelve.

Mr. MOODY. Fifteen thousand dollars for gas for four months in the year?

Major BIRMINGHAM. No, sir; it is for coal for the four months in the year. The amount we pay for the eight months is natural gas.

Mr. MOODY. It is also used for fuel?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir; and it was a great advantage to the Home; it is cleaner and the most economical we could possibly get. The trouble is the supply has given out, that is the whole trouble.

Mr. STEELE. They would not make us a contract for the year, only for eight months.

The CHAIRMAN. For "hospital" you submit the same estimate?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir; and the amount asked for on that will be sufficient.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is for "transportation?"

Major BIRMINGHAM. We ask for a slight increase there of \$500.

The CHAIRMAN. For "repairs?"

Major BIRMINGHAM. We ask for an increase of \$10,000, and that is due to the fact that these buildings, especially in the older Branches of the Home, are getting dilapidated. They are worn-out and require constantly more and more repairs, and the result is a much larger sum has to be spent every year on those buildings than would be on newer Branches.

The CHAIRMAN. This is the largest Home of the lot?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for extension of the electric-light plant?

Major BIRMINGHAM. That Home is only partially lighted with electric lights.

The CHAIRMAN. How is the other light?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Gas.

The CHAIRMAN. Bought from a company?

Major BIRMINGHAM. No, sir. We make gas there ourselves, and it is made by a combination of this natural gas with coal gas. It is not satisfactory and not a good light, and the idea was if this extension be granted to go to work and extend the electric-light plant, make it larger, and put it all over the Branch.

General McMAHON (to the chairman). You have visited that Home. It has very extensive grounds.

The CHAIRMAN. It is a very extensive Home. I have visited it, but what I do not know about it would make a book.

General McMAHON. Improvement and general overhauling of hospital, \$12,000. That is very necessary. That hospital is a pretty old building now and it is very difficult to keep in good order and good repair.

The CHAIRMAN. Does this look toward an extension added to the hospital?

General McMAHON. No, sir.

Major BIRMINGHAM. That hospital is over thirty years old. The plumbing and sanitary arrangements in it were put in thirty years ago, and the result is it is badly in need of extensive repairs.

Mr. MOODY. And hospitals are becoming more and more important?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir. The whole Home will be a hospital in the course of time. The next item is for cement walks and crossings. We have got some done already, and you have no idea how much it adds to the comfort of the men. It is very dusty when it blows there, and the roadways are not exactly gravel, but worse than that; it is like an alkali dust. We have put cement walks in all the most frequented places, and the men crowd there and seem to be perfectly happy to get where the cement walks are.

The CHAIRMAN. The other walks are gravel?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir; they are very rough. It is limestone gravel and is worn out.

The CHAIRMAN. For farm?

Major BIRMINGHAM. You wish to take up this additional item? There is an old men's barracks asked for in that Branch. It is not, I think, printed in our estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. Let us get the farm first. Do you need the current law there?

Major BIRMINGHAM. That will be ample, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it more than ample?

Major BIRMINGHAM. No; I do not think it is, because under the resolution of the board the idea is to abolish what is called the regular farm and turn these places into parks and to devote this money more to gardening.

The CHAIRMAN. That has always been a misleading item as far as that is concerned.

Major BIRMINGHAM. It is very misleading.

General McMAHON. The farm really was intended to provide employment for these men, which is a very important thing, but now they are getting too old to be employed at anything like outdoor work; but at one time the farms, while they were always a source of expense, yielded a considerable income.

ADMISSIONS TO THE HOMES.

Mr. MOODY. What are you going to do with all these Branches of the Home in the course of ten or fifteen years?

General McMAHON. I do not know. We may fill them from the Philippines, China, and other directions. They are admitted now. We did think twenty-odd years ago, when I first came on the board—I think it was then generally the impression, both of the committee and of the board, that in about six years they would commence falling off, but they have not fallen off yet. The average age is about 63.

Mr. MOODY. Of the soldiers?

General McMAHON. Of the soldiers; a little over 63, so you see some of these men, living until 70 and 75, will drift into the Home, especially those of them who have no homes of their own.

Mr. STEELE. A great many of the younger soldiers of 1864 are in the Home. The pace was too rapid for them to keep up with the old fellows and they fell by the wayside, so the difference is very marked between the very old fellows and the younger soldiers.

Mr. MOODY. In favor of the older men?

Mr. STEELE. No; if it were not for the younger men who went in when they were 15 or 16 years old and were not able to keep pace with the old fellows, the hardened soldiers, the average age, in my opinion, would be nearer 70.

Major BIRMINGHAM. The average age of members cared for is 63.63 for the last fiscal year.

General McMAHON. So you can surely count on twelve years more when there will be no very material decrease.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any Spanish-war people being admitted to the branches of this Home?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir; they are coming in and I suppose we have, altogether, perhaps 20 or 30. We only admit them on what we call semiannual examinations, because we think it is a great misfortune to take a young man who happens to have a temporary ailment and have him settle down in an old-soldiers' home for the rest of his life, so they are admitted only for actual disability or wounds in the service. The board, it is well understood, while they have made no regulation upon it, would have them examined every six months, and if found recovered and able to earn a living, they will be discharged.

Mr. MOODY. Now, the law was amended so as to take all volunteers?

General McMAHON. All who served in a war in which the United States was engaged.

Mr. STEELE. In any war?

Mr. MOODY. Present or future?

General McMAHON. In any war in which the United States has been engaged.

Mr. MOODY. Take this set of people who are now in the Philippines?

General McMAHON. The Government does not recognize a state of war there or in China, and yet if a man was wounded at the siege of Pekin and disabled we would admit him, because it is war de facto.

Mr. MOODY. If you substitute the word "hostilities" instead of "state of war" it would cover it.

General McMAHON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you admit any of the Regular Army in there?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir; a soldier not otherwise provided for by law—that is in the organic act.

Mr. STEELE. This law is a great deal broader than the original law applying to the soldiers of the late war.

Major BIRMINGHAM. The law reads:

That all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served in the regular or volunteer forces of the United States in any war in which the country has been engaged, who were disabled by disease, wounds, or otherwise, and who have no adequate means of support, and by reason of such disability are incapable of earning their living.

Those men are eligible.

Mr. MCRAE. So the regulars engaged in suppressing the insurrection in the Philippines could be admitted and the volunteers not?

General McMAHON. This requires he shall be engaged in some war.

Mr. MCRAE. I thought you said under the organic act the regulars were permitted to enter?

General McMAHON. The original act read: "Soldiers not otherwise provided for by law."

Now, the regular Home will only admit regular soldiers after twenty years' service, or for disability contracted in the service, so a man might serve fifteen years and contribute to the Home out of his pay all the time, but if he lacks three or four years, or even a month, they would refuse to admit him, and in such cases they apply to the National Home for admittance.

Mr. MCRAE. I do not mean that a man could get in by reason of his service in the Philippines, but that he could get in under the provisions of the organic act while a volunteer could not.

Mr. STEELE. The law does not provide for the Philippine soldier at all as it reads there.

Mr. MOODY. Suppose a Regular served in the war with Spain and had served only eighteen years, for instance, and wanted to go into the National Home, could he go into this Home?

General McMAHON. He would go into the Volunteer National Home, but not to the Home provided for the Regular Army.

The CHAIRMAN. That takes twenty years' service?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir; or disability by wounds or otherwise; but otherwise he would come in the Volunteer Soldiers' Home.

The CHAIRMAN. As you construe this law you would let these people in who are now serving in the Philippines—such of them as are in fact disabled?

Mr. STEELE. I am taking the chances on that, and have admitted them to the Home because I believe it the intention of the law, that it was a continuation of the war, that this Spanish war is not over, that this is one of the train of events that follow the track of the war; but I think it ought to say so.

General McMAHON. It is a diplomatic construction which holds that there is no war in China. You remember in 1861 for nearly a year the Government would not recognize a state of war with the Southern States, and would not permit even an exchange of prisoners for fear it might be construed abroad as recognizing the belligerency of the Confederacy, notwithstanding no one will contend that there was not war going on during that year.

Mr. STEELE. Take the Indian wars. Men would go out in those wars and be wounded and permanently disabled. Volunteers might

happen to be engaged in that way; but it is not war, it is not so admitted.

General McMAHON (reading):

For all persons serving in the Army of the United States at any time in the war of the rebellion, not provided for by existing law, who have been, or who may hereafter be, disqualified for procuring their own maintenance and support by reason of wounds received or sickness contracted in the line of their duty during the present rebellion, and to have the necessary buildings erected, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should not this law be amended?

General McMAHON. I have no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Making it just as it was under the last amendment, except to extend it to all soldiers or sailors—volunteers or regulars, either—because you now say, which I did not know, that a man must have served for twenty years.

General McMAHON. Or be disabled in the service and apply within three years of his discharge.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should not we make one bite at the cherry and make it apply to soldiers who may be enlisted next year for three years' service—I believe that is the term now in the Regular Army?

Major BIRMINGHAM. You would have to increase your Home.

The CHAIRMAN. Why?

Major BIRMINGHAM. You would have to admit a great many men who may get disabled in time of peace.

General McMAHON. They are now in the State Homes, and it is a question, and we are involved in a three-sided controversy—the Treasury, the Pension Office, and the Board. They have admitted, for instance, in Michigan some twenty or thirty men who were called into service at Detroit in that border war in Canada, and they served about two months, and there are about twenty or thirty of them, and we are paying them a hundred dollars a year. Now the Treasury Department is raising objection to that. The War Department, however, certifies to the fact that they were mustered into service. Two companies or three companies were called out in Detroit during the time of the trouble across the Canadian border just to prevent the violation of our neutrality laws, and they served two months.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, we want to provide, and it seems to me it ought to be provided if the law does not now cover it without any question, for these 100,000 men, 75,000 of which are to be mustered out between this and the 1st day of next July; it seems to me the law ought to provide for their admission to the Soldiers' Home where admission is asked.

Mr. STEELE. If you will just confine that to disabilities contracted in the service it will be all right, but if you allow them to go out and get a bellyache and come in later you will have to have additional accommodations.

The CHAIRMAN. Read the last amendment you read just a little bit ago.

Major BIRMINGHAM (reading):

Hereafter the following persons only shall be entitled to the benefits of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and may be admitted thereto upon the order of a member of the Board of Managers, namely, all honorably discharged officers, soldiers, and sailors who served in the regular or volunteer forces of the United States in any war in which the country has been engaged, who were disabled by disease, wounds, or otherwise, and who have no adequate means of support and who by reason of such disability are incapable of earning their living.

How would it do to strike out "in any war in which the country has been engaged?"

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me that would be apt, because, as you suggested, we would not let them in at all unless they were disabled in the service and in consequence of the disability are not able to make a living. It seems to me such soldiers ought to be admitted.

General McMAHON. We have discussed this matter in the Board and, as Major Bermingham just called my attention to it, Senator Sewell is very decidedly opposed to admitting what he calls "peace men," men who have not been in actual service in hostilities.

The CHAIRMAN. Why, everything is hostilities. If a man was called out here in Washington, if somebody was burning the city, and he was called out and the man was shot through the head or both eyes shot out that is "hostilities," and he is just as much entitled to admission on its merits as if he had both eyes shot out at Gettysburg.

General McMAHON. The most comprehensive one is the one I called attention to. Each time there was a new Branch Home established the law was somewhat amended, by stating or reciting who shall be admitted to it, and the one in regard to the California Home I think is the most comprehensive of all. It simply admits everybody almost in the service, and also leaves out, whether intentionally repealing it or not, the provision that they must never have borne arms against the United States.

Major BERMINGHAM (reading):

That all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served in the regular and volunteer forces of the United States who were disabled by disease, wounds, or otherwise, and who have no adequate means of support, and by reason of such disability are incapable of earning their living, shall be entitled to be admitted to said Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, subject to like regulations as they are now admitted to existing Branches of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

The CHAIRMAN. When was that?

Major BERMINGHAM. Approved March 2, 1887.

The CHAIRMAN. That is not prospective—that does not apply to the soldiers of the Spanish war?

General McMAHON. No, sir; because this act passed last session practically supersedes that, because it said, "the following persons only shall be admitted."

The CHAIRMAN. Read it again.

General McMAHON (reading it). Does not that supersede the preceding definition?

The CHAIRMAN. I think so.

Mr. STEELE. I think that "hereafter" will take in the Philippine war.

Mr. MOODY. Does not that past tense there refer to the point of time when the application for admission is made?

General McMAHON. No; I think it was discussed when this was passed.

Mr. STEELE. "Hereafter" is the time you admit them?

General McMAHON. This is, in May, 1900, but this provision was drawn some little time before that, and it was not anticipated that the hostilities would continue either in the Philippines or China.

The CHAIRMAN. I think "has been engaged" is prospective.

Mr. MOODY. It is not the best language to express the idea of futurity, but still I should be inclined to think——

General McMAHON. I think with that construction we could hold it.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Steele). Will you take charge of this and fix this provision as you want it and consult with the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs?

Mr. STEELE. Yes.

Mr. MOODY. We would like to know just what you want, and would be very glad to try to put it in shape.

Mr. STEELE. I would rather you would do it, and when you agree on what you want, I will take it to both General Sewell and the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs.

General McMAHON. As far as our views are concerned, the members of the Board would prefer to have the word "war" stricken out, leaving the admission of a man to the discretion of the Board of Managers.

The CHAIRMAN. You would not want it understood that these diseases, wounds, disabilities, etc., shall be of service origin?

Mr. STEELE. Personally I would like to see that applied to the young fellows; you can not apply it to the old fellows.

General McMAHON. Old age is their disability chiefly.

Mr. STEELE. The old fellows have thirty-eight years after the war, where the young fellows have but two years after the war.

The CHAIRMAN. They can not get in now except by an order?

General McMAHON. Each applicant has to fill out a blank giving his age, disability, time of service, and everything else, and formerly, up to within eight or ten years, the disability had to be caused by the service, and we had that amended in order that old men who were too feeble—

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, if a man was a loafer—

General McMAHON. We would not send him there. A man might come home suffering from some malarial fever—

The CHAIRMAN. Exactly, and he should go in and out.

Mr. MOODY. You could not add to your discretion and make it larger by any words which may be added. If you add to the discretion of the board, you would not add anything to it at all.

General McMAHON. Not at all; as I say, this discretion of the board would be exercised in regard to them.

The CHAIRMAN. It is your sense this ought to be amended so that within the terms of this law anybody can be admitted who otherwise fills the bill, whether they get it in peace or war; I mean if he got it in the service?

General McMAHON. And in the line of duty.

The CHAIRMAN. Precisely.

Mr. MOODY. Let me ask one thing more. I understood from the General's suggestion that in practice the Regular Army soldiers were only admitted whenever they could not conform to the requirements of the army home?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. This law puts the regular and the volunteer soldier upon exactly the same terms, and that you wish to continue, leaving your discrimination to be made by practice?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir; for instance, a man who was entitled to the regular home applies, and I refer him to the commissioners of the regular home.

Mr. MOODY. And you will not in point of fact admit him?

General McMAHON. No.

Major BIRMINGHAM. A man may serve nineteen years in the Regular Army, and he becomes all broken up and utterly worthless, and he goes before this board of commissioners, and they say they can not admit him because he has not served twenty years; then that man comes to the National Soldiers' Home.

Mr. STEELE. What is the difference in cost between the regular home and our Home?

Major BIRMINGHAM. About \$70 more at the regular home than at ours. Now, Mr. Chairman, will you take up the question of the old men's barracks at the Central Branch?

CENTRAL BRANCH, DAYTON, OHIO.

The CHAIRMAN. You are going to submit it?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir; there is the old men's barracks and dining room and kitchen combined and furniture, \$45,000.

The CHAIRMAN. How are you going to submit it?

Major BIRMINGHAM. For one old men's barracks, dining room and kitchen combined, and furniture, \$45,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That is practically another hospital, is it not?

General McMAHON. Except it is not called a hospital. If you send these old men to the hospital, they will go in there and die.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got room in the hospital?

General McMAHON. No, sir; we have not a room in the hospital.

The CHAIRMAN. This looks to me like practically another hospital.

General McMAHON. Except we will have no medical attendants.

Major BIRMINGHAM. The intent is to tear down one or two of the old frame barracks we have at that Home and put this building up in their place.

General McMAHON. And we will not require, as in the hospital, nurses or medical attendants.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they necessary to accommodate the people at the Home, these things which you say you are going to tear down?

General McMAHON. No, sir; they are very dilapidated old frame barracks. They were originally taken from the camp in Columbus, where they were put in 1861—the recruiting camp—and when the Home was established they were sent over to the Home.

The CHAIRMAN. They are no longer serviceable, though occupied?

General McMAHON. They are occupied now, but they are in a dilapidated condition, and they are a serious drawback to the appearance of the Home, as well as anything else.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they a drawback to the comfort?

General McMAHON. Entirely so.

Major BIRMINGHAM. They are not properly fitted up; they are not comfortable, and they are full of vermin.

Mr. STEELE. I see no objection to calling them old men's barracks.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not see any objection, but I wanted to get at the necessity for it. You have got a mess hall, and now you say one old men's barracks, dining room, and kitchen. Now, that is the whole thing under that head for a particular class of patients.

General McMAHON. It is to save these old men marching to the mess hall three times a day in inclement weather. In fact, some of them have got so old now that they can hardly move around, and they have to go to the mess hall some ten or fifteen minutes before the doors are thrown open—

Mr. STEELE. They do not have to do it, but they do it.

General McMAHON. Because they want to get in quickly and get their places.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it necessary for the orderly conduct of this Home at Dayton and comfortable care of these people that this barracks should be built?

General McMAHON. That is the view of the board, and General Anderson and the governor of the Home are very earnestly in favor of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the board of opinion that this is necessary?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir; they have recommended it.

The CHAIRMAN. And there is no dissent in the board?

General McMAHON. No; and in fact, with the exception of Danville, that will be same thing in coming years in other places.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to say this to you about Danville: My impression is that as these people age you will need more hospital room or its equivalent; and if I had known before as much as I do now, I would have submitted to the board to consider the matter and recommended, as far as I can recommend, an appropriation for more hospital room and less barrack room.

Major BERMINGHAM. There is one thing; you take the old soldiers, and, as General McMahon says, there is a very strong feeling of dislike on their part to go from the barracks to a hospital. They do consider that it is simply giving up all hope.

Mr. STEELE. That is why we do not like to call it a hospital.

The CHAIRMAN. I have no pride in the word "hospital."

Major BERMINGHAM. It is practically a hospital.

General McMAHON. We have in these barracks at Danville, a majority of them, quite comfortable basement arrangements which could be used for a dining room, and we have got attics which might be used for a kitchen. It is not so at other Branches. For a kitchen the attic is better because it relieves the barrack of the smell of cooking, and the basements could be well used as a dining room, as they are very comfortable and dry.

Mr. STEELE. They would be too far apart.

General McMAHON. We will have an elevator.

Major BERMINGHAM. If we put the kitchen in the attic, there will be very little trouble.

NORTHWESTERN BRANCH, MILWAUKEE.

The CHAIRMAN. Under current expenses at this Branch you want the same, \$1,650?

Major BERMINGHAM. We want one additional officer, at \$1,650; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For "household" you submit a little increase there?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes, sir; it is necessary on account of the increased cost of coal, water, and gas.

The CHAIRMAN. For "hospital" you will need the same. For transportation you submit a small increase?

Major BERMINGHAM. That is partly to pay expense of transfer of insane members to the Government hospital here for the insane.

The CHAIRMAN. For "repairs?"

Major BERMINGHAM. There is a slight increase of \$500 asked for.

The CHAIRMAN. The "farm" is current law.

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir. Now, in that Branch there is also required and recommended a nurses' quarters, at \$7,500. In that one particular Branch we have not been using trained nurses as we do in all the other Branches of the Home. They are simply beginners. We have contracted with a school at Milwaukee by which they send out their young girls and they do the nursing and go back every night. We pay the transportation at so much a month. Now, it is not deemed advisable to continue these young girls there as nurses, as they have not the skill and experience that trained nurses have and they are not as good, so we deemed it desirable to put up a building there in which we could house those people and employ them regularly, the same as we do at other Branches of the National Home.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got no place for them?

Major BIRMINGHAM. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit what?

Major BIRMINGHAM. For nurse's quarters and furniture, \$7,500.

EASTERN BRANCH, TOGUS, ME.

The CHAIRMAN. For Eastern Branch at Togus, Me., in "current expenses," you submit an increase of \$2,500?

Major BIRMINGHAM. And in addition to the amount called for, \$30,000, we ask an additional officer at \$1,650.

The CHAIRMAN. The same thing?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. "Subsistence" is current law.

Major BIRMINGHAM. The same amount.

The CHAIRMAN. "Household?"

Major BIRMINGHAM. There is a slight increase due to the increased cost of coal.

The CHAIRMAN. "Hospital?"

Major BIRMINGHAM. That is the same.

The CHAIRMAN. "Transportation?"

Major BIRMINGHAM. That is the same.

The CHAIRMAN. "Repairs?"

Major BIRMINGHAM. There is a decrease there of \$1,000. Now since that estimate was made there is an increase of \$1,200 recommended for the purpose of securing a stone crusher. We need a good many roads up there and walks and we have plenty of rock and we can get a very good stone crusher for \$1,200 and we think that would be economical.

The CHAIRMAN. \$22,200 you want in?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. New cemetery.

Major BIRMINGHAM. That is absolutely necessary. Our cemetery there is on top of a large hill, and we have actually to go up and blast out every grave.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you get a new cemetery lower down?

Major BIRMINGHAM. We will get it on lower ground and in a much better place, and that will do it.

The CHAIRMAN. For roads, necessary drainage, and excavation, \$5,000. Where is that road?

Major BIRMINGHAM. That road is for the Home. In one part is a swamp, and it is absolutely necessary that that place should be drained out sufficiently to enable us to put up whatever we may do.

The CHAIRMAN. This is all on your own land?

General McMAHON. We have land enough, but when we drove piles to put up the administration building one stroke of the hammer would send a pile sometimes clear out of sight.

Major BERMINGHAM. It goes down 60 feet.

The CHAIRMAN. You have, for two boilers, connections, and setting up, \$7,500.

Major BERMINGHAM. They are absolutely necessary.

General McMAHON. This other is changing this road, too?

Major BERMINGHAM. It is changing and draining the ground. We have bought a piece of property and are going to change the county road, which runs now through the Home and is a great inconvenience.

Mr. STEELE. They go there and stop and peddle.

The CHAIRMAN. "Farm?"

Major BERMINGHAM. In addition to the Eastern Branch, there is an additional estimate submitted—that is, I have it here—for quarters and furniture for the commissary, \$6,500, at that Branch.

The CHAIRMAN. Who do you house there in quarters?

General McMAHON. The governor, the doctor, the quartermaster, the assistant surgeon, the nurses—

Major BERMINGHAM. We house quite a number of people.

The CHAIRMAN. You have both a quartermaster and a commissary there?

Major BERMINGHAM. We have not got that yet unless we get the additional officer which we have asked for above at \$1,650.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you going to have to house all these additional assistant treasurers?

Major BERMINGHAM. We will have to give them something in which to live.

The CHAIRMAN. This is a much more serious matter than the \$1,650 if you have to house them.

General McMAHON. It is only the expenditure, the house remains there for all purposes.

The CHAIRMAN. It means furniture and everything, about \$10,000 to each Home, does it not?

Major BERMINGHAM. No, sir; it will not cost as much as that. We can put up a very nice officers' quarters at that Branch for \$6,500 and get the furniture.

SOUTHERN BRANCH, HAMPTON, VA.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is the Southern Branch, Hampton. Current expenses are increased a thousand dollars, and you want that much plus the \$1,650?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For "subsistence"—

Major BERMINGHAM. We cut that down \$10,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The "household" you increase.

Major BERMINGHAM. That is due to the increased cost of coal.

The CHAIRMAN. The "hospital" you increase.

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes, sir; and that is badly needed. That is one of the large branches of the Home, and there are a great many hospital patients.

The CHAIRMAN. "Transportation" you increase.

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes, sir; it is needed.

The CHAIRMAN. "Repairs" you increase.

Major BIRMINGHAM. That is also needed. Those buildings down there need a great deal of repairs, the worms and everything get at them.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask \$30,000 for repairs, and then you put in "For repairs to breakwater, \$6,500."

Major BIRMINGHAM. That is a separate and special item.

The CHAIRMAN. Why?

Major BIRMINGHAM. You made a special appropriation for that for the present fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. You can do it from the other if you increase the other \$5,000?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir; but we need it. This \$5,000 put in here for regular repairs is for repairs to our buildings down there.

General McMAHON. The breakwater was put up by special appropriation, I know.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this to be a permanent item?

General McMAHON. No, sir. This amount you are now asked for, I think, will finish that thing up.

The CHAIRMAN. Will finish the breakwater?

General McMAHON. That is the understanding.

Mr. STEELE. You ought to have the wording, then, "completing."

General McMAHON. It needs repairs, because one of those storms knocked a good deal of it out.

The CHAIRMAN. But the other would hit that—the item for repairs.

General McMAHON. I doubt very much whether the Treasury would allow us to take and use ordinary repairs for building or rebuilding.

Major BIRMINGHAM. How would it do to say "completion and repairs for breakwater?"

The CHAIRMAN. "For dispensary and sick-call building," What is that?

Major BIRMINGHAM. That is a building that is really intended to be an extension to the hospital. In the first place, they want to make it not only a dispensary, a place where drugs can be put up, but a building where the men can go every morning at sick call.

The CHAIRMAN. Why not call it "extension to hospital?"

Major BIRMINGHAM. "Extension of hospital" would carry it all right.

The CHAIRMAN. "For extension of hospital, complete," and this will do it?

Major BIRMINGHAM. It will do it, I think—\$4,000. It will enable us also to get more room in the hospital. For instance, we have a dispensary room in the hospital, and that we can take and accommodate people.

The CHAIRMAN. The item of "farm" is decreased?

Major BIRMINGHAM. That is decreased owing to the fact we have quite abandoned farm work down there.

WESTERN BRANCH—LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is the Western Branch at Leavenworth, and for "current expenses." You estimate that amount plus \$1,650?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir; and in addition to that there is a question now coming in. The law as it stands at present allows the

Home to pay out of its current expenses for musicians, amusements, and so on. Now, our store fund out there at the Western Branch has been running down to almost nothing. We have hardly a dollar, and we would like to get an increase of money under current expenses that would enable us to keep up the band and pay for musical instruments and amusements, and so on, out of current expenses, which the law as it stands to-day allows.

General McMAHON. The law has always allowed musicians and instruments.

The CHAIRMAN. In fact, you pay that ordinarily from your post fund?

General McMAHON. For instance, we have no post fund, practically, at Marion, because—

The CHAIRMAN. But you have at Leavenworth.

General McMAHON. But we have built a theater out of that, which is, of course, a great advantage to the men—and a restaurant for visitors.

The CHAIRMAN. This reads, "At the Western Branch, Leavenworth: For current expenses, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch." Now, this head at the Central Branch covers musicians?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir. It is only an increase in the appropriation of \$8,850.

The CHAIRMAN. For "subsistence."

Major BIRMINGHAM. That is a little less—\$2,500, which is enough.

The CHAIRMAN. For "household."

Major BIRMINGHAM. That we need increased, owing to the increased cost of coal, which is very expensive.

The CHAIRMAN. For "hospital." You ask an increase there.

Major BIRMINGHAM. It is absolutely needed, and they should have it. That hospital needs a good deal of extra equipment.

The CHAIRMAN. For "transportation." You ask an increase there.

Major BIRMINGHAM. That is needed, practically, for the transportation of the insane.

The CHAIRMAN. "Repairs." You ask an increase of \$18,000.

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir; and it is necessary. The fact is that Home was built away back some ten or twelve years ago, and it is run down. Now, it does need this \$18,000 to put that in a proper shape—that is, to bring it back. For instance, all the sanitary equipments there need to be renewed. They were all right when they were put in, but to-day they are not. They are antiquated and obsolete.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit here for one barracks and furniture, \$30,000.

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why build any more barracks there until those are filled up?

General McMAHON. At Leavenworth?

The CHAIRMAN. Anywhere.

General McMAHON. Leavenworth is filled up.

The CHAIRMAN. Danville lacks a thousand of being full, and this time next year, if there is no increase, it will lack 2,000 of being full.

General McMAHON. Transportation has been one cause. It costs a good deal to send a man from New York to Dayton. The man has nothing to pay with and we have had no funds.

The CHAIRMAN. Here is the Danville and here is the Dayton Home, and when you come to talk about putting up old men's barracks that seems to strike along the line of what seems to be necessary in the future—and I rather think if I had my way about it—just giving it for your consideration, because I am no authority upon it—it seems to me it is unwise to ever build additional barracks as such at any Home.

General McMAHON. We have been all of that impression right along and I will tell you—suppose you let that stand over, and I will make further inquiry as to the condition of the Home there. Colonel Cooke is not here, and he was very strenuously for it at the meeting of the Board.

The CHAIRMAN. Naturally so. If barracks are what you need, at Danville there is room this month for 1,000, and with the finishing of this Home next year there will be room for 2,000, and I do not believe there ought to be any more barracks built as such.

Mr. STEELE. No; I would make them hospitals.

General McMAHON. We endeavored years ago to keep each Branch of the Home down to not to exceed 2,500 members. Dayton at the present time has 4,000 or more, and we could not keep them down.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got room at Leavenworth for how many?

Major BIRMINGHAM. We have at Leavenworth to-day fully 3,500 men.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, there and absent together?

Major BIRMINGHAM. The average present was 2,549.

The CHAIRMAN. And the average absent?

Major BIRMINGHAM. The average absent was—there were 3,870, all told.

The CHAIRMAN. And the average the year around?

Major BIRMINGHAM. The average present was 2,549 men.

The CHAIRMAN. You have room for 3,500?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Hardly. There are a great many basements occupied there, and those places are not nice rooms to keep the men in. They were not built with the view of ever being used except for storehouses.

The CHAIRMAN. For extension of boiler house and plant, \$6,500.

Mr. STEELE. It strikes me if you leave this as it is, and add to them, and give old men's barracks—

The CHAIRMAN. I do not believe there ought to be any more buildings until those are occupied which you have got.

General McMAHON. We have got to send them from Leavenworth and transfer them to Danville or Dayton, and in that case we would need a little extra appropriation for transportation.

The CHAIRMAN. That is insignificant—the transportation item. Now for boiler-house plant. Why?

Major BIRMINGHAM. That is absolutely necessary there.

The CHAIRMAN. Independent of this barrack?

Major BIRMINGHAM. We find it is needed more and more.

The CHAIRMAN. For "farm" you increase the estimate \$3,000.

Major BIRMINGHAM. There is another item there also, which is not in your printed book, of \$3,500 for quarters for an employee who is the chaplain of the home. He has no quarters there at present. He is the Catholic chaplain of the Home, and he has no quarters, and that Home is practically his parish. He has no connection with any outside work.

The CHAIRMAN. That is true of many places—you have no quarters for the chaplain?

General McMAHON. We have at Dayton, but that is partly built from the post fund—nearly altogether.

Major BERMINGHAM. If you enter upon the building of one house, you have to build for all; the Protestant chaplain has quarters.

General McMAHON. I do not see any reason why they should not be built for all. It costs very little, and particularly in regard to the Catholic chaplain. He has to be there day and night, and it is not so with the other denominations. Now, this chaplain there lives at a convent across the valley, and he has to be sent for sometimes when a man may die in the night. I have offered him a place in the new theater. Well, that is not a fit place, and it would be rather disagreeable. Further, I think the chaplain there now is assigned by the bishop exclusively to this work.

Major BERMINGHAM. The Home is now his parish.

The CHAIRMAN. As it is you want one chaplain's quarters?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes; we have a chapel. All we want is quarters for the chaplain, and that is \$3,500.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you want this? One quarters for chaplain?

Major BERMINGHAM. Quarters for chaplain.

Mr. MOODY. Do I understand that the Protestant chaplain has quarters there?

Major BERMINGHAM. That is a building belonging to the Home and the Protestant chaplain has quarters there, but this Catholic chaplain has no quarters whatever.

The CHAIRMAN. For "farm" you ask for an increase of \$3,000.

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes, sir; we want to try an experiment in the way of establishing a dairy, and this additional sum is asked for the purpose of buying additional supplies and also some additional cattle for a dairy herd.

PACIFIC BRANCH, SANTA MONICA, CAL.

The CHAIRMAN. The estimate for "Current expenses" is the same, except that you ask for an additional officer, at \$1,650?

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For "household" you are asking an increase of \$5,000.

Major BERMINGHAM. That increase is very necessary at Santa Monica.

The CHAIRMAN. For "transportation?"

Major BERMINGHAM. That item is reduced a little.

The CHAIRMAN. For "repairs?"

Major BERMINGHAM. That item is also reduced slightly.

The CHAIRMAN. You are asking for "additional barracks," \$26,000?

Major BERMINGHAM. We need that. It is very necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. You are also asking for an addition to "general mess hall?"

Major BERMINGHAM. Yes, sir. That is for the purpose of increasing the capacity of the present dining room—making it larger, so we can seat more men.

The CHAIRMAN. How many men can you accommodate at the present time?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Possibly 1,000.

The CHAIRMAN. How many have you there?

Major BIRMINGHAM. About 1,800, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. You have to dine them in two shifts?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir. This addition to the mess hall will also permit us to look after the cooking question and all that.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your hospital capacity at Santa Monica?

Major BIRMINGHAM. It is not half enough for the purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. You need more hospital capacity?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir. We can only accommodate at the present time about 208. You gave us an appropriation for a wing to the hospital this present year, which we are building, and now it is recommended that another wing be provided for.

The CHAIRMAN. How many can you accommodate?

Major BIRMINGHAM. About 208.

The CHAIRMAN. That is more than you can accommodate at other places. You can not accommodate more than 125 at Marion.

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir; we can.

Mr. HEMENWAY. When the present wing is completed, how many will that accommodate?

Major BIRMINGHAM. About 100 more.

The CHAIRMAN. That is 308?

Major BIRMINGHAM. But there is constant complaint coming in from the surgeons that the men are breaking down so fast that they can not accommodate them.

The CHAIRMAN. When will this wing be completed?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Possibly by next fall.

The CHAIRMAN. No; I mean this present wing—the one now under construction.

Major BIRMINGHAM. It is nearly completed now.

The CHAIRMAN. Inasmuch as at the present time you can accommodate 208, and that the new wing, which will shortly be constructed, will accommodate an additional 100, making 308, it seems to me that this item had better go over until next year.

"For addition to hospital dining room and kitchen, and septic tank for hospital sewage, \$11,000." Is that separate from this additional wing?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir. That is simply for the purpose of increasing the capacity of the dining room and kitchen in the hospital, and also providing a tank to take the hospital sewage away.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that necessary.

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it of high importance?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir; it is absolutely necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. For "farm" you are asking a slight increase.

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

MARION BRANCH, MARION, IND.

The CHAIRMAN. General Steele, do you want the \$1,650 for assistant treasurer inserted in the paragraph for "current expenses?"

Mr. STEELE. We will have to have that in, and we will have to have quarters for these men.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose that is true at all these places?

Mr. STEELE. I presume, Mr. Chairman, there are special reasons why we should have quarters at Marion, because up to this time we have only had quarters for 3 officers. There has been pressure on me for additional quarters, and it seems to me that better reasons are offered now than heretofore.

The CHAIRMAN. But do you not think, General, that we had better have one year's experience and see what duties devolve upon this man, and then next year take up the question of quarters?

Mr. STEELE. If you want to get an efficient officer you have to give him quarters.

General McMAHON. I think the necessity at Dayton is very great, and also at Togus.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to meet substantially the views of the board, as we have to rely upon the board. Here is a \$1,650 official; how much will it cost to house him?

Mr. STEELE. You gave \$6,500 to Togus, but I should think that we could build the quarters at Marion for \$5,000.

General McMAHON. Let the additional men stand. We will not appoint them all at once. We will only appoint them where they are absolutely needed, and let them take care of themselves.

Mr. HEMENWAY. How do the quarters at other Homes compare with those at Marion?

General McMAHON. I think the governor's house at Marion is the best we have.

Mr. HEMENWAY. I mean as to the number of quarters.

General McMAHON. There are only three residences at Marion.

Mr. HEMENWAY. How many residences at Dayton?

General McMAHON. There are eight or nine residences at Dayton.

The CHAIRMAN. Even if this provision is not inserted in the bill you will find that these people have quarters; you will accommodate them somewhere.

Mr. STEELE. It would be all right if the man appointed was from Marion.

The CHAIRMAN. You got your chief clerk in Marion; he has quarters there?

Mr. STEELE. He has not quarters at the Home.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should a \$1,650 official have quarters? Why can not he get along very comfortably with two or three rooms?

Mr. STEELE. You are going to make this man an officer.

The CHAIRMAN. I doubt the propriety of making him an officer.

Mr. STEELE. You built quarters for the treasurer, and it seems to me when you are going to have another fellow to help him that he ought to have quarters also.

Major BIRMINGHAM. At Marion this man will not be an assistant to the treasurer. He will be a distinct officer, the property officer of the Home, the same as we have at Dayton.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you going to make him quartermaster of the Home?

General McMAHON. We will do that.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you do not need this \$1,650?

Major BIRMINGHAM. That appropriation will be needed to pay him.

The CHAIRMAN. You can pay him just as you do the other quartermasters?

Major BIRMINGHAM. But we need the money.

The CHAIRMAN. In the paragraph "For subsistence" the same amount of appropriation is asked for?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In the paragraph "For household" the same amount is asked for?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. General Steele, do you want this language inserted, "and for necessary expenses for the procurement, piping, and preservation of natural gas?"

Mr. STEELE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You omitted that from your estimates?

Mr. STEELE. If they did, it was an oversight. I do not know why it should be omitted.

The CHAIRMAN. The appropriation asked for under "For hospitals" is the same as last year?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. There is a slight decrease in the estimate for the paragraph under "Transportation?"

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For the paragraph under "Repairs" you are asking for \$25,000?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir; that is the same as last year.

The CHAIRMAN. I see the words "and for necessary expenses for the procurement, piping, and preservation of natural gas" are also omitted from this paragraph.

Major BIRMINGHAM. There is no necessity for having the item in both places.

Mr. STEELE. Yes, sir; we can take the money out of both appropriations, and that is all the fuel we have at the Home.

The CHAIRMAN. "For barrack, dining room, and kitchen (combined), and furniture, \$38,000." Do you want this paragraph inserted, General Steele?

Mr. STEELE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is your Home full now?

Mr. STEELE. Yes, sir; it is full.

The CHAIRMAN. "For guard barrack and furniture, \$12,500." Do you want that item to go in?

Mr. STEELE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Which item would you rather have inserted?

Mr. STEELE. The barrack.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you need a blacksmith shop?

Mr. STEELE. Yes, sir; we have nothing at all there at the present time.

Major BIRMINGHAM. Under "Farm" there is a slight increase asked for.

DANVILLE BRANCH, DANVILLE, ILL.

The CHAIRMAN. "For current expenses."

Major BIRMINGHAM. There is a slight increase in that item, and in addition to the \$28,750 asked for we want an additional officer, at \$1,650.

The CHAIRMAN. That is to put Danville on a par with the other Homes?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you want any legislation by which this man may be somebody except a soldier?

General McMAHON. We have a recommendation in our report concerning that matter.

The CHAIRMAN. We will get the recommendation very shortly, then. "For subsistence."

Major BIRMINGHAM. There is a slight increase in that paragraph of \$10,000. The prices in Illinois are higher than they are at any other Branch.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this appropriation for coal?

Major BIRMINGHAM. No, sir; it is for food.

The CHAIRMAN. It is necessary that you should have the additional appropriation?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. "For household."

Major BIRMINGHAM. Fifty-five thousand dollars. That is the same amount that was appropriated last year.

The CHAIRMAN. What does the word "household" cover?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Coal, water, gas, electric light, beds, bedding, and all such supplies.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you going to have a deficiency in this item this year?

Major BIRMINGHAM. I think we will have a slight deficiency, but I do not think it will amount to much. We have nothing reported. It is very likely that \$55,000 will carry us through.

The CHAIRMAN. "For hospital."

Major BIRMINGHAM. There is an increase asked for in that item of \$2,500, which is needed to increase the hospital accommodations.

The CHAIRMAN. "For transportation."

Major BIRMINGHAM. There is an increase of \$500 asked for in that item. It is necessary because the transportation fund has become exhausted. I do not know whether it can be done in this bill, but it would be advisable to make that item \$2,500, and make \$500 of it immediately available.

The CHAIRMAN. If that is necessary it should go on the urgent deficiency. Is \$2,000 sufficient?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

Mr. STEELE. Suppose I want to send a man from Marion. I have got to work my own transportation at home?

Major BIRMINGHAM. You can make the tickets payable at Danville if you see fit.

The CHAIRMAN. The governor tells me that there is much demand from people who have never been in Homes, and that it is absolutely impossible to pay their transportation.

Mr. STEELE. I never heard that before.

General McMAHON. I think it would be advisable that transportation should be available in one Home where there is a surplus, and that by direction of the Board it may be transferred to another Home, because we do not like to turn money into the Treasury under one head of transportation when we are asking for money under another Branch, and then again, we have been criticised on the ground that our estimates were not close enough.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I submit to you, as there are additional barracks to be completed next spring and summer, that you will have the same condition that you have now—run out of transportation—and it seems to me that you had better make that \$2,500. That is only a suggestion, however.

General McMAHON. Under the former rule of the Board we used to pay every man's transportation on his first admission. When the appropriation ran short three or four years ago we were only able to pay the transportation of men who had a pension under \$8, and all over \$8 were compelled to pay their own transportation. That caused great dissatisfaction, and the whole expenditure did not amount to much. We much prefer that we should have an appropriation large enough to pay the transportation of every man on his first admission.

Mr. MCRAE. What, if any, special reason exists for not making the transportation appropriation for all the Homes in bulk?

General McMAHON. And give the Board the power to transfer?

Mr. MCRAE. That would be unnecessary; simply make the appropriation for the whole expenditure and strike out the separate items.

The CHAIRMAN. "For repairs" you are asking \$25,000?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir; it is needed. There is a great deal of work in the way of grading and laying out roads and all that sort of thing.

The CHAIRMAN. Does "repairs" cover that—construction of roads?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir; that appropriation covers the repair of roads already constructed, or the extension of roads already constructed. Repairs are not needed at Danville so much, because the buildings are new.

The CHAIRMAN. You want that additional appropriation under "repairs?"

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you do grading under this appropriation?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

Mr. STEELE. You could change that paragraph so as to read: "For the repair and construction of roads?"

General McMAHON. The Treasury Department would object to that. They would say that we would have to have a special appropriation.

Mr. STEELE. Why would not this be a special appropriation?

General McMAHON. You give us an appropriation for making roads and we have this provision also under "Repairs." The accounting officers would object.

Mr. HEMENWAY. If you have a road which is only a half a mile long can you make it 5 miles long?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir; we can do anything to alter the road.

There have been several items sent in from Danville. There is one for a cold-storage plant. Their refrigerating apparatus out there is not a success. Would it be economical to put in that cold-storage plant? I do not mean so much an ice-making machine as a plant that would keep their butter, meat, vegetables, and so forth, in good shape, not to exceed \$700 or \$800. That can be done out of the appropriation "for repairs."

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose this appropriation "for repairs" was increased, could you not go ahead and care for your cold-storage plant?

Major BIRMINGHAM. I do not think there is any necessity for an increase. We can do it out of the present appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. You think the present appropriation is sufficient?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. "For farm."

Major BIRMINGHAM. The same amount is asked for—\$10,000. That, of course, is largely devoted to caring for the grounds, seeding, and various other things.

CLOTHING.

The CHAIRMAN. In the paragraph "For clothing for all of the Branches" you submit an increase of \$25,000?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a large increase.

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir; but it will be necessary, I think, owing to the increased number of men; and there is also an increased tear and wear in clothing.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES, BOARD OF MANAGERS.

The CHAIRMAN. In the paragraph "For salaries of officers and employees of the Board of Managers and for outdoor relief and incidental expenses, namely, for president of the Board of Managers," etc., you submit an increase of \$500 in the salary of the general treasurer.

Mr. STEELE. That is because his salary was increased by the Board.

The CHAIRMAN. You increased it?

Mr. STEELE. It was recommended by the Board.

The CHAIRMAN. His salary was \$3,500 and the Board recommends an increase to \$4,000?

Mr. STEELE. Yes, sir.

General McMAHON. There is no question but what the responsibilities and the work that the treasurer does fully entitle him to that increase in salary.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice you have stricken out the words having reference to the assistant treasurer, "who shall hereafter, in the necessary absence or inability of the general treasurer, from any cause whatever, perform his duties and give bond to the general treasurer for the faithful performance of such duties, but the general treasurer shall in every respect be responsible, on his bond, to the United States for any default on the part of such assistant general treasurer and assistant inspector-general."

General McMAHON. Could you not limit that title? It looks like it was two titles. We can ask him to do that work whatever his legal designation might be.

The CHAIRMAN. It may be a little burdensome, but I think you had better let it stay in.

General McMAHON. Every time he signs his name he has to sign "Assistant general treasurer and assistant inspector-general."

The CHAIRMAN. Those words are printed where he signs his name?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir.

Major BIRMINGHAM. That is the law to-day.

There is an increase of about \$1,500 asked in "clerical services for the offices of the president and general treasurer," which is needed for additional clerks.

The CHAIRMAN. Does your Board recommend it?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You increase the item "clerical services for managers" from \$2,400 to \$3,000?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The managers do not get any compensation, and this is for clerical services?

Major BIRMINGHAM. This is to be divided into small amounts between each of their clerks.

The CHAIRMAN. The estimate for "agents" has been reduced from \$2,400 to \$1,800.

Major BIRMINGHAM. That is a cut; one agent has been cut off altogether. The Boston agent has been dropped.

General McMAHON. I can only speak for the agent in New York. I could not get an office anywhere in a respectable building on account of the men coming and hanging around the place, and I finally got a small office in the post-office building, which the postmaster assigned to me, and the agent, who has been there ever since General Butler's time, receives a salary of \$50 a month for attending that office.

The CHAIRMAN. In the paragraph "For traveling expenses of the Board of Managers, their officers and employees," you are asking \$15,000 instead of \$10,500.

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir. There is a great deal of additional expense incurred by our inspectors.

The CHAIRMAN. This increase of \$4,500 is required on account of the increased work done by the inspectors?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir; in the way of inspecting the Branches not only of the State but the National Homes.

The CHAIRMAN. You increase the item "for rent, medical examinations," etc., from \$4,500 to \$5,000.

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir; that is necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. Under "State or Territorial Homes" you have inserted the words "including all classes of soldiers admissible to the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers." What is the necessity for that?

General McMAHON. We have had some trouble with the Treasury Department on account of the men who were never in the United States service, but were in the National Guard and admitted to the Homes, and there would be collected from the United States the \$100 pro rata, although the men were not in the United States service.

Major BIRMINGHAM. It will not only enable us to admit Spanish war soldiers, but it will enable us to waive the \$100 pro rata of men who were in the Army, though not in the United States service.

The CHAIRMAN. The real object of this wording, "including all classes of soldiers admissible to the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers," is to cover the Spanish war soldiers?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir; also to exclude the men whom we find upon investigation served only in irregular organizations and who were not in the United States service at all.

The CHAIRMAN. You can not do that now?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir; but they sometimes sneak in on us.

The CHAIRMAN. They would still do that.

General McMAHON. Not if we have this law.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you going to have a deficiency this year in the appropriation for "State or Territorial Homes?"

Major BIRMINGHAM. The deficiency for 1900 will be \$33,380.59.

The CHAIRMAN. That is ascertained?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir; that is exact.

The CHAIRMAN. You can not tell what the deficiency for the current year will be?

Major BIRMINGHAM. I think the current appropriation will be sufficient.

PROPOSED ADDITIONAL BRANCHES.

The CHAIRMAN. In your judgment, do you think there is sufficient room, with such small additions at the several Branches as may be made from time to time for hospital room or combined barracks, where cooking and living will be all done under one roof, to care for the soldiers who are entitled to be cared for under existing law?

General McMAHON. I think there is.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, from the standpoint of caring for soldiers—you may include in that the amended law of last year—is the construction of entirely new plants at Soldiers' Homes indicated?

General McMAHON. We made a report some time ago, and I do not think the Board has changed its mind, recommending that no additional branches be established. Since that time, however, two Branches have been established. The other Homes have been kept pretty crowded. If we get the barracks asked for at Danville and the barracks asked for here, we would be able for two or three years, unless we got a very large accession from existing hostilities, to take care of all the men that might apply.

The CHAIRMAN. "From existing hostilities" the men will all be young?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir. Some, however, may be permanently disabled by loss of legs, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. I will ask you whether in your judgment the existing National Homes are sufficient to care for the people now entitled to care under the law?

General McMAHON. I think they are, if we get the additional accommodations we have asked for.

The CHAIRMAN. That means?

General McMAHON. These new barracks.

The CHAIRMAN. These new barracks that are mere hospitals?

General McMAHON. And the one at Danville, which is not a hospital; and the one asked for in California, which is now needed for regular barracks.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no estimate for the Danville barracks?

General McMAHON. The barracks are now in course of erection.

The CHAIRMAN. They are already provided for.

General McMAHON. Of course, you will understand that this is only my individual opinion.

Mr. STEELE. I think it is fair for you to state what the board said.

General McMAHON. The board said—and it has been communicated to Mr. Brownlow—that it invariably refused to make recommendations as to the building or not building of new Homes since its recommendation to discontinue branches as far as possible. The consensus of opinion of the board is that the establishment of additional Homes is not indicated from the standpoint of the public service. There was a considerable expression of opinion upon the part of members of the board, and there was one very strong reason for the establishment of a Home such as was advocated by Mr. Brownlow, which was that while none of the Southern States had a Home for Union soldiers, there are Confederate homes in nearly all of the States. There were a great many men who served from the South, and particularly from that portion of Tennessee, in the Union Army who are unwilling to go to

a northern climate, and who very much prefer to stay near their own people. That made a strong impression upon some members of the board.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a Home at Hampton?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir; and that is pretty generally full, but they say that climate is not equal to the climate farther south.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you say the Board recommends the establishment of additional Homes?

General McMAHON. No, sir; the Board has always opposed that proposition.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the Board oppose it now?

General McMAHON. They have never changed their opinion, but they have repeated their recommendation twice. Of course, it was in connection with giving aid to the State homes, and the Congress adopted that suggestion, but did not adopt the other, because they have established three new Branches since.

Major BIRMINGHAM. Two.

General McMAHON. So, after consultation with members of the Board, I wrote Mr. Brownlow that the Board would make no recommendation; that they had formerly declared their policy and recommended to Congress a certain course, which Congress has partly adopted, and since then they would not make any recommendation. I think this was the suggestion of the treasurer, that if that bill, such as was prepared and passed in the Senate last year, did become a law, that the appropriation ought to be larger, because \$150,000 will not make a suitable start.

The CHAIRMAN. I am not familiar with that bill.

General McMAHON. The bill asked for \$150,000.

DEFICIENCIES.

The CHAIRMAN. "At the Central Branch, at Dayton, Ohio: For household expenses, namely: For coal, \$15,000?"

Major BIRMINGHAM. That is absolutely needed.

The CHAIRMAN. It is urgent?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. "At the Northwestern Branch, at Milwaukee, Wis.: For current expenses, namely: For fire apparatus, \$1,000." That is needed?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. "For household expenses, namely: For coal, \$7,000?"

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. "At the Eastern Branch, at Togus, Me.: For current expenses, namely: For fire apparatus, \$2,000."

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. "At the Southern Branch, at Hampton, Va.: For current expenses, namely: For fire apparatus, \$3,575?"

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. "For household expenses, namely: For coal, \$7,500?"

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. "At the Western Branch, at Leavenworth, Kans.: For current expenses, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch in the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year 1901, \$3,000?"

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir. There is that band question again. The CHAIRMAN. That is urgent?

Major BIRMINGHAM. We will either have to drop that band or get the money.

The CHAIRMAN. "For household expenses, namely: For coal, twelve thousand five hundred dollars?"

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. "At the Pacific Branch, at Santa Monica, California: For current expenses, namely: For fire apparatus, three thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars?"

Major BIRMINGHAM. That is badly needed.

The CHAIRMAN. "At the Marion Branch, at Marion, Indiana: For current expenses, namely: For fire apparatus, three thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars?"

Major BIRMINGHAM. That is needed.

The CHAIRMAN. "At the Danville Branch, at Danville, Illinois: For current expenses, namely: For fire apparatus, three thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars?"

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

General McMAHON. After having heard the reports from the Homes, I was still more doubtful, so we examined into the fire apparatus at New York and secured the advice of experts, and they favor the purchase of these chemical engines. They are simple in construction and are very easily operated.

The CHAIRMAN. This is really for appliances to fight the fire before it gets under headway?

General McMAHON. Yes, sir. The chemical engines are strong. The fire companies in New York claim that more fires are put out by chemical engines than by steam engines.

The CHAIRMAN. You have to have engine houses?

General McMAHON. We have a fire engine at each place.

Mr. STEELE. Not at each place.

General McMAHON. At nearly all the Branches; at some we have water pressure enough.

Major BIRMINGHAM. In addition to this there is hose scattered all over the place on reels, and standpipes. It is almost impossible for a fire to get started without being at once discovered. The alarm is given, and then if you have your fire bucket there full of water or your fire extinguisher right close at hand you can run up this chemical engine, which two men can handle, and the chances are 99 to 1 that you will put that fire out. If you have to wait for the steam fire engine to come, and you have to get the hose off the reel, and all that, the fire will gain much headway.

The CHAIRMAN. "For transportation for members of the Home, one thousand dollars?"

Major BIRMINGHAM. That money should be appropriated; it is necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. "For salaries of officers and employees of the Board of Managers, and for outdoor relief and incidental expenses, three thousand dollars?"

Major BIRMINGHAM. That practically means that the Board shall have authority to appoint an additional general officer on the staff, for whom the salary of \$3,000 would be required—a medical director. Whether or not it is necessary to put it in the law, I do not know.

I have an idea that it would not be necessary to specify in the law "For one medical director."

General McMAHON. We have authority under the law to create any offices necessary, and for several years we have felt the necessity of a medical director.

The CHAIRMAN. This would come on the deficiency and not on the regular bill.

General McMAHON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you write us about that, and make it in the shape of an estimate.

Major BIRMINGHAM. There are some other deficiencies. I have deficiencies for 1900, which are not on your list at all.

The CHAIRMAN. Does this include everything for this year?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes; for the present fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you write me a letter, giving your deficiencies for the past years, and the clerk will insert it.

Major BIRMINGHAM. It does not amount to much. In reference to the eight State Homes—

The CHAIRMAN. These are current?

Major BIRMINGHAM. The State Homes for 1900, \$33,080.59.

The CHAIRMAN. Include that in your letter.

Mr. STEELE. I would like to have embraced in those letters the items about which Generals Henderson and Cook were so particular.

The CHAIRMAN. We have got those.

Mr. STEELE. No; you have not. They want the pay of their clerks fixed at a sum sufficient to enable them to get good ones, and I think they ought to have it.

The CHAIRMAN. We will consider any communication which you make on the subject.

Major BIRMINGHAM. Some of them have clerks and some have not. I think they all ought to have the same. It will take about \$6,000.

The CHAIRMAN. It is now \$2,400, and the estimate is \$3,000.

Mr. STEELE. It ought to be \$5,000.

General McMAHON. I fully agree with Mr. Steele if these gentlemen have called for it.

Mr. STEELE. I promised to speak to Mr. Cannon about it. General Henderson said they have to have somebody in the office all the time. By making it \$4,800 it would give them what they ought to have.

MONDAY, December 17, 1900.

TWELFTH CENSUS.

STATEMENT OF HON. WILLIAM R. MERRIAM, DIRECTOR OF THE CENSUS.

The CHAIRMAN. For printing and binding the reports of the Twelfth Census, \$700,000. Do you need that full amount?

Mr. MERRIAM. Yes, sir; that is the estimate, but that is a separate amount from the other estimates. Part of that printing can be done in my office. It is better to have it done in my office.

The CHAIRMAN. Ought you to do it.

Mr. MERRIAM. Yes, sir. They are simply bulletins, and it will be a duplicate of composition if not done that way. I am having all the bulletins printed in such a way that I will save the cost of composition.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got a bindery?

Mr. MERRIAM. No. I can do a small portion of it, but the binding will have to be done at the Government Printing Office. I can save a large amount on the setting up.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you do all that printing in your office?

Mr. MERRIAM. Yes; practically all of it. I have had to send one or two jobs recently to the Government Printing Office. We have been doing all our printing for about a year.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the law provide that you shall send those to the Government Printing Office?

Mr. MERRIAM. It has set up a regular printing office in my department and instructed me to purchase proper printing materials, and so forth, and I am to do what I can, and the Government Printing Office must do the rest. There are several items which it would be inconvenient for the Government Printing Office to do.

The CHAIRMAN. Take a bulletin of 100 pages. Can you print that?

Mr. MERRIAM. Oh, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. They are called monographs?

Mr. MERRIAM. Yes, they are issued by numbers. That one for Illinois is just out. It contains 35 pages and is a complete subdivision of the State of Illinois.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it printed in such shape that they can use it?

Mr. MERRIAM. Yes, it is stereotyped and filed away. They can use it in the first volume of the publication.

The CHAIRMAN. What assurance is there that that will be done?

Mr. MERRIAM. We have consulted with the Public Printer about it. They have been using our plates. It would be manifest waste of money to go through that twice. That is an arrangement I made myself with Mr. Palmer. We can do it with those bulletins, and I want to save the duplicate work on composition. I gave you a detailed statement of my estimates, marked "Appendix D," in my report.

The CHAIRMAN. You fixed the amount for the appointment clerk at \$2,500?

Mr. MERRIAM. That was added last year. It is indicated in my estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. We can strike out "including twenty-five hundred dollars."

Mr. MERRIAM. Yes, that is deducted from the other figures, \$3,176,000. It is just as well to take it out and let my original figures stand.

The CHAIRMAN. Three million eight hundred and seventy-eight thousand six hundred and twenty dollars. Where do you get the other \$500?

Mr. MERRIAM. The \$700,000 for printing and binding makes it. Take \$2,500 out of it, and it will balance my figures.

The CHAIRMAN. Page 19, clerks, copyists, computers, skilled laborers, etc. You say 3,000, at \$900 per annum. We do not pay messenger boys, laborers, etc., \$900.

Mr. MERRIAM. We pay many of the employees \$1,200. It is impossible to make a much closer estimate than I have made.

Mr. HEMENWAY. That is the average?

Mr. MERRIAM. Yes, sir. Last year I had to hire 500 more people than I anticipated, and that brought my salary roll up. That is a necessary estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. Next year, commencing the 1st of July, you are not going to need so many people as you need this year?

Mr. MERRIAM. No. Until recently I had 3,400, and now I have 3,000. It will run 2,700 or 2,800 for the present year.

The CHAIRMAN. The present year or next year?

Mr. MERRIAM. Perhaps the last six months of the present fiscal year, and after that I will drop them out, necessarily. There is no precedent on which I can estimate. I have no data that are of the slightest value to me in making up my estimates.

The CHAIRMAN. If that be put in, I was only wondering whether or not it was a large estimate.

Mr. MERRIAM. I should think it is full.

The CHAIRMAN. We do not want to appropriate more than enough.

Mr. MERRIAM. I have made as close an estimate as I could. I estimated for 3,000 people, and I found that in four or five months I had to employ more people than I anticipated; but they are now going out.

The CHAIRMAN. Up to the 1st of January you will have how many?

Mr. MERRIAM. Three thousand.

The CHAIRMAN. How many will you have at the first of the coming month of July?

Mr. MERRIAM. I should say 2,700, perhaps.

The CHAIRMAN. How many will you have the first six months, or in January a year from now?

Mr. MERRIAM. It will probably drop off a year hence.

The CHAIRMAN. You have 3,400 now?

Mr. MERRIAM. Yes; and I am just letting them go.

The CHAIRMAN. You will reduce that to 3,000 about the first of next July, and after that to 2,700?

Mr. MERRIAM. I think so. How many will be dropped after that I can not tell.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you give it to us approximately?

Mr. MERRIAM. I may be able to get on with 2,500 people.

The CHAIRMAN. The second six months you will get on with 2,500, at \$900 each?

Mr. MERRIAM. That is about the average.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be 2,600 for the whole twelve months?

Mr. MERRIAM. Yes; that would make \$336,000 for the year.

The CHAIRMAN. One million nine hundred and forty thousand dollars. Then if we appropriate for your estimate, minus \$360,000, which would represent the 400 clerks, you think it would be large enough?

Mr. MERRIAM. I think so. Had you not better put that \$700,000 into my general appropriation for printing and binding the census reports?

The CHAIRMAN. You could use that amount, \$700,000, either for printing or binding. You could employ that to buy material, but you could not hire clerical force?

Mr. MERRIAM. No. Would it not be better to let it go into one appropriation?

The CHAIRMAN. Do you anticipate that you will need more than \$700,000? Will you need that much?

Mr. MERRIAM. It is a close estimate. The only thing is that in keeping the accounts it is more or less confusing. We hire our own clerks in our printing office, just as we do our other people. It is kept distinctly from the other money. We pay the printing office twice a month, so much money. That item includes other things. We do not pay it all for printing and binding reports, but for bulletins. If we throw it into one account it will make it more or less confusing.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not quite see how you explain the condition as to bookkeeping.

Mr. MERRIAM. I did not put that into my statement. The Interior Department did that.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you need that \$2,876,000, and they put it in printing and binding?

Mr. MERRIAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you supervise both expenditures?

Mr. MERRIAM. Certainly; they have nothing to do with it whatever. The office is entirely independent of the Interior Department, except that I am under them. In these bulletins which I am setting up I want to save the resetting.

The CHAIRMAN. I will make a note that the Director of the Census wants this consolidated with the item of bulletins.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

STATEMENT OF DR. A. B. RICHARDSON, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The CHAIRMAN. Your submissions here represent an increase which you anticipate for an increased number of patients. You estimate at the rate of \$220 per patient.

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir; that is about the average. The way we are now running it will make the average this year 2,075 patients, which is more than it was last year, and this coming year, at the same rate of increase, it will make 2,200. There were two little amounts which were heretofore paid out of the appropriations; one was for some kitchen furniture, and another to replace some of the old laundry apparatus, which we have have discarded. We can not wait until July for that, and I suggest two specific appropriations here; so that will reduce that total amount for support by \$6,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you get that on a deficiency?

Dr. RICHARDSON. I ask that it be made immediately available in the general bill for this purpose. It is not a deficiency, but a new appropriation. We ought to have that as soon as the bill is passed.

The CHAIRMAN. The bill will not be passed until the 4th of March.

Dr. RICHARDSON. That will be just about the time we will be ready.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you written out an item that you want?

Dr. RICHARDSON. I have an item in connection with the purchase of land. That would make this appropriation \$233,800.

The CHAIRMAN. For actual and necessary expenses incurred in the apprehension and return to the hospital of escaped patients, \$1,500. Have you not an appropriation available for that?

Dr. RICHARDSON. No, sir; it is a question with the Comptroller. It seems a very unusual position to take, but of course we can not control that. We can employ guardsmen to keep a patient in and we can send

a guard after him; but if we incur a little railroad expense or pay his railroad expenses in coming back, the Comptroller will not allow it. That matter came up in bringing back a patient from Michigan. We had a criminal who escaped to Michigan, and, as his mother lived here, we sent for him and brought him back at an expense of \$71, and they turned that down. I then went and asked for a rendering from the Comptroller, and he then ruled against the entire thing. He said it was not a legitimate expense.

The CHAIRMAN. You want those two items in or the other one enlarged?

Dr. RICHARDSON. It will do if you will enlarge the other item. I do not know why the Interior Department put that in "for actual and necessary expenses incurred in the return of escaped patients." That has been a special item.

The CHAIRMAN. That is also an enlargement.

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, by special mention. I did not understand that the Comptroller ruled against that. That will be what we will need for actual and necessary expenses for the return of escaped patients to the hospital.

The CHAIRMAN. For necessary books, periodicals, magazines, and papers.

Dr. RICHARDSON. They have never objected to that.

The CHAIRMAN. Then we will put it back.

Dr. RICHARDSON. I think that was the impression in the Department.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me that you had better furnish the clerk with an item in reference to the kitchen.

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes; I will do so.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got that in connection with your other proposition?

Dr. RICHARDSON. I have it on the same sheet.

The CHAIRMAN. For buildings and grounds. I think that is independent of the land purchase?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For general repairs and improvements. That you want now?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. To complete the renewal of plumbing and fire-proofing lavatory sections, \$6,000.

Dr. RICHARDSON. You will remember that last year the amount was \$25,000, and you gave us \$10,000, because you said it was as much as we could use.

The CHAIRMAN. You can get through with \$16,000 instead of \$25,000?

Dr. RICHARDSON. I think so.

The CHAIRMAN. Additional electrical machinery to furnish lights for the present building.

Dr. RICHARDSON. That comes to what you said last year about the machinery having to be abandoned. Yesterday an accident happened to one of them. They are just getting on the ragged edge all the time, and we are beyond the capacity of the present machines.

Mr. ALLEN. If you get the new building will you not have a new plant?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes; we will have a new one when we enlarge.

Mr. ALLEN. Would this be the proper machinery for your whole system when you get the enlarged building; would it be what you would put in at that time?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You would buy this anyhow?

Dr. RICHARDSON. It would be just such machinery as we would buy for the rest of the work. We made a contract for \$10,000 last year to get an engine and dynamo. We had some boilers put up, and that took the \$10,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you recollect the size of your dynamo?

Dr. RICHARDSON. It is a 200-kilowatt machine. It furnishes about 3,600 lights.

The CHAIRMAN. This will furnish electric-light machinery for the present building?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes; and then we figure for the extension which will be required. It is entirely possible that it will be economy in the course of a couple of years to remove these to the other site. So far as that is concerned, the machinery will be available and can be moved.

The CHAIRMAN. For continuing the work of the extension of the hospital sufficient to provide 1,000 patients, authorized under the act of June 6, \$450,000. You are getting plans and specifications for the \$50,000 appropriated?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you gotten the plans?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir. Within the last two weeks we have settled on an architect, and we have been going over his plans, and he says that he can have them ready by the 15th of March. If we had the land question settled, we could advertise for bids on the 1st of March.

The CHAIRMAN. Do the plans come within the \$975,000?

Dr. RICHARDSON. That I can not say. For all of these buildings we figured on a fairly liberal amount of cubic space per bed. It can be increased, as it is in all institutions at present. We want to be as liberal as we can with the money we have, and if necessary we will leave off a building or two and accommodate them by crowding up.

The CHAIRMAN. For continuing work to provide 1,000 patients, I think you had better put in there the limit.

Dr. RICHARDSON. I would like to ask you as to your understanding that the Secretary of the Interior can let contracts for the total amount.

The CHAIRMAN. Undoubtedly.

Dr. RICHARDSON. That is what I contended all the time.

The CHAIRMAN. The only limitation is to do it within \$975,000.

Dr. RICHARDSON. That is what I understand.

Mr. MOODY. What the Department meant was that you should keep within the terms of the appropriation.

Dr. RICHARDSON. That is what I argued. I think it is special. I would like to let the contracts all together, because we can get a better class of bidders.

Mr. MOODY. I understand that in all the contracts it must be subject to future appropriations by Congress.

Dr. RICHARDSON. It has been admitted that it can be done, but it would be subject to future appropriations.

Mr. MOODY. It will be so unless we appropriate more money now. Would it be any embarrassment?

Dr. RICHARDSON. I think not. Our architect says that the building can be completed inside of a year from the time the contract is let.

Mr. ALLEN. Then why should we not allow the whole amount of money?

Dr. RICHARDSON. I should like to have that done. If they can be completed inside of a year it is a very great advantage.

Mr. ALLEN. If you propose to let the contract the 1st of March you would have a year and three months.

Dr. RICHARDSON. I think we might get that in the deficiency.

The CHAIRMAN. If you think you are going to need it the next year, we had just as well put it in one time as another.

Dr. RICHARDSON. If we accept the views of the contractors, we will need it.

Mr. MOODY. You would not need any of this money before the beginning of the fiscal year?

Dr. RICHARDSON. It is asked to be made available, but I do not believe the contract will be let before the 1st of April. The \$50,000 that we have on hand will not be all paid out until that time.

The CHAIRMAN. In that connection, if you have in black and white anything, you had better submit it, in reference to the purchase of land.

Dr. Richardson here submitted the following:

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
Washington, D. C., December 14, 1900.

For additional laundry machinery, \$3,000.

NOTE.—When the new laundry was opened one year ago a part of the old machinery was retained and kept in use because the new was insufficient for the wants of the hospital. This is now so worn and defective that it must be discarded.

For kitchen furnishings for new kitchen and six-oven range for main kitchen, \$3,000.

NOTE.—The kitchen, now about ready for occupancy, can not be put in use until this apparatus is procured, and the range in the main kitchen is burned out and must soon be renewed.

It is desirable that these two appropriations be made immediately available.

Inasmuch as the usual custom has been to pay for such supplies from the support fund of the hospital, but the requirements of the service will not permit delay until the appropriation of 1902 becomes available, and as the appropriation for support for the year 1901 will not permit of this outlay, I recommend these specific appropriations, as indicated.

For the purchase, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, of not less than 145 acres of land immediately adjoining the present building site of the hospital on the south and extending from Nichols avenue to the Anacostia River, to be acquired by condemnation or otherwise, a sum not to exceed \$145,000. It is desirable that this appropriation also be made immediately available.

NOTE.—Congress has authorized an extension of the hospital sufficient to accommodate 1,000 patients and the necessary employees, numbering at least 200. This extension will require more than twenty different buildings. Less than one-half of these can be accommodated on the present building site, and then only by undue crowding and the sacrifice of proper orientation of the separate buildings. Without the purchase of this tract it will be necessary to divide the population of the hospital by placing the greater portion of these buildings east of Nichols avenue, on the farm lands of the hospital. The board of visitors, the former superintendent, Dr. W. W. Godding, the acting superintendent, Dr. A. H. Witmer, the present superintendent, the six architects who were invited to compete in the preparation of plans for the extension, and the two expert architects who acted as judges of the competition, George B. Post, esq., of New York, and Walter Cope, esq., of Philadelphia, have all earnestly indorsed the plan of locating the buildings of the extension on this proposed site and advised strongly against the separation of the institution which would be necessary in using the site east of the avenue and now the farm land of the hospital.

The honorable Secretary of the Interior has also approved the recommendation of the board of visitors and advises the purchase, providing the land can be bought at its actual value.

Very respectfully,

A. B. RICHARDSON,
Superintendent.

Dr. RICHARDSON (continuing). You may recall that 140 acres was the amount asked for last year; but I found a little V that we would like to have for a roadway, and it is owned by a woman with whom we can deal.

The CHAIRMAN. That is \$500 per acre less than was proposed last year?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What assurance have you that it will buy it?

Dr. RICHARDSON. I have the positive statement of Mr. Wilkins, of the Post.

The CHAIRMAN. How long will it take to run through with condemnation proceedings?

Dr. RICHARDSON. It will depend on the opposition the owners will make.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you do it between the 4th of March and the 1st of July?

Dr. RICHARDSON. I think so.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is:

For construction of a new stable building, to be erected on the opposite side of Nichols avenue, adjacent to the other farm buildings, \$25,000.

Which is Nichols avenue?

Dr. RICHARDSON. That is the main avenue.

The CHAIRMAN. Should it be there without regard to whether this extension is on the other side?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes; that will be about midway between the present building and the proposed buildings, if they are put on this side; it would be as convenient as any place we could locate it.

The CHAIRMAN. You are going to spend \$25,000 on a stable?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes; we have about 60 horses; in fact, we have about 75 now. I hope to cut them down about 15.

Mr. MOODY. Are they for farm work?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes; we are hauling coal with some of them now. We have 16 mules hauling coal. I hope we can get rid of them.

The CHAIRMAN. What use have you for horses, except for your ambulances and things that necessarily pertain to the building?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Well, it is a surprise when you come to figure up the number. I have a carriage team; then there is one for the board of visitors, and the family and Mrs. Richardson together. That would be 4 horses. Then there are about 4 single drivers for taking patients to the depot or things like that. Then we have a 4-horse Bloomingdale that we use for driving out the male patients.

The CHAIRMAN. That makes 12.

Dr. RICHARDSON. We also have one for driving out female patients.

The CHAIRMAN. That makes 16.

Dr. RICHARDSON. Then we have a farm wagon that we use about the dairy, hauling food and stuff.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be 20.

Dr. RICHARDSON. We have a team that we use for hauling water—our water wagon. We haul all our spring water, you know, for drinking purposes.

The CHAIRMAN. You are going to quit that pretty soon.

Dr. RICHARDSON. I hope so, if we get enough from our deep wells. Then the number of horses we use on our farm and for hauling is surprising; it is astonishing, the amount of hauling there is to be done;

but I do think that the number we have now is more than we will need as time goes on. I was surprised, when I went there, to know the number they had.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me that 30 or 35 horses would be plenty when you get things fixed.

Dr. RICHARDSON. I want to change the operation of things some. Our dairy, I think, will be more profitable than anything else we can use the farm lands for. Our milk costs \$18,000 to \$20,000 a year, and we can not use that farm, it seems to me, in any better way than raising the stuff we could utilize for that purpose—to put it in grass land and meadow and rye and coarse feed, corn and things of that kind.

The CHAIRMAN. You call this a new stable, and ask for \$25,000. Can you not describe it as something else?

Dr. RICHARDSON. At the Soldiers' Home they only have about 30 horses, and they built a stable this summer costing \$30,000.

The CHAIRMAN. They have an indefinite appropriation.

Dr. RICHARDSON. I only speak of that as the amount they put into it. When you count up the number of horses and the feed that has to be stored and the number of carriages—of course we have a large number of carriages that we have to provide for—you can not do much less than that. I am willing you should fix anything you see fit.

The CHAIRMAN. We want to make it enough. I believe that completes all you have to say.

(See further examination, p. 287.)

DISBURSEMENTS, GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
Washington, D. C., December 14, 1900.

Hon. Jos. G. CANNON,

*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.*

DEAR SIR: Although I regret not to be able to concur in the recommendation of my superior officer, I believe it my duty to state what seem to me serious objections to the transfer of the disbursements of this hospital to the Interior Department.

The disbursements of the hospital now amount to about \$50,000 per month, and this amount is made up of several hundred accounts, each account often comprising several hundred items. The prompt settlement of these accounts with the auditor requires direct communication with the hospital and a monthly adjustment while the circumstances of each transaction are fresh in mind. If the disbursements were transferred to the Department it would make the settlements quarterly instead of monthly, and every inquiry regarding the accounts would necessarily be first to the Department and thence to the hospital, instead of direct.

The hospital is located about 4 miles from the Department. A considerable sum is now kept at the hospital for cash payment for small purchases, and the proposed change would require all these to be made at the Department, at considerably greater inconvenience to those having business with the institution. There are now about 600 employees in the hospital. A considerable number of these are hour hands, paid every two weeks, and many ad interim on leaving or for other reasons. Under the proposed change all these would have to go to the Department to be paid, every such claim being first certified by the superintendent of the hospital and then taken to the Department for payment.

The Government has never in the history of the hospital suffered any loss from the present arrangement. The change would make an additional charge of \$1,000 against the institution, besides the service of at least two more clerks in the Interior Department with, it seems to me, no compensating advantage, but, on the contrary, increased inconvenience and delay in the settlement of our accounts and greater friction and embarrassment in the administration of the affairs of the institution. The change would not relieve us of any bookkeeping or save the labor of a single employee of the hospital. All accounts would have to be kept here just as they are at present. The employees are now paid each month, in cash, and the present arrangements are satisfactory to them.

Frequent disbursements have to be made at the hospital after business hours, such as sending escorts with patients on leaving or after patients who have escaped, transportation and subsistence to patients when leaving with friends or without escort, payment to employees when leaving on visit or when sick, advances to employees in cases of emergency for part of month then due, which is monthly done in numerous instances.

A number of appropriations are made each year for the wants of the hospital. These run into each other more or less, and where the bills for material and the labor pay rolls are similar it is often difficult to make a technical division from month to month among these. It seems to me that the superintendent of the hospital, who is on the ground and more intimately acquainted with the facts, is the one best equipped to make a just distribution of the expense so incurred, and that which will best serve the interests of the institution.

Under the proposed change, as we interpret it, while the superintendent would certify to the correctness of all the bills rendered, the disbursing officer of the Department would decide from which appropriation they should be paid.

I am also informed that the Auditor of the Treasury for the Interior Department is of opinion that the proposed change would be detrimental to the convenient and satisfactory adjustment of the accounts of the institution.

Very respectfully,

A. B. RICHARDSON, *Superintendent.*

[Copy of memoranda submitted by the Auditor for the Interior Department to the Secretary of the Interior January 25, 1900.]

In the matter of the provision of a disbursing officer for the Government Hospital for the Insane:

It is not believed that the assignment of this work to the disbursing clerk for the Interior Department, in view of the onerous duties now imposed upon him, would be wise.

On September 5, 1899, the disbursing clerk for the Interior Department, replying to certain exceptions noted by the Comptroller of the Treasury upon a revision of a number of said disbursing clerk's accounts for the March quarter, 1899, indicates in the following language that the duties now required of him are highly burdensome and exacting:

The disbursing officer states that within the sixteen years of his service as such disbursing clerk he has disbursed nearly \$150,000,000, and that he usually renders accounts quarterly, under 150 appropriations, "and that it is a matter of surprise to me that more accounts in the quarter which you examined did not show more alleged irregularities of this character than you represent."

And he further states: "When taken into consideration the fact that in the above-mentioned quarter I disbursed \$1,319,538.93, paid 2,275 vouchers charged to fifty or more appropriations, it will be observed—at least, I think so—that my disbursements for the quarter were exceptionally correct, and I have every reason to feel gratified that the experts of your office could discover nothing more to find fault with."

The records of this office show that the disbursing clerk for the Interior Department disbursed during the past fiscal year over \$5,000,000, involving payments to many thousand Government employees and to other individuals, firms, and corporations.

In addition to accounts for sums received and disbursed under appropriation acts, this officer is required to render regular accounts for the proceeds of sales of public documents, condemned property, waste paper, and for receipts from other miscellaneous sources.

The appropriation ledgers of the Interior Department are kept in the office of this officer, and all advances of public moneys to officers of that Department, aggregating over \$162,000,000 per annum, under more than 600 different appropriations, are made under his supervision.

The proper and satisfactory performance of the important duties that would ordinarily be required of a disbursing officer for the Government Hospital for the Insane would seem to require his constant and careful personal attention. He should be required to give a bond in the penalty of \$50,000 as such disbursing officer, and a separate bond as custodian of the personal funds of inmates of the institution. He should reside on the hospital premises and see to the proper execution and approval by the superintendent of all vouchers, and to the careful preparation and audit and approval by the board of visitors of all his accounts, which should be rendered monthly.

He should collect and account fully and in detail for all sums due the Government for the treatment of private and pay patients; insane patients of the Marine Hospital Service; patients from the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers who are pensioners without dependent relatives; Indian patients; proceeds of sales of surplus products, condemned property, waste material, etc.

Independently of receipts from these miscellaneous sources there are about \$500,000 appropriated annually for the support and maintenance of the hospital, which the disbursing officer would be required to disburse and account for in accordance with law and the regulations of the board of visitors peculiar to and governing such disbursements.

The records of this office show that the expenditure of this large sum of public money involves over 10,000 different payments to individuals, firms, and corporations per annum. The vast majority of these payees are employees of the Government who reside on the hospital premises and should be regularly and promptly paid at that place.

There are many other duties of a miscellaneous character which should be performed by the disbursing officer of the hospital. In addition to the great number and variety of open-market purchases made for the use of the hospital, there are something over 400 different articles of supplies, clothing, etc., required to be purchased under contracts, with the details of which an efficient disbursing officer must make himself acquainted.

In view of the magnitude and variety of the expenditures required to be made for this institution, the miscellaneous character of the sources of a portion of its revenues, and the exceptional system under which the accounts are required to be prepared and rendered, their proper and satisfactory settlement by the accounting officers of the Treasury involves a high degree of care and labor. If these disbursements were required to be made by a nonresident officer or by one not familiar with the details of the management of the affairs of the hospital, and who could not readily and of his own knowledge furnish such information to the Auditor as might be deemed necessary to a proper understanding of his vouchers, the adjustment of these accounts would necessarily be delayed and become less satisfactory and the labor of the accounting officers be materially increased.

Since submitting this statement to the Secretary of the Interior on 25th January last I have carefully thought over this matter and am more than ever convinced of the importance and necessity of a disbursing officer for the Hospital for the Insane being located at the hospital, in touch with the Superintendent and board of visitors.

This the 15th December, 1900.

Wm. YOUNGBLOOD, *Auditor, etc.*

EDUCATION IN ALASKA.

MR. W. T. HARRIS, COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION, ACCOMPANIED BY DR. SHELDON JACKSON.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a code in Alaska at last, have you not?

Dr. JACKSON. Yes, sir. It is an improvement on what we have had before.

Mr. HARRIS. There are three cities down in the southeast only that have organized so far. We thought Nome would do it, up in the northwest, but it has refused to do it. The people in power seem to be afraid to trust it to popular vote.

The CHAIRMAN. This has run along a number of years—\$30,000 a year for many years for education in Alaska.

Mr. HARRIS. The northwest would suffer if we left them to themselves. For the last three years we have not been able to take up communities that we knew about there; we knew quite a large number of them ought to have schools. The Secretary asked us to make a full statement of it. We made one toward the close of last year and made another one this year, taking up a number of places that need school buildings. We had hoped that there would be some arrangement made by which half of the revenues, or something of that kind, would

be turned in. That would make it possible for us to make provision. By the way, the last census has found 3,000 or 4,000 people in a delta of the Yukon that we did not know about.

The CHAIRMAN. Our kind of people—white people?

Mr. HARRIS. Indians and Eskimos—natives.

The CHAIRMAN. I submit this proposition, if this is not true: That when you undertake to relieve from the Federal Treasury the wants of people scattered over a large territory by appropriation for education it makes them dependent, and that the loss in good manhood is greater than the gain that would come from such little knowledge as would be imparted to them by the support given to them from the Federal Treasury.

Mr. HARRIS. I am an entire believer in the principle of having people help themselves; but it would seem as if education in the way of white people's wants for those people is the first subject on our side. They can fish and hunt, but they do not become useful to us unless we give them some instruction. Then they become self-helpful.

The CHAIRMAN. But has it not taken our people two thousand years to work out their own salvation, and when you undertake to give it to them in hyperdermic doses, shoot it into them, do you not spoil the manhood and get them into a condition where they will not make progress? Had they not better hunt and fish and progress a yard in a generation rather than to progress with book knowledge a mile without any good manhood of their own that is enabling them to progress?

Dr. JACKSON. Will you allow me to give an experience? When the white men of the United States were trying to get into the Klondike, before the building of the White Pass Railroad, they had to hire natives to carry their bundles. A native would contract to carry baggage from Skagway or Dyea to Lake Bennett for so much. After getting along 6 or 8 miles the native would then say he would not carry it unless he got so much more. The man would generally pay it—pay an extra amount—and then they would go on to the base of the steepest mountain range, perhaps, and then they would strike again—demand more money still. The boys that have gone through the schools of southeast Alaska agreed to carry everything for so much a pound, and they carried it through and never struck once, and many of the white men would never have gotten into the Klondike if it had not been for the educated boys of southeastern Alaska.

Mr. ALLEN. I should think that education would have taught them to be smart and play that trick on the people.

Dr. JACKSON. No, sir. It has not acted that way among those people.

Mr. ALLEN. These are Indians up there, are they not?

Mr. HARRIS. A portion of them are. There are more blood Eskimos in this farther region. In the southeast they are almost all Indians.

Mr. ALLEN. I find an appropriation in the Indian bill for the support of Indian schools and for other purposes, \$1,200,000. Is there any portion of that used up in Alaska?

Dr. JACKSON. No. There was a time when part of that came to Alaska. That was so by act of Congress. It was not left to the discretion of the Indian Commissioner, but Congress directed that \$5,000 could be used in Alaska; but the last year we have not received a cent, and they are not asking a cent for the coming year. It has been the policy of the Government not to consider those Alaskan people as Indians. They have never been under the Indian department of the Interior Department.

REINDEER IN ALASKA.

The CHAIRMAN. Now I want to ask about the reindeer. You submit an appropriation of \$25,000.

Mr. HARRIS. The same as last year.

The CHAIRMAN. The same as for the current year. Is this all being expended this year?

Dr. JACKSON. Yes, sir. We have a balance for the year of \$1,900. So far as I can remember no year that we have received an appropriation has there been any balance until 1899-1900; June 30, 1900. That occurred in two ways. The Department had made an agreement with a merchant and shipowner to go and bring reindeer. We had to save a certain amount of funds to pay for the reindeer he had agreed to bring us, and we supposed he would bring them. He failed, however, in bringing those reindeer, so we did not have to pay for them. But in the meantime we had not used funds; we had not secured supplies, so that money was left intact.

Mr. HARRIS. That goes back in the Treasury for that one year.

The CHAIRMAN. How much was covered in?

Dr. JACKSON. Between \$5,000 and \$6,000. Then, that same year, many contract supplies, which the Secretary of War had furnished for the use of the Klondike, were turned over to the Secretary of the Interior. They were up in that country and they did not know what to do with them, so they turned them over to the Secretary of the Interior, and he turned them over to the reindeer station. So we did not have to buy supplies that year. So, out of those two circumstances, we saved that \$2,000, which we turned back into the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. How many reindeer will this buy now?

Dr. JACKSON. It is difficult to say. Reindeer cost us, the last time we averaged them up, about \$23 a head.

The CHAIRMAN. You get them from Siberia?

Dr. JACKSON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How much longer do you anticipate this appropriation ought to run?

Dr. JACKSON. Well, unless we get along faster than we have it ought to run for several years.

Mr. HARRIS. Dr. Jackson thinks it ought to run perpetually; but I say when we have 5,000 there we will have one large herd, and we ought to get fawns enough to keep them up.

The CHAIRMAN. How many have you now?

Mr. HARRIS. Thirty-three hundred.

Dr. JACKSON. More than half of those belong to missionary societies and natives.

The CHAIRMAN. Do the missionary societies and natives take care of the fawns?

Mr. HARRIS. Excellently. There is one of them that has nearly 1,000 in its herd, the one at Cape Prince of Wales.

The CHAIRMAN. How long will it take, as near as you can estimate, to get the 5,000?

Mr. HARRIS. Twenty-five thousand dollars a year. We have used \$15,000 of that already this month and we shall use the other \$10,000 in the spring. We ought to have \$25,000 until we can tide over that. We can not tell, because there was found to be a pestilence all along the eastern shore of Siberia and we could not get but very few of them.

The CHAIRMAN. I am asking you to approximate it—two years or longer?

Mr. HARRIS. I suppose it would take all of that.

Dr. JACKSON. It would take all of that.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think it would probably take three years longer to get your herd with the increase, and would you buy up to 5,000?

Dr. JACKSON. Yes; we might have a lucky time next summer, but at the present rate it would take longer than three years even. We have heard lately about some very large reindeer. The kind we get from Siberia are half as large again as those we get from Norway and Sweden. We wanted to get some of that stock if we could, at Kamchatka Bay, and it would pay to get that at three or four times what we are appropriating here.

The CHAIRMAN. In your judgment, whenever the reindeer reach 5,000 in Alaska—Government, missionary society, and native, all told—then you think you had better trust to nature and quit?

Mr. HARRIS. Yes; except we might improve the breed by getting a few males from the Kamchatka region where they are very large. That will be my judgment. It is one of the most difficult and dangerous operations, one of the most difficult operations in the Government, to get these reindeer from Russia and Siberia, and I look forward to the time when we will have enough on this side so that the increase will stock this country with reindeer. I look upon that as something to be hoped for very soon.

The CHAIRMAN. You have, in estimating \$25,000 for the current year, omitted the following words—

of which a part may be used in the capture and domestication of the native caribou, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior.

Are you making headway there?

Mr. HARRIS. It is impossible to do that. Anybody who knows about the history of reindeer knows it takes two thousand years to domesticate them. They have been being domesticated since the dawn of history, and it has taken two thousand years to do it.

The CHAIRMAN. The caribou is a remote ancestor of the reindeer.

Mr. HARRIS. Yes; it is a wild reindeer.

The CHAIRMAN. If we can do it in one thousand years, I should be in favor of it, but I do not believe I will live much beyond that.

Dr. JACKSON. It can be done, but it will cost fifty times as much money.

The CHAIRMAN. I wonder how it happened to get in.

Dr. JACKSON. Mr. Lacey got it in. I did not know he put it in. I did not wish to be disrespectful to anybody.

The CHAIRMAN. We are obliged to you.

Dr. JACKSON. There are a number of the reports of the Commissioner that bring down these statements, and I will leave them with you.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

STATEMENT OF COL. T. A. BINGHAM, U. S. A., OFFICER IN CHARGE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The CHAIRMAN. Your first item is for improvement and maintenance of grounds south of Executive Mansion. You want \$4,000 for these grounds and \$1,000 for the grounds of the Executive Mansion

within the fence, the latter payable wholly by the United States, as we fixed it last year, and the former to be paid one-half out of the District revenues?

Colonel BINGHAM. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is for ordinary care of greenhouses and nursery, \$2,000. I suppose that you want those items, that being the current law?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir; they are the same that we have had for years. We can not do with less.

The CHAIRMAN. "For care and improvement of Monument grounds."

Colonel BINGHAM. For that you gave me an extra \$2,000 last year, which is really \$5,000, although the estimate is only \$3,000, and I can use \$5,000 to great advantage on these grounds. They are on the edge of the flats, and that extra \$2,000 you gave me last year, if the Treasury gets through building their Bureau of Engraving and Printing, I can use to advantage in getting that street cut through for which you gave it to me.

The CHAIRMAN. They are not going to get through this year.

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes; I think so, so I can get the road through before July. There is a great deal of improvement I can do on that rough ground down there if you can let me have the same amount.

The CHAIRMAN. "For continuing improvement of Reservation No. 17, and site of old canal northwest," etc. Are you ever going to finish that?

Colonel BINGHAM. It is in pretty fair shape now.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you suggest dropping it out or decreasing it?

Colonel BINGHAM. Why, yes, we could get along with a little less on that; we could get along with \$500 less this year.

The CHAIRMAN (reading):

For construction and repair of post-and-chain fences, etc.

You are still building the fences, are you?

Colonel BINGHAM. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this for repairs?

Colonel BINGHAM. This is mostly repairs. It is a great protection to put that post and chain fence around some of these new reservations we pick up in the outlying parts of the town. We have not bought any during the last year, and have been using the old stuff.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose there is no possibility of decreasing any of these other items?

Colonel BIGHAM. I want \$200 for labeling trees. That is a matter I have great demand for, and lots of letters about, and for \$200 I could do a good deal of that.

The CHAIRMAN (reading):

For improvement, care, and maintenance of various reservations.

Do you want the ordinary appropriation?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir; if you please.

The CHAIRMAN (reading):

For improvement, care, and maintenance of Smithsonian grounds.

Colonel BINGHAM. That is the same as last year.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is "For improvement, care, and maintenance of Judiciary Park." That seems to be the same.

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is for laying asphalt walks in various reservations. I suppose you still want to lay them?

Colonel BINGHAM. That is one of the things we do little by little every year.

The CHAIRMAN (reading):

For improvement, care, and maintenance of grounds of Executive Departments, \$1,000.

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes; that was new last year.

Mr. MOODY. How did it do?

Colonel BINGHAM. It is working splendidly. We are getting along first rate.

Mr. MOODY. And with the same economy you anticipated?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes; and the departments are all very much pleased.

The CHAIRMAN. Please take those items in *italics*. The first is for necessary drainage of Executive Mansion grounds.

Colonel BINGHAM. Now, if you will permit me, all those things I regard as necessary to estimate for; but the first and pressing necessity is the one at the bottom of the page—

For construction of a brick building for shops for carpenter, plumber, blacksmith, painter, etc., for the entire system of parks under office of public buildings and grounds, \$8,500.

That is a crying necessity. You gave me the storehouse last year, which has filled a long-felt want. Now, I would like you to take a minute and look at photographs of those shops. They were built twenty or thirty years ago of old stuff. The men are not protected against the weather in winter. We have a good many tools in there that are not properly cared for. That is the most important thing, the crying necessity in my department—those shops.

The CHAIRMAN. You put in all of those things above there, but now you speak of the last item. You propose, as a trade, to strike them all out and put in the last item, do you?

Colonel BINGHAM. No; the one at the bottom should come first, and the second necessity is the one on the top of the next page. I did not arrange these myself. The others are all of greater or less necessity.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean the construction of a palm house?

Colonel BINGHAM. Two thousand five hundred dollars; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you want with a palm house?

Colonel BINGHAM. Because we have plants that are crowding out the palms. The plants we grow for the parks are getting more and more every year. They are crowding each other, and we have a collection worth \$10,000 or \$12,000 of palms and other live plants. We have no place to put them.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you not call it something besides "palm house?"

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes; we might call it plant house. Those are the two most important and vital things; the balance we could get along without, except I would like to call your attention to the Lincoln statue in front of the court-house. The ground around it has been cut down since it was erected. It ought to be taken down and reset.

The CHAIRMAN (reading):

For taking down, repairing, and resetting the Lincoln statue in front of court-house, \$600.

You say it is in a situation where it is liable to fall?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes; it is liable to be blown over at any time.

The CHAIRMAN. And the other is out?

Colonel BINGHAM. I would like you to consider those two statues—Lafayette and Hancock. Those statues have no names on them.

The CHAIRMAN. Everybody knows them.

Colonel BINGHAM. I can get it done for less than \$100, the amount estimated.

If you will permit me, I would like to have inserted at the bottom of page 181 these words: After the words "and so forth" insert the words "and for each and every purpose connected therewith." That would enable an appropriation to pay for tearing down those buildings, which otherwise it would not, and also make the appropriation available immediately.

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, we come to Executive Mansion. You submit \$20,000, which seems to be the same.

Colonel BINGHAM. The same as usual.

The CHAIRMAN. And that is required, is it?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir; I think this year we will save on that about \$1,000 or \$1,200 we have not in past years.

The CHAIRMAN. Executive Mansion, greenhouses, etc., \$2,000. That is as near as you can estimate it?

Colonel BINGHAM. As near as I can estimate it; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN (reading): "For care and necessary repair greenhouses." That you want?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is conservatory, Executive Mansion, \$2,000.

Colonel BINGHAM. And repairs to conservatory, yes, sir; \$2,000 is as low as we can get along with.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is lighting the Executive Mansion and public grounds. You submit the current law?

Colonel BINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN (reading, after informal conversation about lighting). "Twenty-five cents per light per night."

Colonel BINGHAM. I do not think I recommended 25 cents. I do not make up these estimates, you know; I have nothing to do with making them up.

The CHAIRMAN. We have adopted the uniform rate of \$72. (Reading:)

For cleaning up the wharf property of the United States from the north line of the arsenal grounds to the southern curb line of N street south, removing old buildings, piles, etc., \$5,000.

What have you to say about that?

Colonel BINGHAM. It is one of those things that ought to be done, but it has hung along and could go on for another year.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is Washington Monument. We provided an electric elevator for the Monument last year, did we not?

Colonel BINGHAM. You mean the new elevator?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Colonel BINGHAM. The contract has just been signed. They began work the day before yesterday. I can not say that we can get along with any less than we have this year, because we will not get it running until about the 1st of March.

The CHAIRMAN. I think that is all.

ARMORIES AND ARSENALS.

**BRIGADIER-GENERAL A. R. BUFFINGTON, CHIEF OF ORDNANCE,
APPEARED BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.**

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit an estimate for machinery and shop fixtures, \$15,000. After all, the work that you do there does not utilize many of those shops. The work you hope to do will utilize many of them. How would you spend this money; how are you spending the money for the present year—the \$10,000?

General BUFFINGTON. Mr. Chairman, the usual appropriation for machinery and shop fixtures is expended for machinery and shop fixtures, just as it reads.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you ever get done? It has run since 1891.

General BUFFINGTON. The necessity for it arises every year, more or less. There may be an end to it sometime.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know what kind of machinery and shop fixtures you are buying this year?

General BUFFINGTON. No, sir; I do not know what is contemplated any more than what has been bought in the past, as the necessity arises for additional machinery and additional fixtures—fixtures for placing machinery in position for manufacture.

The CHAIRMAN. We will return to this item presently. (Reading:)

For general care, preservation, and improvements; for painting and care and preservation of permanent buildings; for building fences and sewers and grading grounds.

How do you propose to spend that money?

General BUFFINGTON. In painting and care and preservation. It requires a certain percentage of the cost of any building to keep it in order. This is for the yearly repairs in the way of sewers and repairs and painting of the shops as they need it.

The CHAIRMAN. A regular repair item?

General BUFFINGTON. A regular repair item; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose you might strike the estimate for sewers and grading grounds out, and probably the fences out, without hurting it. I reckon it is really spent on repairs?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir; the fences are mostly wood, and they are deteriorating all the time, and we need some additions once in a while; and the sewers fill up by rains and floods, and so on, and it is necessary to clean them out and keep them in order.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I think we may skip right over. (Reading:)

For replanking and repainting the Moline bridge, \$2,500.

General BUFFINGTON. That is a bridge that belongs to the United States and is kept in repair by the United States, and I know, from personal knowledge, for many years past the flooring has been in a very bad condition and has been patched up several times.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it a bridge of much importance?

General BUFFINGTON. No, sir; the bridge ought never to have been built in the first place, in my estimation.

The Chairman. There is a bridge that is used by wagons. This is not the bridge that you ordinarily cross on, is it?

General BUFFINGTON. No, sir; this is a bridge between Moline and Rock Island.

The CHAIRMAN. This is for replanking and repainting the Moline bridge?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir; a small bridge at the upper end of the island that connects Moline with Rock Island.

The CHAIRMAN. What have we to do with that? That is on the east bank of the Mississippi, is it not? It in no way connects Moline with the island?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes; with the island.

The CHAIRMAN. It is used for foot passengers only?

General BUFFINGTON. No; for both wagons and foot passengers.

The CHAIRMAN. How many other bridges have you?

General BUFFINGTON. Two besides that; the main bridge between Davenport and Rock Island, and the Rock Island bridge between the island and the town of Rock Island; and then, in addition to that, there is a viaduct which crosses over the railroad to connect the town with the Rock Island bridge.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you recommend that this bridge be torn down?

General BUFFINGTON. No, sir; and so long as it is there it will not take a great deal to keep it in repair. It is used, more or less, by the workmen that live in Moline. They use it in passing to and from their work.

The CHAIRMAN. That is to stand; it needs a floor?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes; it needs repairing.

The CHAIRMAN. For the current year you have this item:

For completing the insulation of the plant, and the purchase of tools, fixtures, and other appliances for the manufacture of small arms in the armory shops at Rock Island Arsenal, to be available until expended, \$509,000.

What progress are you making on that work?

General BUFFINGTON. We are putting in the electric motors and the connections between them and the shop, and the shafting, and all that is necessary to set up the plant, and we have got far enough now to advertise for the machinery. That is progressing as rapidly as we can progress consistent with getting what is required.

The CHAIRMAN. And this, with what has been presented heretofore, will do this work?

General BUFFINGTON. Oh, yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I jump over all these other things and ask you about that because it seems to me that is the live part of the plant.

General BUFFINGTON. It is, sir; and there is nothing more asked for this year, sir, under that heading.

The CHAIRMAN (reading). "For two sets officer's quarters, \$25,000."

General BUFFINGTON. There are now but three sets there, and when all this armory plant is installed there we will need more quarters. There are five officers there now. One of them lives in a frame building which is of a very temporary nature, and one set is really needed there now. It was intended, you know, when this arsenal was planned, that there should be several more sets of quarters, and they were never built.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got a great many shops there that, even with the new installation, will not be used to any great extent, have you not?

General BUFFINGTON. They will all be used, sir. One side is the arsenal plant, you know. They are all, more or less, in use now; and the other is the armory plant, consisting of five shops. They will be in use when this plant is installed there.

The CHAIRMAN. When I went through it I thought a majority of them, while they are handsome to look at, were not being particularly used.

General BUFFINGTON. Those on the north side were vacant. They constitute the armory plant. If you make a visit there now I think you will find a great change from what you found when you were there before.

AUGUSTA ARSENAL, GA.

The CHAIRMAN. Now come to the Augusta Arsenal. This is an arsenal which you have recommended to be discontinued?

General BUFFINGTON. At one time I did, but since the rearmorment of our fortifications it becomes necessary to retain that, and the one at San Antonio also, for this reason: They are bases for the keeping in order of our expensive fortifications. It is a small arsenal—an arsenal for storage principally.

The CHAIRMAN. For storage?

General BUFFINGTON. For storage and repairs; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Your general fund would cover this?

General BUFFINGTON. For Augusta?

The CHAIRMAN. Cover all the arsenals, as I understand it.

General BUFFINGTON. No, sir; these are special requests.

The CHAIRMAN. On what page is that general appropriation?

General BUFFINGTON. That comes at the end, sir.

The CHAIRMAN (reading):

Repairs of arsenals: For repairs and improvements at arsenals, and to meet such unforeseen expenditures as accidents or other contingencies during the year may render necessary.

General BUFFINGTON. That is a general appropriation that covers all the little arsenals.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; but it covers all repairs at any arsenal, and improvements as well?

General BUFFINGTON. Oh, I beg your pardon, sir; it does not cover all arsenals. That is mostly for those arsenals that get nothing at all by special appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. If Augusta is left out, it would cover that?

General BUFFINGTON. This is for some special need of that arsenal at this present time. The general appropriation is available for it, but it is so limited in amount it will not cover it.

BENICIA ARSENAL, CAL.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is for the arsenal at Benicia, Cal. That is the same thing?

General BUFFINGTON. With the exception of these special estimates that were made for it—a brick stable, for instance, and other things that are mentioned under that heading.

COLUMBIA ARSENAL, TENN.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is Columbia Arsenal, Columbia, Tenn. That is another one you recommended to be discontinued?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes; and I still recommend it.

The CHAIRMAN. You do still recommend it? I think we ought to discontinue it.

General BUFFINGTON. They ask for \$7,000 for a brick hospital.

Mr. ALLEN. Is there any necessity for that arsenal?

General BUFFINGTON. There never was, sir, in my estimation.

Mr. ALLEN. It is not a good location for storing anything?

General BUFFINGTON. Under the old system of having an arsenal in every State, it was a good place, but we do not need it now in this time of rapid transportation. Our work ought to be concentrated as much as possible, you know.

Mr. ALLEN. What is the annual expense of keeping up those arsenals?

General BUFFINGTON. I think I gave before a statement as to cost of keeping up those places, but it varies from \$3,000 or \$4,000 up to \$6,000 or \$7,000 a year—the cost of the repairs, etc. In addition is the cost of keeping there detachments of troops.

Mr. ALLEN. These things you recommend are recommended on the theory that it is to be retained as an arsenal?

General BUFFINGTON. As long as these arsenals are kept up we have to keep them in order. So long as the Government possesses them we ought to have the money to keep them in proper order. There is no question about that in my mind; but the necessity of having them there is another question. I doubt very much whether it justifies us in asking Congress to appropriate money for such purposes.

Mr. ALLEN. What other places are there?

General BUFFINGTON. There were seven which I mentioned at one time. Taking out Augusta and San Antonio, there remain five—the Columbia Arsenal, the Indianapolis Arsenal, the Kennebec Arsenal, the Fort Monroe Arsenal, and the Allegheny Arsenal at Pittsburg.

Mr. ALLEN. Fort Monroe, I should think from the location, would be a good place.

General BUFFINGTON. Well, sir, it is right alongside of the fort there, you know, and when it was put there there was need and reason for it, but we have no manufacturing going on there, nothing but a depot, and it takes a detachment and an officer away from other and better duties, and there is really no need of it; it is nothing but a storehouse, that is all that it amounts to, and we have plenty of other places where we can store what we have there.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, PA.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, the next is for the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa. You submit an estimate for a lead-melting shop, \$10,000.

General BUFFINGTON. If you will permit me——

The CHAIRMAN. We will be glad to hear you.

General BUFFINGTON. Last year you cut me off from all these items. You could not see your way to allowing me then this money. That is our only cartridge factory. We supply the National Guard, the Marines, the United States Army and Navy, and colleges, and there is

but one place to make all these cartridges, and our equipment ought to be as perfect as we can have it. It is not new, by any means; it is an old place and has been added to from time to time, just as we have gotten the money to do it. The shops are old and out of the way, and this is for the purpose of completing what was begun there some years ago, to give us a fine plant, a convenient plant, and an economical plant, to turn out what we need for our Army alone, not to speak of the other parties we supply with small-arm cartridges, and I would earnestly request you to let me have all that is called for in the estimates for Frankford Arsenal.

The CHAIRMAN. Please look at page 167 and page 168 down to the first item on page 169, down to Indianapolis Arsenal, and I wish you would class those items in importance, first, second, third, etc., and let me mark them as you class them.

General BUFFINGTON. It is pretty difficult to do that, sir: we want them all.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, now, here is "For a two-story brick addition of two rooms on each floor to officers' quarters, \$1,350."

General BUFFINGTON. Well, that is of secondary importance to the workshops we need. I would place it at the end of my classification; but I do not see that I can put any of the others "first" and "second," and so on, in importance. We need the new lead-melting shop; we need the new cartridge machinery and two-story storehouse for factory supplies. You see, in making the cartridge factory out of the old copper-rolling mill, which was used as a storehouse, we are deprived of the proper storage facilities, and therefore this new building is asked for. "For one two-story brick shop for large caliber cartridge plant and additional machinery, \$55,000." Those are very necessary, and it is very essential that we should have them at the present time.

The CHAIRMAN. You have had some melting of lead done for current work. Have you a place there now where you do this work?

General BUFFINGTON. We have a place, as I explained last year, far away from where the material is used, and it costs a great deal to draw it back and forth between the different shops, and it is to concentrate the work in order to make it more economical.

The CHAIRMAN. It is the fault of location; there is nothing wrong with the building except the location?

General BUFFINGTON. Well, sir, it is an old and obsolete building and hardly suitable for the work of the present. We want a more modern building.

Mr. ALLEN. You have the ground?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How far is it off from the balance of the plant?

General BUFFINGTON. It is some distance away; the exact distance I do not remember. It involves a good deal of expense in labor in carrying the material back and forth.

The CHAIRMAN. Now come to the cartridge machinery.

General BUFFINGTON. We want that for increasing the plant up to its full capacity. Our capacity now is about 110,000 a day for eight hours, and we ought to increase that to 140,000. This would give us an increased output of about 30,000 cartridges a day.

The CHAIRMAN. And unless you had a war season 110,000 would be quite enough and more, too, would they not?

General BUFFINGTON. It is for war I am now making provision.

The CHAIRMAN. Take it under ordinary conditions now, how many cartridges do you manufacture there a day?

General BUFFINGTON. Of course the output is cut down to the appropriations. We simply discharge the labor and do not use the plant. We want the capacity there to produce this extra amount in case of war. During this past war we had to buy some 29,000,000 cartridges in addition to what was made there.

The CHAIRMAN. There are various private establishments that can produce them?

General BUFFINGTON. Some, but their product is never equal to ours.

The CHAIRMAN. You now have an Army of 100,000 men. About how many a day would you turn out to supply them?

General BUFFINGTON. How many we could turn out at the present time?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

General BUFFINGTON. We can turn out about 110,000 a day.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the demand for the forces for whom you make cartridges now on the present basis?

General BUFFINGTON. I am working the arsenal to full capacity, because the expenditure of cartridges is very large, and we have to supply the Navy and marines and others, and the war in the Philippines and China has made a large demand.

The CHAIRMAN. So you are working it now to the full capacity?

General BUFFINGTON. About its full capacity.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what I wanted to get at.

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That would probably be your most important item?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes; that is a very important item, but you might say we can get along with what we have for the present. In case we had war we should want all the arsenal is capable of turning out, about 140,000 a day.

The CHAIRMAN. But all you want the capacity for is for war purposes in the event of a war?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes; that may be true.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, about this carpenter shop; that depends on the other?

General BUFFINGTON. We ought to have that shop, Mr. Chairman, if you please.

The CHAIRMAN. You say with the establishment of the new and enlarged cartridge factory in the rolling mill building, the necessity for a larger and more modern carpenter shop with suitable equipments forcibly presents itself?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Yet it depends upon the other, in point of fact?

General BUFFINGTON. The second paragraph is explanatory, too.

The CHAIRMAN (reading):

The old carpenter shop is too small and inconveniently located for the new cartridge factory, and furthermore this building will be required for the extension of the shrapnel plant, all machinery, including boilers and engines, being on hand.

From that standpoint you want another carpenter shop?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN (reading):

For new two-story storehouse for factory supplies, \$15,000.

I see you say it has been in use as a storehouse for over thirty years, and a new building should be erected to partly take its place for storage purposes.

General BUFFINGTON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The Schuylkill Arsenal is a different arsenal from this?

General BUFFINGTON. I think that is the one at Grays Ferry. It is used by the Quartermaster's Department.

The CHAIRMAN. You will not mark these off for me in importance. Is that important—is the new cartridge machinery as important as your carpenter shop?

General BUFFINGTON. Well, sir, you can leave the cartridge machinery out if you choose. I would put the shops before the machinery, because we have enough machinery for present needs, although it ought to be there for emergencies.

The CHAIRMAN. You would put what before the machinery?

General BUFFINGTON. These buildings—the new two-story storehouse and the two-story brick house for large-caliber cartridges. We need those absolutely.

Mr. ALLEN. Even with your present plan?

General BUFFINGTON. With the present plan, and also for contemplated work there. We are going to make field ammunition, and this new two-story brick shop is needed for that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. You have an item "for alteration and improvements in plant for small-caliber artillery ammunition, \$10,000."

General BUFFINGTON. That comes under the same head.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that needed badly?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes; it is. We need that as bad as anything else, because we are changing now our field ammunition. We will have probably to make cartridge cases for field artillery.

The CHAIRMAN (reading):

East storehouse: For one Morse improved belt-power elevator.

Also, a No. 2 crane electric motor. That is on page 169. You ask for the items in that paragraph \$1,550. Is that important?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir.

INDIANAPOLIS ARSENAL, IND.

The next is Indianapolis Arsenal, Indianapolis, Ind. I do not believe I want to ask you any further about that, nor about Kenebec, either. The next is New York Arsenal.

NEW YORK ARSENAL, N. Y.

General BUFFINGTON. That is one of our important arsenals. It is a large distributing depot.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not manufacture there?

General BUFFINGTON. We do not manufacture there; no, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That could be paid out of the general fund, as I understand it.

General BUFFINGTON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And the next also—

General BUFFINGTON. Yes; if it holds out. If a sum is appropriate generally for repairs and it holds out, of course it can be used.

SANDY HOOK PROVING GROUNDS.

The CHAIRMAN. And the next item also, "Sandy Hook proving grounds: For building and repairing roads and walks." The general fund will cover that?

General BUFFINGTON. No, sir; that is a special appropriation. We have no fund out of which that could be paid.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that an important item?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes; we would like to have all that is asked for under that head. Sandy Hook is one of our most important places. The work there is incessant, and it has to go on. We would all come to a standstill if it did not go on. The items that are asked for here are very urgent indeed, and I would respectfully recommend that you make the appropriations as asked for.

The CHAIRMAN (reading). "For one steamer 115 to 125 feet long, \$50,000."

General BUFFINGTON. We are dependent now on the Quartermaster's Department to furnish us transportation. Twice that boat has to make the passage to Sandy Hook—I mean down and back—in a day to carry the workmen there to and from their work. The boat we now have is a small boat and very old; it is out of repair and very often it is unsafe, in view of the fact that there are so many people who have to be transported. It makes it unsafe in anything like a sea, and our work is so important I think there is no greater need at present than to have a steamer.

The CHAIRMAN. You say you have to depend on the Quartermaster. I would suppose you and all the Army depends on the Quartermaster for transportation.

General BUFFINGTON. All the Army does, but this is our own work, you know. They have turned over a boat to us. You gave us the money to pay for the running of it, but it does not belong to our department; we are dependent upon the Quartermaster's Department. That is not general transportation; it is for special work in the Ordnance Department. We need this boat very much, and have needed it for years.

Mr. ALLEN. The Quartermaster's Department does that now? They do your work now?

General BUFFINGTON. They turned over a boat to us and we run the boat on an appropriation made by Congress—for the special expenses of running that boat.

Mr. ALLEN. What use would they have for the boat if you did not have it?

General BUFFINGTON. The explanatory note here shows that when the boat was turned over to the Ordnance Department it was considered unserviceable—and it says here it ought to be condemned—besides being unsuitable.

The CHAIRMAN. I think we heard you on the next item last year, and the ground was covered at that time.

General BUFFINGTON. Yes.

SAN ANTONIO ARSENAL, TEX.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is San Antonio. I think you have covered that also.

POWDER DEPOT, NEAR DOVER, N. J.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that an important item?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes, sir; that is where our powder is stored.

The CHAIRMAN. One that ought not to wait?

General BUFFINGTON. That money I think should be appropriated.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it really for the service?

General BUFFINGTON. We can get along without that.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not much, whether it goes in or out. I just want to ascertain whether the service would suffer if it did not go in.

General BUFFINGTON. It is a place that requires the making of new roads for the magazines. You will note that one of them was built right up in the woods; the grounds are extensive, covering some 1,600 or 1,700 acres, the magazines are far apart and they require to be looked after in the way of approaches, drains, etc.

WATERTOWN ARSENAL, MASS.

The CHAIRMAN, page 175:

Watertown Arsenal: For moving the old brick two-story administration building to a new site, and converting it into two sets of noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$2,500.

You could build new quarters for less money than that, could you not?

General BUFFINGTON. No, sir; it is a brick building.

The CHAIRMAN. They will have to tear it down, will they not?

General BUFFINGTON. No, sir; they can move that without tearing it down. They do that very extensively in the North.

The CHAIRMAN (reading): "For barracks for one company of enlisted men."

I see the note at the foot of page 175 is as follows:

There are at present at this post a detachment of 52 enlisted men of ordnance. These barracks will be large enough to quarter about 75 men. It is not probable that the present detachment will be decreased, but it is probable that it may be increased. In times of war or rebellion it would certainly be increased. The majority of the enlisted men have served one or more enlistments in the line of the Army, and a dozen of them saw active service in Cuba and Porto Rico in the recent Spanish war. Their duties while here consist in guarding public property to the value of \$1,500,000, assisting in testing and maneuvering heavy gun carriages, and in the issue and receipt of all kinds of ordnance stores, loading them on cars and unloading from cars, and overhauling them in store. They also take care of the roads, walks, grounds, etc. They are under the same rules and regulations as other enlisted men and equally subject to orders anywhere and to any duty. There is a constant interchange between the ordnance and the line of the Army. The present barracks were built in 1816. They are old, dilapidated, too small for the detachment, and badly located, as the arsenal has spread over several times the space occupied by it in 1816. The following is an extract from the last report of the annual inspection of this post by the Inspector-General: "The barracks occupied by the detachment are very old, lacking in modern convenience, and entirely too small for the number of men. A new barracks building is badly needed."

Is it necessary to have these enlisted men here at this arsenal?

General BUFFINGTON. I was stationed at that arsenal way back in 1867, and I can state from personal experience as to the inadequacy of the building for the accommodation of the men now in it.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the use of having them there at all?

General BUFFINGTON. They are there as a guard, like they are at all other places, and for fatigue labor, loading and unloading cars, and all

the fatigue labor that is done at the post. The main object, of course, is for a guard in case of riot, to protect the property.

The CHAIRMAN. These are soldiers in name, but laborers in fact; that is about the size of it, is it not? They get their extra pay?

General BUFFINGTON. It is not so sharply drawn as you state it. They are capable soldiers, but do more laboring work than the ordinary soldier of the line.

The CHAIRMAN. They get their pay as soldiers, do they not?

General BUFFINGTON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And their extra-duty pay as laborers?

General BUFFINGTON. No extra-duty pay; no, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. When was that cut off?

General BUFFINGTON. They never had it.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you an army post near this place? This is right near Boston, is it not?

General BUFFINGTON. No, sir; all the army posts at Boston are out in the harbor at the forts. This is entirely isolated.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you ever had use for this detachment of soldiers there to put down riots?

General BUFFINGTON. It is not for the purpose of putting down riots; it is simply there for the purpose of protecting the public property in case of disturbance or riots.

The CHAIRMAN. Has there ever been any effort made to destroy that property since 1816?

General BUFFINGTON. Not to my knowledge.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there really any use for that detachment there? Can not you do that work of guarding the grounds better and more inexpensively by hiring people from civil life?

General BUFFINGTON. I have always thought so. Yet, that is my individual opinion that those odd detachments, in a majority of cases, could be very well dispensed with. I would rather have civil employees to do the work. In fact, even for watchmen, I mean for guards, I would rather have civil employees.

Mr. MOODY. Why do you keep them then, General, at these various posts?

General BUFFINGTON. Well, it is a way they have of getting labor that we can not very well get otherwise. Those men are paid out of the general appropriation for the support of the Army. They are there as guards, and those who are older than I am have thought it necessary to have them there. They use them for two purposes. It used to be that they were called artificers and master mechanics and first and second class laborers. During the civil war their status was changed; now they are regularly enlisted men.

Mr. MOODY. And their pay is the pay of enlisted men?

General BUFFINGTON. Their pay corresponds to the other branches of the service; yes.

Mr. MOODY. You could not hire the same number of men for the wages you pay these men?

General BUFFINGTON. No, sir; but you could do the same work with one-half or one-third this number of men, because you would have their whole time then, and not have part of their time taken up with military duties, which is the case now.

The CHAIRMAN. I wanted to find out for my own satisfaction about it, because you propose to expend \$30,000 for a residence for those people.

Mr. MOODY. I suppose you have to keep them there unless we change the law?

General BUFFINGTON. We shall have to keep them there unless you change the law. I think they ought to be kept there.

Mr. MOODY. And suppose you do keep them there, what is the necessity of this—is it absolute or relative, or what?

General BUFFINGTON. It is not absolute, but if the men are to be housed in the way our own soldiers are housed everywhere we should have these new barracks.

Mr. MOODY. How does this conform with other barracks?

General BUFFINGTON. Way behind the times. Our barracks now are much more comfortable.

WATERVLEIT ARSENAL, N. Y.

The CHAIRMAN. The next one is Watervleit Arsenal, N. Y. I think this can all come from the general fund at Watervleit.

REPAIRS OF ARSENALS.

The next is repairs of arsenals. You had an increase of \$20,000 for 1901, and you submit this year an estimate of \$100,000.

General BUFFINGTON. We have larger demands now on that fund.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no deficiency there. You are keeping within the fund for general repairs?

General BUFFINGTON. We have no deficiency, Mr. Chairman.

TUESDAY, December 18, 1900.

MILITARY POSTS.

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. M. I. LUDINGTON, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, ACCOMPANIED BY MAJ. M. C. MARTIN.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item is for buildings at and for the enlargement of military posts, and for the erection of barracks in connection with seacoast defenses. It also provides "for purchase of suitable building sites, for barracks, and quarters."

Mr. ALLEN. The conditions are about as they were before?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir; it is the same as the existing law.

The CHAIRMAN. Does it include the cost of the land?

General LUDINGTON. No, sir; it is just for building or construction

The CHAIRMAN. It includes furnishing of the barracks?

General LUDINGTON. We do not furnish officers' quarters. We furnish the men's mess table. That comes out of a different appropriation. This is just for the construction of the buildings themselves.

The CHAIRMAN. It covers plumbing and sewerage?

General LUDINGTON. Yes; some sewerage.

The CHAIRMAN. It does not include officers' quarters?

General LUDINGTON. Yes; it includes all classes of buildings, including storehouses.

The CHAIRMAN. You say you do not furnish officers' quarters?

General LUDINGTON. No, sir; they must buy their own furniture. We furnish them with stoves.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not furnish them with beds, bedding, etc.?

General LUDINGTON. No, sir; nothing at all of that kind. I wish we could; but we never have.

The CHAIRMAN. Your appropriation for 1901 for all these purposes, including certain segregations, was \$1,000,000, and your estimates are \$2,000,000 for the coming year?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir; \$2,000,000 altogether.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I would like to ask you if you can give it, and if not I wish you would ascertain it and give me the facts, if it is practicable, what has been expended from this appropriation, or authorized from this appropriation of \$1,000,000?

General LUDINGTON. There has been expended \$372,874.50.

The CHAIRMAN. That has been absolutely expended or merely obligated?

General LUDINGTON. It is partly expended and contracts made.

The CHAIRMAN. Up to the first of December. Have you gotten the list of the allotments?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would be kind enough to read them over.

General LUDINGTON. I will read them and furnish you the list.

The list was furnished, as follows:

Statement showing condition of the appropriation for military posts, 1901.

Amount appropriated.....	\$1,000,000.00
Reserved by law for—	
Post at Bismarck.....	\$40,000.00
Repairs at Fort Leavenworth.....	30,000.00
Stables at Fort Riley.....	30,000.00
Buildings at Fort Meade.....	50,000.00
Buildings at Fort D. A. Russell.....	50,000.00
Land at Fort Constitution.....	30,000.00
	<hr/>
	230,000.00
Balance	770,000.00

Authorized for public buildings at the following posts:

Fort Banks, Mass.....	\$2,493.00
Fort Baker, Cal.....	105,000.00
Fort Dade, Fla.....	2,785.00
Fort Du Pont, Del.....	3,899.88
Fort Point, Cal.....	50,000.00
Fort Fremont, S. C.....	4,875.90
Fort Gaines, Ala.....	47,025.00
Fort Howard, Md.....	1,187.00
Fort Morgan, Ala.....	4,000.00
Fort Mott, N. J.....	16,104.34
Fort Pickens, Fla.....	5,000.00
Fort Rodman, Mass.....	8,257.53
Fort Stevens, Oreg.....	20,857.60
Fort Strong, Mass.....	78,485.25
Fort Washington, Md.....	12,967.00
Fort Wetherill, R. I.....	9,736.90
Advertising in the Department of the East.....	200.00
	<hr/>
	372,874.50
Balance December 18, 1900	397,125.50

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of a fort is Fort Banks?

General LUDINGTON. That is one of the new artillery forts.

The CHAIRMAN. What is this for?

Major MARTIN. For buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. You are just beginning there, or has something been expended on it heretofore?

General LUDINGTON. We have expended a considerable amount from last year's appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Fort Point, Cal., \$50,000. Where is that?

General LUDINGTON. That is at the Golden Gate, on the Presidio side. The two forts, the Fort Point and Fort Baker, on both sides of the Golden Gate.

The CHAIRMAN. Fort Rodman, Mass. Where is that?

General LUDINGTON. That is at New Bedford, Mass.

The CHAIRMAN. Is New Bedford a deep-water harbor?

Mr. MOODY. I was going to inquire as to that myself.

Major MARTIN. The armament at that place is not large. It would require something less than 100 men to man the guns.

The CHAIRMAN. The question in my mind was whether it was much of a harbor or town.

General LUDINGTON. At all these places we are simply providing for one relief of the guns.

Mr. MOODY. New Bedford used to be the center of the whale business, but now it is a manufacturing city.

The CHAIRMAN. Fort Stevens, Oreg. Is that at the mouth of the Columbia River?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is farther away from the ocean than Astoria?

General LUDINGTON. It is 7 miles from Astoria.

The CHAIRMAN. Fort Strong, Mass. Where is that with regard to Boston?

General LUDINGTON. It is in Boston Harbor.

The CHAIRMAN. Take Boston Harbor, for instance. How many sets of barracks do you contemplate constructing there? How many points are fortified where this fort will be built?

Major MARTIN. Five points.

The CHAIRMAN. Which is the largest and most important?

Major MARTIN. Fort Strong will be the largest.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a post to be built for about 300 men. The others have been 83-men posts or less, or do they vary?

Major MARTIN. They vary in size from 440 men down to 100 men; 440 men is the largest, and that is at Fort Banks. Fort Warren has 300, Nantasket Head 109, and Fort Strong 180.

The CHAIRMAN. Are those five places in Boston Harbor necessary to be occupied for defense where you have high-power guns? I want to ask you whether it is entirely practicable, or approximately so, to build one or two or three, as the case may be, for heavy guns, or can they be moved from place to place, having a central plant, so to speak, or plants; or, in other words, would you think it wise, as indicated, considering the great amount of expenditure of money required, not only in Boston Harbor but throughout the country, from an economical standpoint, as well as a regard for the necessity of the service, that all those barracks at these five different points should be erected at an early date?

Major MARTIN. The military authorities say yes.

General LUDINGTON. We have been raising that same question among ourselves from a pecuniary standpoint, and wherever we have been able to do it we have done so.

The CHAIRMAN. When you say the military authorities say "yes," what do you mean by the "military authorities?"

General LUDINGTON. The Secretary of War and the General Commanding. The department commander is sustained by the Secretary and the General Commanding the Army.

The CHAIRMAN. Is New England separate?

General LUDINGTON. It embraces all the Atlantic coast.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is in command?

General LUDINGTON. General Brooke.

The CHAIRMAN. He was in Cuba?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Really, it is the department commander, I take it, in the absence of a special question being raised by the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of War probably would follow their pro forma recommendation. They do not take in the whole horizon—that is, everything that has to be done, not only in the Army, but business of all kinds, raising of revenue, and appropriations for all purposes. I will ask you your individual opinion, if you have one—for instance, take Boston Harbor, for illustration—as to whether it is practicable by the use of a launch or a tug to keep those guns in order at one, two, three, or more of the various points where the guns are situated?

General LUDINGTON. I do not know that I am prepared to speak about Boston Harbor. I can speak of some other places where we have had that question up. There has been a difference of opinion between the Quartermaster's Department and the commander, and we have insisted that that could be done. I have in mind the case of Pensacola, where they wanted to establish three posts, and we have succeeded in having one post at Barrancas, where there is a detachment to take care of the guns. They go there once or twice a month. But I do not think it is practicable in Boston.

Major MARTIN. It would be necessary in Boston Harbor probably to have two posts, and possibly three. Part of the five places could be taken care of from the other points. We have not enough land at any one place near Boston Harbor to build defenses for that harbor.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, in fact, you are only at this time building barracks at Fort Banks and Fort Strong. You have not commenced construction at any of the other places?

General LUDINGTON. One of the places is Fort Warren. Another is Nantasket Head. We have not done anything up there except to erect a temporary building for 35 men. Otherwise we have no building at either of those two places.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any difference of opinion in any respect—not as to those places, but generally covering the several points—between the Quartermaster's Department and the department commander, whenever the matter has been taken up and the whole matter presented and all the facts gone over and presented to the Secretary of War, so that he has been able to come to a decision in the premises otherwise than a pro forma decision?

General LUDINGTON. We always submit every case to the Secretary of War.

The CHAIRMAN. Submission is one thing and an actual contest which involves the presentation of all the factors is another thing.

General LUDINGTON. We have never hesitated to express our opinion.

The CHAIRMAN. What has been done at Fort Constitution with this \$30,000?

General LUDINGTON. Nothing; it was not sufficient to buy land, and it has not been used.

Mr. ALLEN. If you are going to confine these posts to the improvement of the two posts at Boston, for instance, would you select from the three there to be improved Fort Banks, Fort Strong, and the old post, Fort Warren?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir. We do not regulate that, however. We have simply carried out the instructions from the Secretary of War.

The CHAIRMAN. You expend this money under his direction?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir. Every project is submitted to him for his approval. The law requires it.

The CHAIRMAN. Before you finish your list, is New York in it?

General LUDINGTON. No, sir. There are only two more posts. The next is Fort Washington, Md.

The CHAIRMAN. How much has been expended at Fort Washington?

General LUDINGTON. That is an old post, but we are building practically a new post there.

Major MARTIN. There were no considerable barracks for officers' quarters, and it has been garrisoned for a great many years, and for new armament we are building practically a new post. There is \$100,000 worth of work there under contract.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it intended to be an 83-man post or below?

Major MARTIN. It is for 425 men. There is a large armament there.

The CHAIRMAN. Was there any contest about that?

Major MARTIN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is in command—General Brooke?

Major MARTIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Who preceded him?

General LUDINGTON. General Merritt.

The CHAIRMAN. When was it determined upon to make a post at Fort Washington? How long has it been in progress?

Major MARTIN. We commenced work there last year. The building going on at present is only for a 200-man post.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not know what may be the necessities of the Army for utilizing that place as a point for concentrating and housing troops, but from my standpoint it does seem to me that there is no excuse at Fort Washington for having it to exceed 80 men.

Major MARTIN. For one relief of the armament it requires 425 men.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, to shoot all the guns at once?

Major MARTIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you mean by one relief?

Major MARTIN. It takes so many men to operate a gun. That number we call one relief.

The CHAIRMAN. It is so many men to operate a gun, and then you make a duplicate of that number?

Major MARTIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. So that for 425 men at Fort Washington they would shoot all the guns at once, and then you would have a relief of 425 men?

Major MARTIN. No, sir. Four hundred and twenty-five would be all that would be required to be stationed at the guns at once. One relief of 425 men would be required at the guns at one time and there would be nothing else in reserve.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any possibility that there ever will be a time when all those guns will require such manning?

General LUDINGTON. That depends.

Mr. MOODY. It is near the capital.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; I know. After all, how many men would it take at Fort Washington, year in and year out, to take care of those guns, as near as you can estimate—40 or 50 men would do it, I suppose?

General LUDINGTON. I should think 100.

Major MARTIN. It would take at least 100 men to keep the guns in order.

The CHAIRMAN. To keep them from deteriorating. You say you have commenced a 425-man post there, and you have under contract now one-half of it, or enough to accommodate 200 men?

General LUDINGTON. Just about?

The CHAIRMAN. Is it anticipated that you will make further contracts there in the near future?

General LUDINGTON. We would not until the men are there to occupy the quarters. We are going ahead slowly, and are just providing for the present number of people required to take care of the guns.

The CHAIRMAN. The guns must be taken care of, but it seems to me, if you take a place like Fort Washington, that when you take care of the guns that is all that is necessary for the next fifty years; and when you have comfortably housed the people and the guns, that is all that is needed until new conditions arise. When it may be necessary to have more men you can provide them in many ways. I do not think that barracks should be erected at Fort Washington for 400 men. In the first place it is a shallow, narrow channel way up the Potomac, where an enemy could not get to very easily, and an enemy would have considerable trouble in getting up there with modern torpedoes and all that kind of thing.

Mr. ALLEN. Does the scheme of building these posts and those fortifications contemplate keeping permanently at all these forts the men you would need there in an actual state of war?

General LUDINGTON. I think the scheme contemplates keeping enough men for one relief of the guns.

Major MARTIN. It is considered that in a state of war we would want three reliefs of the guns, but the present scheme contemplates only one relief.

The CHAIRMAN. And one relief means 425 men at Fort Washington?

Major MARTIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then how many men would it take to man all the guns at these seacoast points?

Major MARTIN. About 18,000.

General LUDINGTON. That covers the whole country.

The CHAIRMAN. How many more forts are there on the Potomac in the vicinity of Fort Washington?

Major MARTIN. There is a fort across the river—Fort Hunt—adapted for 89 men.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that fort completed?

Major MARTIN. Yes, sir; for 89 men.

The CHAIRMAN. And occupied?

General LUDINGTON. That is the full complement for one relief of the guns.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any other fortifications up the Potomac?

Major MARTIN. No, sir; except at Fortress Monroe.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the Endicott plan contemplate high-power guns there?

Major MARTIN. Yes; the scheme of fortifications at Fortress Monroe and Fort Henry involves about 800 men for one relief of the armament.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is it proposed to put them; up where they are now?

Major MARTIN. I do not know the details.

General LUDINGTON. The water batteries are a mile from there.

The CHAIRMAN. How far across the bay is it, if you recollect? What is the width of the channel for formidable war vessels?

General LUDINGTON. I do not believe I know. That is a question into which the Quartermaster-General's Department does not go. That is a subject for the engineers.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got anything at Norfolk or Newport News?

General LUDINGTON. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Nothing at Cape Charles nor Cape Henry?

General LUDINGTON. The next is at the mouth of the Cape Fear River. There is nothing else at present; but I believe there is a fortification contemplated at Cape Charles and Cape Henry.

The CHAIRMAN. Work has never been commenced?

General LUDINGTON. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Running up Chesapeake Bay, toward Baltimore, what do you have?

General LUDINGTON. The first is 9 miles below Baltimore, where there are three points—Fort Howard, Fort Armstead, and another small place not yet named or occupied.

The CHAIRMAN. At both places have you barracks in process of construction?

General LUDINGTON. At one—Fort Howard.

The CHAIRMAN. What is to be the size of that?

Major MARTIN. That is 330 men.

The CHAIRMAN. And that is the largest one?

Major MARTIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you have already expended or contracted for these defenses \$372,000, as you state. That leaves you about a million dollars?

General LUDINGTON. No, sir; because \$230,000 has been specially appropriated out of the million for special items.

The CHAIRMAN. Other than for seacoast defense?

General LUDINGTON. Yes. We have a building to erect at Fort Bismarck, one at Fort Leavenworth, one at Fort Riley, one at Fort Reed, one at Fort Russell, and land to purchase at Fort Constitution, \$30,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That comes out of the \$1,000,000?

General LUDINGTON. That is all. We have a balance of \$397,125.50.

The CHAIRMAN. For construction and enlargement of military posts in land other than artillery posts—you have not allotted anything on that?

General LUDINGTON. We have not spent anything.

The CHAIRMAN. At Bismarck you have \$40,000 toward construction. Is that being expended under contract?

General LUDINGTON. It is.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you do with that?

General LUDINGTON. We are putting in a sewer and water system.

The CHAIRMAN. Will it complete both?

General LUDINGTON. I can not tell whether it will or not, but it will very nearly do so.

The CHAIRMAN. In the meantime, until you complete that, that post, according to my recollection, is a very good one down at Standing Rock. That is still occupied there, on the Missouri River?

Major MARTIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. This is in the vicinity of an Indian agency and school?

Major MARTIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The Indians there, I believe, are Sioux.

Major MARTIN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. At Fort Riley, for additional stables. Is that under contract?

General LUDINGTON. It has not yet been expended.

The CHAIRMAN. Fifty thousand dollars for Fort Meade. Is that under contract?

Major MARTIN. Forty-one thousand dollars is under contract.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that a new fort?

Major MARTIN. It is an old tumble-down fort, being rebuilt.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any troops there now?

Major MARTIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is this \$41,000 under contract for?

Major MARTIN. For barracks and guardhouse.

The CHAIRMAN. What size post do you contemplate there, if you recollect?

Major MARTIN. The old post was for a regiment of cavalry; 12 troops. Whether it will be constructed to that extent or not we do not know. It has been a regimental cavalry post.

The CHAIRMAN. But you probably have not more than a company there now?

Major MARTIN. There are two companies and a regimental headquarters.

The CHAIRMAN. How many are in a company of cavalry?

General LUDINGTON. One hundred men.

The CHAIRMAN. "For continuing the work of rebuilding quarters and regimental guardhouse at Russell, \$50,000." Is that under contract?

Major MARTIN. It is.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know how many troops there are there?

Major MARTIN. It is a headquarters with one or two companies.

The CHAIRMAN. Does this \$50,000 put it in pretty good shape?

Major MARTIN. It is for a guardhouse and four sets of officers' quarters.

The CHAIRMAN. They are pretty well off for barracks?

Major MARTIN. The barracks are fairly good.

The CHAIRMAN. If anything further was devoted to that it would be not for barracks, but for —

Major MARTIN. Additional officers' quarters.

The CHAIRMAN. How many are there there now?

Major MARTIN. We built four sets of quarters there out of a special appropriation last year.

The CHAIRMAN. So that you have eight sets now of officers' quarters built last year and this year?

Major MARTIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not that pretty nearly enough for all the troops there?

General LUDINGTON. It used to be a regimental post. None of the posts are anywhere near occupied.

The CHAIRMAN. And never will be, probably.

General LUDINGTON. I do not know about that.

FORT CONSTITUTION, N. H.

The CHAIRMAN. Fort Constitution at Newcastle, \$30,000. You simply have not expended that money because you can not buy land.

General LUDINGTON. Yes. We can not do anything there without additional land.

The CHAIRMAN. And with the appropriation you can not buy any more land?

General LUDINGTON. Not unless they come down in their price.

The CHAIRMAN. How much land is it contemplated to buy?

Major MARTIN. Between 6 and 7 acres.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of a town is Newcastle?

Major MARTIN. It is not much of a town, but it is only a short distance from Portsmouth. It is one of the defenses of Portsmouth Harbor.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of a town is Portsmouth?

General LUDINGTON. It is 30,000 or 40,000.

Mr. MOODY. I think it is not so much as that.

Major MARTIN. The most important part of Portsmouth, so far as the Government is concerned, is the navy-yard.

The CHAIRMAN. If we were rid of the navy-yard we would be rid of pretty much all we have there of importance. What is the judgment of the Quartermaster's Department touching this proposed improvement; are there any other fortifications there?

Major MARTIN. There are two others besides Fort Constitution—Gearish Island and another.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the Government own the site?

Major MARTIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are barracks being erected?

Major MARTIN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Which is the more important point?

Major MARTIN. One of the outer points.

The CHAIRMAN. If you take the most important of the two outer points (you have high-power guns at each place) and put in barracks there—how many men will it require at each of the most important points?

Major MARTIN. I have not gotten that up because we have never been called upon to take that up. That is a question of construction, and the work has not been turned over to the artillery. That is a question for the engineers.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you made a close examination of this so as to say whether one set of barracks would be sufficient, or two?

Major MARTIN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You are quite clear that these places where the Government owns the sites, the outer places where the fortifications are, are more important than that at Fort Constitution?

Major MARTIN. In my own mind, yes; but I am not an expert on the question of defense.

General LUDINGTON. We have nothing to do with that ourselves.

Mr. MOODY. What is the price that is asked for this land which you are unable to purchase for \$30,000 at Fort Constitution?

Major MARTIN. About \$55,000.

Mr. ALLEN. Have you tried condemnation proceedings?

Major MARTIN. No, sir. We would not be justified in that, because we had no reason to think that it would result in an award, considering the amount appropriated.

Mr. ALLEN. At these outer points has the Government plenty of land?

Major MARTIN. I think they have at these other two places, both for fortifications and necessary barracks.

Mr. MOODY. Have you any land near Fort Constitution?

Major MARTIN. We have at these other two points out in the harbor.

Mr. MOODY. They are not near the fort site?

General LUDINGTON. The engineers have land, which they had to buy for their works.

Mr. MOODY. Is that sufficient for the purpose of barracks and quarters at Fort Constitution?

Major MARTIN. At Fort Constitution we only own the fort. That is an old tumble-down place.

Mr. MOODY. Are there any guns there?

Major MARTIN. Yes.

Mr. MOODY. Would there be sufficient territory in which to build barracks and quarters?

Major MARTIN. No, sir.

Mr. MOODY. What would be the ultimate cost of erecting the barracks and quarters and the purchase of land at the price named?

Major MARTIN. Probably \$150,000; maybe a little less.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that expenditure needed?

General LUDINGTON. In the list furnished us for troops to furnish one relief for the guns for which we are to provide quarters, yes.

Mr. ALLEN. Is it contemplated to purchase land adjoining that you already have?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir; 25 or 26 acres.

The CHAIRMAN. One or both of those points are more important. Are their merits indicated?

General LUDINGTON. We do not wish to be considered as arguing the question of defense. The engineers are the people to ask about that.

FORT SPOKANE, WASH.

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly. Here is "for completion and construction and repair of building at Spokane, \$40,000." The general appropriation, if this is not made, is available for this purpose?

Major MARTIN. No, sir.

General LUDINGTON. That is true for the reason that we have \$30,000 now left of a special appropriation which is unexpended for that post. We invited bids for an additional barracks which would cost more than that and the Comptroller of the Treasury said that we could not supplement anything from our regular appropriations.

The CHAIRMAN. If we were to put that in as a segregation, it could be done?

General LUDINGTON. Oh, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you regard this as important work?

Major MARTIN. It is a post started and intended for a battalion of infantry and for officers' quarters and storehouses, and for everything of that kind. For a four-company post it would require building an entire barracks and officers' quarters.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that now occupied?

Major MARTIN. Yes, by part of a company.

The CHAIRMAN. You have everything for two companies of 200 men already?

Major MARTIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you call a company?

Major MARTIN. It is 112 men; but our building would not accommodate that many, because the buildings were erected when the companies were smaller.

CUSHINGS ISLAND, MAINE.

The CHAIRMAN. You have nothing to submit for the next item, Cushings Island, Maine?

General LUDINGTON. We have nothing special to submit.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to be a pretty large amount for the acquisition of a site—\$250,000. What is the size of the post which it is proposed to erect?

General LUDINGTON. Two hundred and three men are required for one relief of the guns.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is Cushing's Island?

Major MARTIN. It is in Portland Harbor, about 7 miles down.

The CHAIRMAN. How many points are to be fortified at Portland Harbor?

Major MARTIN. Four points.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this the most important, or the least important?

Major MARTIN. I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any barracks at any of these points?

Major MARTIN. At two of those points they have barracks. We have a building at Fort Williams for one barrack of 100 men, and at the other we have a barrack for 100 men.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the question ever been raised as to the necessity for barracks at all these points?

General LUDINGTON. We have never discussed the question at length because we have never had the question up.

The CHAIRMAN. How many acres of land do you propose to buy?

Major MARTIN. I think about 50 acres, which is about half the island.

Mr. MOODY. This is to increase the land which you own. The land there was taken under condemnation proceedings by jury.

The CHAIRMAN. How much?

Major MARTIN. It is somewhere in the neighborhood of 3,000 acres.

The CHAIRMAN (to General Ludington). You may make inquiry, if

you will, and write us a letter as to how much land the Government has there now, and the size of the post.

General LUDINGTON. The post is 203 men.

The CHAIRMAN. Give us the amount of land it is proposed to condemn, the size of the island and its location, its condition, and whatever would cover the ground. I do not ask any opinion, but simply the facts touching it.

General LUDINGTON. We will furnish that. (See p. 259.)

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

The CHAIRMAN. For barracks and quarters of one battalion of infantry at Fort Leavenworth. What have you to say about that item?

General LUDINGTON. It would be a very desirable thing. It would be in the line of building an infantry and cavalry school, with buildings necessary to shelter officers, men, and animals.

Mr. ALLEN. How much did we give Fort Leavenworth a year ago?

General LUDINGTON. Thirty thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. The general appropriation would be available for this?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, it would be, but it is a pretty good slice. If you give it here, it would relieve us there.

Mr. CURTIS, of Kansas. I wish the General would tell the committee about the school at Fort Leavenworth and the important part which it has played in the late war. I understand that the boys who have graduated there are equal to the Westpoint boys.

General LUDINGTON. I can not speak from my own personal knowledge, but I know it has been a very valuable school for the officers, even after they graduate at Westpoint, as well as for the volunteer officers.

Mr. CURTIS, of Kansas. Is it not true that the officers who have graduated from the Leavenworth military school all won honors in the late war with Spain? I understand that it is the intention of the War Department to make that school at Fort Leavenworth—and it was done without any suggestion from myself or any other member of Congress—a school second only to the school at Westpoint because the surroundings there justify such a school. They already have a school there.

The CHAIRMAN. If that is so, why not antagonize the Westpoint Military Academy, which is soon to come in with recommendations for additional quarters there?

Mr. CURTIS, of Kansas. I would be very glad if it could be done. I think this item ought to go into the bill. As I understand it, the War Department considers that it is very important.

General LUDINGTON. There was a board convened by the Secretary of War which reported that in their opinion they need a building there to establish an infantry and cavalry school. You will see it referred to.

Mr. CURTIS, of Kansas. Do you recall who the officers were?

General LUDINGTON. The officers were engineers. That is in the line of carrying out the views of the board convened.

The CHAIRMAN. A lot of officers got together and called themselves a board.

General LUDINGTON. No; the Secretary of War convened them.

The CHAIRMAN. He convened them and they considered it and recommended it. Is there not some kind of a school at Fort Riley?

General LUDINGTON. Yes.

Major MARTIN. That is for cavalry and light artillery.

The CHAIRMAN. How many other schools have you? You have one at Fort Monroe?

General LUDINGTON. That is an artillery school.

Major MARTIN. The engineers have a school at Willets.

SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, PA.

The CHAIRMAN. For construction of two fireproof buildings at Schuylkill Arsenal, \$150,000. You are hiring some storage there?

General LUDINGTON. Yes; and I regard this as very necessary in the interest of the Government. The storage is not satisfactory, and this building would be put on our ground. It is needed. I think it would be a matter of actual economy.

The CHAIRMAN. Would \$150,000 complete it?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, that is all that is asked. That is our principal clothing depot.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the only item you have touching Philadelphia?

General LUDINGTON. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. Did we give something in the current bill?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir; but it was cut out last year.

FORT TAYLOR, FLA.

The CHAIRMAN. For filling ponds, grading, etc., for a suitable building at Fort Taylor, Fla. The general appropriation would be available for that?

General LUDINGTON. Yes; we could use the transportation appropriation, but it is already hard pushed. We have \$45,000, and \$30,000 already to come out of it.

The CHAIRMAN. You can use what appropriation?

General LUDINGTON. I said it could be done out of the army transportation appropriation.

Major MARTIN. This general appropriation is for the construction of buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that transportation appropriation available for both of these items?

General LUDINGTON. It could be done, but it would cut into our army appropriation. It would cut into what we have in the way of transportation. These are both larger items than I thought proper to take out of the army appropriation without your sanction.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA.

The CHAIRMAN. "For Fort Monroe, for repair and maintenance of wharf, including all necessary labor, painting," etc.

General LUDINGTON. That is in the appropriation divided between the Government and the property owners. It is paid one-half by each.

The CHAIRMAN. This is a new appropriation, is it not?

General LUDINGTON. We get an appropriation yearly for it. Last year it was \$3,000.

The CHAIRMAN. It is used for keeping things in shape?
General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next one is half-and-half also?
General LUDINGTON. Yes; it is all half-and-half.

Mr. ALLEN. The estimate for the next item is reduced?
Major MARTIN. From what it was last year.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

The CHAIRMAN. Go to page 210, "National cemeteries."
General LUDINGTON. Those items are just the same as we have asked
for right along.

BRINGING HOME REMAINS OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 213 there is an item providing for the
bringing home of the remains of civilian employees of the Army who
die abroad or on transports.

General LUDINGTON. We are using it now. We have not yet spent
all of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you expend all of it during the year?

General LUDINGTON. I do not recall the amount we have left, but I
will inform you.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would see whether or not this amount is
necessary, or whether a less amount would do.

General LUDINGTON. I will do so. It was the Secretary's request
that we put in Alaska along with Porto Rico and the Philippines. He
thought that that should go in because we are bringing them home
from Hawaii and the Philippines.

The CHAIRMAN. I doubt the propriety of bringing them home from
anywhere. Suppose an employee living in San Francisco should die in
New York or New Orleans. What would be the custom in that case?

General LUDINGTON. These are not civilian employees.

The CHAIRMAN. Does it cover civilian employees?

General LUDINGTON. Yes; civilian employees who die abroad.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose a soldier dies in New Orleans and his
friends live in Seattle?

General LUDINGTON. Under the present regulations we could spend
\$35 in shipping the body to Seattle. That is for funeral expenses
alone. Transportation is in addition.

The CHAIRMAN. Is much of that kind of thing done?

General LUDINGTON. Yes, sir; we do considerable of it. We are
bringing back all of the dead from the Philippines. We brought back
1,600 last winter.

The CHAIRMAN. That includes civilian employees as well?

General LUDINGTON. Yes; under the law passed last year.

The CHAIRMAN. Write us a letter about that, telling the amount that
will be expended and the amount that is necessary.

General LUDINGTON. I will do so. The Secretary has suggested
Alaska in that connection. (See page 259.)

BRINGING HOME REMAINS OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for \$100,000 to bring home remains of
officers and soldiers who die abroad.

General LUDINGTON. I was looking at that the other day. We have only \$13,000 left of the last year's appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. You think you will require this?

General LUDINGTON. I think so. If we do not we will not use it.

CUSHINGS ISLAND, MAINE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 19, 1900.

Hon. J. G. CANNON,

*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR: As furnishing the information requested by you concerning the amount of land now owned by the United States at Cushings Island and that which it is proposed to purchase, I have the honor to inclose herewith Document No. 574, House of Representatives, Fifty-sixth Congress, first session. From letter of this office, published therein, it will be seen that the Government now owns 33.4 acres of land, purchased at a cost of about \$3,600 per acre. The amount which it is contemplated to purchase is 112 acres, and the opinion is expressed by this office that \$250,000 for this entire tract, including a large summer hotel, is a fair and just price for it.

Very respectfully,

M. I. LUDINGTON,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

BRINGING HOME REMAINS OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 18, 1900.

Hon. J. G. CANNON,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

SIR: Referring to the estimate (\$100,000) for "bringing home the remains of civil employees of the Army who die abroad and soldiers who die on transports" during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, upon further examination it is found that there is approximately \$75,000 remaining available of the appropriation heretofore authorized for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901; and as the death rate of that class of persons has not been so large as anticipated it is respectfully suggested that the sum of \$50,000 will probably be sufficient during the coming fiscal year.

Very respectfully,

M. I. LUDINGTON,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

NATIONAL MILITARY PARKS.

CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA PARK.

STATEMENT OF GEN. H. V. BOYNTON.

The CHAIRMAN. This is the amount that you will permanently need? General BOYNTON. I think it will be less.

The CHAIRMAN. You want something for foundations for State monuments, historical tablets, iron gun carriages, for roads, etc.

General BOYNTON. The item for roads and maintenance will decrease somewhat. I should think the annual maintenance will decrease. I would not expect it to run to \$50,000.

The CHAIRMAN. For the coming year you need that estimate?

General BOYNTON. Yes, sir. We would have put in \$14,000 additional, but for reasons all right to you, which we did not question, we have not done so.

The CHAIRMAN. This year your estimate will be required at Chickamauga?

General BOYNTON. Yes, sir.

SHILOH NATIONAL PARK.

STATEMENT OF JOHN C. SCOFIELD.

The CHAIRMAN. For compensation of three civilians and other services, labor, etc., at Shiloh Park. When are you going to finish this park?

Mr. SCOFIELD. The work is progressing very satisfactorily.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got all your land paid for?

Mr. SCOFIELD. There is a little piece of land, I think, still at Shiloh.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the current appropriation available for that?

Mr. SCOFIELD. Yes, sir; it is. The main cost of this work is for roads and for gun carriages, historical tablets, and surveys. We make an annual report to the Secretary of War.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to have succinctly something that we can put in this record as to what progress you have made at Shiloh. In addition to that state what still remains to be done and what the probable cost of it will be. This much will be required for several years for permanent maintenance.

Mr. SCOFIELD. That is with reference to Shiloh. I will furnish it.

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL PARK.

The CHAIRMAN. For Gettysburg?

Mr. SCOFIELD. That is \$5,000 more than last year, to provide for the purchase and condemnation of some land which is necessary in order to prevent its use for purposes which would interfere with the park.

VICKSBURG NATIONAL PARK.

The CHAIRMAN. What about the Vicksburg Park?

Mr. SCOFIELD. For that the commission asked \$300,000, but we have cut it down to \$200,000.

The CHAIRMAN. For compensation for three civilian commissioners, the secretary, and historian. You strike out "assistant secretary and assistant to the commissioners." Do you want that cut out?

Mr. SCOFIELD. It is already cut out.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that come in under clerical and other services?

Mr. SCOFIELD. We have got that man at a reduced salary. The Secretary of War has been reducing expenses as fast as he can.

The CHAIRMAN. Mounting siege guns, monuments, and tablets, giving historical facts without praise and without censure, purchase and transportation of supplies and materials, etc. Those are all necessary expenses. Will you have to purchase land?

Mr. SCOFIELD. The land is practically all completed. There are only \$5,000 or \$6,000 necessary to be used for that purpose; otherwise the land has all been provided. It is now very inconsiderable.

The CHAIRMAN. So that it need not be taken into consideration?

Mr. SCOFIELD. Six thousand dollars must be considered. That was in last year.

The CHAIRMAN. What has been done in the way of the improvement of this park?

Mr. SCOFIELD. All the work of improvement has been done so far, besides the acquisition of the land, which is a difficult problem, because there were so many pieces, the quantity being about 1,200 acres. The difficulty has been in clearing the undergrowth and in making or starting surveys for an inner park roadway.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not constructed any roads yet?

Mr. SCOFIELD. The bulk of this appropriation is for constructing roads.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose we cut it in two; what headway would you make?

Mr. SCOFIELD. Of course we would do the very best we could with the amount we had. If you give us \$100,000, we will make some headway.

The CHAIRMAN. You ought to make a good deal of headway. What is your salary expense?

Mr. SCOFIELD. That costs about \$20,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Will that cost so much this year?

Mr. SCOFIELD. No; it will cost about \$15,000. How would it do to make the appropriation \$150,000?

The CHAIRMAN. One hundred thousand dollars would leave \$85,000 to be put on the roads.

Mr. SCOFIELD. Yes; besides the roads there are some bridges and earthworks which are important, and topographical surveys. To show you how careful the Secretary is I will say that someone wanted maps, and to show how anxious he was to keep the expenses down, they submitted a report for a topographical survey, a map at a cost of \$27,000, and he disapproved it, saying it was excessive. After considerable correspondence and investigation they finally estimated that it could be done for \$10,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose the parks are all finished, can you give us a guess of what the maintenance, salary, and housekeeping will cost?

Mr. SCOFIELD. When the parks are all completed it will cost in the neighborhood of forty to fifty thousand dollars per annum for each. This is, of course, a mere guess. I have been in connection with the work only a short time, but I have collected data so as to enable me to answer such questions.

The CHAIRMAN. So that for the four parks it will take \$200,000 for maintenance?

Mr. SCOFIELD. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. That includes salaries?

Mr. SCOFIELD. It includes everything; that is my estimate.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

STATEMENT OF COL. A. MCKENZIE, OFFICE OF CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. Colonel McKenzie, if you have the data prepared, and with you, bearing upon each one of the river and harbor projects that are by law, under the continuing-contract system, and which will show, as to each of such projects, the amount requisite to be appropriated to meet all contract requirements until June 30, 1902, I will ask you to leave the same with the committee for our examination.

Colonel MCKENZIE. I have the information you refer to in type-written form, as to each one of the projects described, and also a memorandum statement showing in detail and in the aggregate all changes the Chief of Engineers suggests, from the estimates now before you and which were prepared some months ago, in order to provide for each object all that can be properly expended between this and the close of the fiscal year 1902, all of which I will leave with the committee, together with memoranda relating to the California Débris Commission and the protection of New York Harbor from injurious deposits.

(The following are the statements left by Colonel McKenzie:)

LOCKS AND DAMS IN ALLEGHENY RIVER.

Limit of appropriation authorized by act of June 3, 1896	\$894,500.00
Amount appropriated to date.....	650,000.00
Balance authorized to be appropriated	<u>244,500.00</u>
Annual allotment authorized, \$400,000.	
Present unexpended balance November 1, 1900.....	372,069.51
Probable expenditure before June 30, 1901, payments to contractors and engineering and contingencies.....	<u>158,069.51</u>
Probable balance June 30, 1901.....	214,000.00
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1902, payment to contractors, engineering, and contingencies.....	<u>340,000.00</u>
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1902.....	126,000.00

The main portion of lock at Herr Island and for locks and dams Nos. 2 and 3 is under contract, and the estimate submitted is for payments under contracts to be completed before June 30, 1902.

BAYOU PLAQUEMINE, LOUISIANA.

Limit of appropriation authorized by act of June 3, 1896	\$1,173,250.00
Amount appropriated to date	<u>950,000.00</u>
Balance available for appropriation	<u>223,250.00</u>
Present unexpended balance November 12, 1900.....	602,522.60
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1901, payment to contractors and contingencies	<u>552,522.60</u>
Probable balance June 30, 1901.....	50,000.00
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1902:	
Bank protection.....	\$50,000.00
River approach to lock	150,000.00
Dredge boat.....	<u>60,000.00</u>
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1902.....	<u>210,000.00</u>

Four contracts are now in force for this work and contracts for bank protection, river approach, and dredge will be made to be completed before June 30, 1902.

IMPROVING HARBOR AT BUFFALO, N. Y.

Limit of appropriation authorized by act of June 3, 1896	\$2,200,000.00
Amount appropriated to date	<u>1,456,494.00</u>
Balance available for appropriation	<u>743,506.00</u>

Annual allotment authorized, 25 per cent.	
Present unexpended balance	\$345,826.00
Probable expenditure before June 30, 1901:	
To pay contractors for material delivered	\$275,826.00
Engineering and contingencies	20,000.00
	295,826.00
Probable unexpended balance June 30, 1901	50,000.00
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1902:	
To pay contractors for material delivered	\$220,000.00
Engineering and contingencies	30,000.00
	250,000.00
Amount to be appropriated for fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.	200,000.00

This work is under contract for completion, and the estimate herein submitted is to cover payments provided for by such contract.

Two thousand feet of timber superstructure were so injured by the terrific storm of November 21, 1900, as to require renewal, and it is proposed to replace the wood-work by concrete at an estimated cost of \$200,000, which is not included in the estimate above given, it being questionable whether such estimate, even though within the limit of total appropriation authorized, should be considered in the sundy civil act. A special report on the subject has been submitted to Congress.

IMPROVING HARBOR AT CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Limit of appropriation authorized by act of June 3, 1896.....	¹ \$1,274,000.00
Amount appropriated to date.....	² 919,000.00
Balance available for appropriation.....	355,000.00
Annual allotment authorized, \$400,000.	
Present unexpended balance	377,635.06
Probable expenditure before June 30, 1901:	
Payment to contractor, construction of breakwater, and dredging.....	\$99,323.10
Payment to contractor, concrete superstructure.....	45,628.50
Engineering and contingencies.....	7,250.00
	152,201.60
Probable balance June 30, 1901.....	225,433.46
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1902—	
On breakwater contract.....	\$113,512.12
Repairing west breakwater.....	91,257.00
Engineering and contingencies	11,000.00
	215,769.12

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1902.....

Certain work required in addition to that above mentioned in connection with this improvement can not yet be undertaken owing to delays in deeding certain lands to the United States.

CHICAGO RIVER, ILLINOIS.

Limit of appropriation authorized by act of June 3, 1896.....	\$650,000.00
Amount appropriated to date.....	575,000.00
Balance available for appropriation.....	75,000.00
Annual allotment authorized, \$40,000.	
Present unexpended balance, November 1, 1900	258,424.58
Probable expenditure before June 30, 1901.....	52,807.75
Probable balance June 30, 1901.....	205,616.81

¹ Amount authorized for contract by act of 1896, \$1,354,000, inclusive of \$80,000 appropriated by the act.

² \$6,000 was allotted from the appropriation in sundy civil act of July, 1898, for levee at Zanesville.

It is believed the balance that will be available June 30, 1901, will complete all work authorized by law.

CUMBERLAND SOUND, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.

Limit of appropriation authorized by act of June 3, 1896.....	\$2,345,000.00
Amount appropriated to date.....	1,250,000.00

Balance available for appropriation.....	<u>1,095,000.00</u>
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Annual allotment authorized, \$400,000.

Present unexpended balance, November 9, 1900.....	850,781.48
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1901, dredging, \$50,000; jetty work, \$400,000	450,000.00

Probable balance June 30, 1901.....	400,781.48
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1902, dredging, \$200,000; jetty work, \$400,000.....	600,000.00

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1902.....	200,000.00
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A new contract has been made for jetty work.

HARBOR OF REFUGE, DELAWARE BAY, DELAWARE.

Limit of appropriation authorized by act of June 3, 1896.....	\$4,660,000.00
Amount appropriated to date.....	2,021,334.00

Balance available for appropriation.....	<u>2,638,666.00</u>
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Annual allotment authorized, 25 per cent.

Present unexpended balance.....	438,366.93
Probable expenditure before June 30, 1901:	

For deposit of stone in the breakwater.....	\$172,000.00
For deposit of stone in the ice piers.....	106,000.00
Engineering, contingencies, and retained percentage.....	80,000.00

358,000.00

Probable balance June 30, 1901.....	80,366.93
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Probable expenditure during the year ending June 30, 1902:	
For deposit of stone in completion of contract.....	\$270,000.00
For engineering and contingencies.....	23,366.93

293,366.93

Amount to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.....	213,000.00
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The work is under contract for completion, and the estimate herein submitted is for payments under the terms of the contract.

Appropriation should be for continuing and not for completion.

IMPROVING HARBOR AT DULUTH, MINN., AND SUPERIOR, WIS.

Limit of appropriation authorized by act of June 3, 1896.....	\$3,080,553.00
Amount appropriated to date.....	2,300,825.50

Balance authorized to be appropriated.....	<u>779,727.50</u>
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Annual allotment authorized, 25 per cent.

Present unexpended balance.....	545,500.00
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1901, under existing contracts.....	315,500.00

230,000.00

Probable balance June 30, 1901.....	230,000.00
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1902:	

Under existing contracts.....	\$440,000.00
Under contracts to be let and contingencies.....	110,000.00

550,000.00

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1902	320,000.00
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GRAYS HARBOR, WASHINGTON.

Limit of appropriation authorized by act of June 3, 1896.....	\$980,000.00
Amount appropriated to date.....	685,000.00
Balance remaining to be appropriated.....	<u>295,000.00</u>
Annual allotment authorized, \$400,000.	
Present unexpended balance, November 13, 1900.....	211,774.78
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1901, payment to contractor and contingencies	100,000.00
Probable balance June 30, 1901.....	111,774.78
Probable expenditures during the year ending June 30, 1902, payments to contractor and contingencies.....	250,000.00
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1902.....	138,225.00

A contract is in force for construction of rubblestone jetty. The contract requires that contractor shall earn not less than \$192,468 during fiscal year 1902, but since commencement of work the contractor has been in advance of contract requirements and it is confidently expected he will earn not less than \$250,000 during the year.

Appropriation should be for continuing and not for completing.

ILLINOIS AND MISSISSIPPI CANAL.

Limit of appropriation authorized.....	\$5,710,960.00
Amount appropriated to date	<u>1,397,740.00</u>
Balance available for appropriation.....	<u>1,733,220.00</u>
Annual allotment authorized, 25 per cent.	
Present unexpended balance, November 1, 1900.....	1,231,624.20
Probable expenditure before June 30, 1901, as given by detailed statement of local engineer officer.....	752,000.00
Probable balance June 30, 1901.....	479,624.20
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1902, as given by detailed statement of local engineer officer	1,455,000.00
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1902.....	975,000.00

The law authorizes this work to be done by contract or otherwise. No contracts have been made for completion, but many contracts are in force for different portions of the work and material.

IMPROVING KENTUCKY RIVER, KENTUCKY.

Limit of appropriation authorized by act of June 3, 1896.....	\$1,349,000.00
Amount appropriated to date	<u>2,708,000.00</u>
Balance available for appropriation.....	<u>641,000.00</u>

¹ The sundy civil act of July 1, 1898, set aside \$25,000 of the Illinois and Mississippi Canal item for a bridge across the Rock River at Moline, which should not properly be included in amount of appropriation for construction of canal.

² This amount now includes \$83,000 specially allotted to Lock No. 7 by act of June 3, 1896, and which is a part of the amount authorized to be expended, but which has been considered heretofore as a cash appropriation.

Annual allotment authorized, 25 per cent.

Present unexpended balance	\$338, 938. 65
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1901, work on locks Nos. 8 and 9	65, 938. 65
Probable balance June 30, 1901	273, 000. 00
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1902:	
Continuing work on lock and dam No. 9	\$348, 050. 00
Purchasing sites and preparing plans for locks Nos. 10, 11, and 12	18, 000. 00
Commencing construction of lock and dam No. 10 ..	15, 000. 00
Engineering and contingencies	41, 950. 00
	423, 000. 00

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1902 150, 000. 00

Work on locks and dams Nos. 9 and 10 is awaiting land matters. It is anticipated these will be completed, contracts made, and work carried out as above noted.

WATERWAY FROM KEWEENAW BAY TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

Limit of appropriation authorized by act of June 3, 1896	\$1, 065, 000. 00
Amount appropriated to date	910, 000. 00
Balance authorized to be appropriated	155, 000. 00

Annual allotment authorized, \$400,000.

Present unexpended balance	179, 000. 00
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1901, under existing contracts.	179, 000. 00

Probable balance June 30, 1901	
Probable expenditure during year ending June 30, 1902:	
Contract work, revetting west side of upper canal, removing old piers, strengthening revetment near light-house, building watchman's quarters, and land for same	\$95, 000. 00
Engineering and contingencies in connection with old and new contracts	50, 000. 00
	145, 000. 00

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1902 145, 000. 00

Existing contracts for pier and revetment construction are to be completed November 1, 1901.

Appropriation should be for continuing and not for completion.

IMPROVING HARBOR AT PORTLAND, ME.

Limit of appropriation authorized by act of June 3, 1896	\$810, 000. 00
Amount appropriated to date	550, 000. 00
Balance available for appropriation	260, 000. 00

Annual allotment authorized, \$400,000.

Present unexpended balance	350, 630. 98
Probable expenditure before June 30, 1901:	
855,000 cubic yards dredging, at 13.85 cents	\$118, 417. 50
Engineering and contingencies	11, 841. 75

130, 259. 25

Probable balance June 30, 1901	220, 371. 73
Probable expenditure during year ending June 30, 1902:	
1,524,588 cubic yards dredging, at 13.85 cents	\$211, 155. 44
93,045 cubic yards dredging, at 16½ cents	15, 352. 42

14, 863. 87

241, 371. 73

Engineering and contingencies

Amount to be appropriated for fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.. 21, 000. 00

The above estimate is based on existing contract and computed upon rate of progress required by the contract.

Estimate should be for continuing and not for completing. While it is hoped the work will be completed with appropriation asked for, some unforeseen contingency may arise.

PROVIDENCE RIVER.

Limit of appropriation authorized by act of June 3, 1896	\$707,000.00
Amount appropriated to date.....	<u>314,489.00</u>
Balance available for appropriation.....	<u>392,511.00</u>

Annual allotment authorized, \$400,000.

Present unexpended balance	128,440.71
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1901:	

Dredging	\$55,283.00
Engineering and contingencies	<u>7,157.71</u>
	62,440.71

Probable balance June 30, 1901.....	66,000.00
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1902:	

Dredging	110,567.00
Engineering and contingencies	<u>14,433.00</u>
	125,000.00

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1902	59,000.00
This work is under contract for completion and the estimate submitted is for payments in accordance with terms of the contract.	

Appropriation should be for continuing and not for completion.

DEEP-WATER HARBOR AT SAN PEDRO BAY, CALIFORNIA.

Limit of appropriation authorized by act of June 3, 1896.....	\$2,900,000.00
Amount appropriated to date.....	<u>600,000.00</u>

Balance available for appropriation	<u>2,300,000.00</u>
Annual allotment authorized, \$400,000.	

Present unexpended balance	543,880.00
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1901:	

280,000 tons of foundation stone, at \$0.844 per ton ..	\$236,320.00
Engineering and contingencies	<u>18,560.00</u>
	254,880.00

Probable balance June 30, 1901.....	289,000.00
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1902:	

390,000 tons of stone foundation and superstructure ..	415,000.00
Engineering and contingencies	<u>20,000.00</u>
	435,000.00

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1902	146,000.00
This work is under contract for completion and the estimate herein submitted is based upon the requirements of the contract.	

IMPROVING WINYAH BAY, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Limit of appropriation authorized by act of June 3, 1896.....	\$1,996,250.00
Amount appropriated to date	<u>1,143,500.00</u>

Balance available for appropriation	<u>852,750.00</u>
Annual allotment authorized, \$400,000. ¹	

¹ Act of June 3, 1896, provides that any portion of annual allotment not earned and paid for in any fiscal year, may be paid for material and labor in any subsequent fiscal year. Appropriation last year, more than \$100,000 below annual allotment.

SUNDY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Present unexpended balance.....	\$433,699.60
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1901:	
Payment to jetty contractor.....	\$252,000.00
Securing shore end south jetty, contract.....	30,000.00
Dredging with Government plant, including repairs.....	16,666.67
Engineering and contingencies	32,666.67
	<hr/>
	331,333.34

Probable balance June 30, 1901	102,366.26
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1902:	
Payment to contractors, including retained percentage.....	\$471,597.13
Securing shore end south jetty, contract	60,000.00
Dredging, including current repairs.....	25,000.00
Engineering and contingencies	45,769.13
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	602,366.26

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1902....	500,000.00
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MOUTH OF YAZOO RIVER AND HARBOR AT VICKSBURG, MISS.

Limit of appropriation authorized by act of June 3, 1896	\$860,000.00
Amount appropriated to date.....	350,000.00
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Balance available for appropriation.....	510,000.00

Annual allotment authorized, \$400,000, provided that any part of the annual allotment not earned and paid in one fiscal year may be paid in any subsequent year. Under this law the total balance, \$510,000, can be now appropriated.

Present unexpended balance	483,933.64
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1901:	
2,800,000 cubic yards of material dredged	\$312,480.00
Engineering and contingencies	12,000.00
	<hr/>
	324,480.00

Probable balance June 30, 1901	159,453.64
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1902, minimum requirement of contract, dredging 3,120,000 cubic yards; maximum requirement, approximate capacity of contractors' plant, 5,000,000 cubic yards, with engineering expenses and contingencies	669,453.64

Amount to be appropriated for fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, maximum requirement of contract.....	510,000.00
If the minimum requirement of contract only be considered, the probable expenditure will be about \$436,000 and amount required \$277,000.	

IMPROVING HARBOR AT ASHTABULA, OHIO.

Limit of appropriation authorized by act of March 3, 1899	\$430,000.00
Amount appropriated to date.....	110,000.00
	<hr/>
Balance available for appropriation.....	320,000.00

Annual allotment authorized, no limit.	
Present unexpended balance	152,720.00
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1901:	
Payments to contractor for breakwater.....	\$45,741.00
Engineering and contingencies	3,650.00
	<hr/>
	49,391.00

Probable balance June 30, 1901	103,329.00
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1902:	
Payments to contractor for breakwater.....	\$99,105.50
Engineering and contingencies	6,275.00
	<hr/>
	105,380.50

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1902	2,000.00
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BOSTON HARBOR, MASSACHUSETTS, BROAD SOUND CHANNEL.

Limit of appropriation authorized by act of March 3, 1899	\$450,000.00
Amount appropriated to date	317,000.00
Balance available for appropriation.....	<u>133,000.00</u>
Annual allotment authorized, no limit.	
Present unexpended balance.....	289,721.77
Probable expenditures under existing contract before June 30, 1901.....	99,017.30
Probable balance June 30, 1901.....	<u>190,704.00</u>
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1902:	
For earth and boulders under existing contract	\$190,704.00
For excavation of ledge rock as soon as it may be uncovered, under contract to be let	133,000.00
	<u>323,704.00</u>
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1902.....	133,000.00

IMPROVING HARBOR AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Limit of appropriation authorized by act of March 3, 1899	\$250,000.00
Amount appropriated to date	50,000.00
Balance available for appropriation.....	<u>200,000.00</u>
Annual allotment authorized—no limit.	
Present unexpended balance November 1, 1900	71,772.07
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1901:	
Payments to contractor	\$62,016.56
Engineering and contingencies	5,755.51
	<u>67,772.07</u>
Probable unexpended balance June 30, 1901.....	4,000.00
Probable expenditure during year ending June 30, 1902:	
Payments to contractor	\$52,612.85
Engineering and contingencies	4,000.00
	<u>56,612.85</u>
Amount to be appropriated for fiscal year ending June 30, 1902..	50,000.00

This work is under contract for completion, and the estimate herein submitted is in accordance with terms of such contract. It is now estimated that an appropriation of \$13,178.50, in addition to the \$50,000 submitted, will complete this work. Appropriation should be for continuing and not for completion.

IMPROVEMENT OF BAY RIDGE AND RED HOOK CHANNELS, NEW YORK HARBOR.

Limit of appropriation authorized by act of March 3, 1899	\$2,400,000.00
Amount appropriated to date	262,000.00
Balance available for appropriation.....	<u>2,138,000.00</u>
Annual allotment authorized—no limit.	
Present unexpended balance	353,304.87
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1901, payment to contractor, 6½ months' work, at \$30,000, and engineering and contingencies	200,000.00
Probable balance June 30, 1901.....	<u>153,304.87</u>
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1902, dredging 3,000,000 cubic yards, at 10 cents, less 10 per cent retained, and including engineering and contingencies	293,304.87
Amount to be appropriated for fiscal year ending June 30, 1902..	140,000.00

Contract has been made for completing this work, and estimate submitted herein is based on contract requirements.

SUNDY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

IMPROVING HARBOR AT BLACK RIVER, OHIO.

Limit of appropriation authorized by act of March 3, 1899.....	\$600,000.00
Amount appropriated to date.....	125,000.00
Balance available for appropriation.....	<u>475,000.00</u>

Annual allotment authorized, no limit.

Present unexpended balance.....	156,922.27
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1901:	
Payments to contractor.....	\$42,818.04
Engineering and contingencies.....	<u>3,950.00</u>

Probable balance June 30, 1901.....	110,154.23
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1902:	
Payments to contractors.....	85,636.08
Engineering and contingencies.....	<u>6,675.00</u>

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1902.....

BLACK WARRIOR RIVER, ALABAMA, LOCK AND DAM NO. 4.

Limit of appropriation authorized by act of March 3, 1899.....	\$140,500.00
Amount appropriated to date.....	<u>86,824.00</u>
Balance authorized to be appropriated.....	<u>53,676.00</u>

Annual allotment authorized, no limit.

Present unexpended balance, November 1, 1900.....	112,040.99
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1901:	
Payments on contract.....	\$97,662.74
Gates, valves, buildings, and special irons.....	12,000.00

Engineering and contingencies.....	<u>14,625.00</u>
	<u>124,287.74</u>

Probable deficiency June 30, 1901.....	12,246.75
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1902:	

Payments on contract.....	32,554.25
Gates, valves, buildings, and special irons.....	4,000.00
Engineering and contingencies.....	<u>4,875.00</u>

41,429.25

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1902.....

The contract work on this lock is to be completed December 31, 1901.

IMPROVING BIG SANDY RIVER, KENTUCKY AND WEST VIRGINIA.

Limit of appropriation authorized by act of March 3, 1899.....	\$420,000.00
Amount appropriated to date.....	<u>280,000.00</u>
Balance available for appropriation.....	<u>140,000.00</u>

Annual allotment authorized, no limit.

Present unexpended balance, November, 1900.....	279,451.42
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1901, on locks No. 1 and No. 2, engineering and contingencies.....	<u>71,451.42</u>

Probable balance June 30, 1901.....	208,000.00
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1902:	
Lock No. 1, under contract.....	\$70,904.00
Lock No. 2, under contract.....	88,412.00
Future contracts for cement, valves, etc.....	35,000.00
Future contracts for completion of dams No. 1 and No. 2.....	126,000.00
Engineering and contingencies.....	<u>27,684.00</u>

348,000.00

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1902.....

140,000.00

IMPROVEMENT OF CALUMET HARBOR, ILLINOIS.

Limit of appropriation authorized by act of March 3, 1899.....	\$859,830.00
Amount appropriated to date.....	<u>185,350.00</u>
Balance available for appropriation.....	<u>674,480.00</u>

Annual allotment authorized, no limit.

Present unexpended balance November 1, 1900.....	254,856.04
Probable expenditure before June 30, 1901; payments to contractor and contingencies	<u>225,900.00</u>

Probable balance June 30, 1901.....	28,956.04
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1902:	
Payment to contractor on breakwater construction	\$76,747.76
Payment on a contract to be made for dredging.....	<u>207,600.00</u>
	<u>284,347.76</u>

Amount to be appropriated for the year ending June 30, 1902.....	255,000.00
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IMPROVING CONGAREE RIVER, SOUTH CAROLINA, FROM GERVIS STREET BRIDGE, COLUMBIA, TO GRANBY.

Limit of appropriation authorized by act of March 3, 1899.....	\$200,000.00
Amount appropriated to date.....	<u>100,000.00</u>

Balance available for appropriation.....	<u>100,000.00</u>
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Annual allotment authorized, no limit.

Present unexpended balance.....	139,226.49
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1901:	
Payments on contract work for lock	\$37,258.06
Ironwork for lock	10,000.00
Engineering and contingencies	<u>5,139.78</u>
	<u>52,397.84</u>

Probable balance June 30, 1902.....	86,828.65
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1902:	
Payments on contract work—lock and dam abutment	\$40,362.94
Engineering and contingencies on above.....	3,622.32
Construction of dam under contract to be made, including engineering and contingencies	<u>92,843.39</u>
	<u>136,828.65</u>

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1902.....	50,000.00
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IMPROVING DELAWARE RIVER.

Limit of appropriation authorized by act of March 3, 1899.....	\$332,000.00
Amount appropriated to date.....	<u>270,500.00</u>

Balance available for appropriation.....	<u>61,500.00</u>
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Annual allotment authorized, no limit.

Present unexpended balance	388,941.11
Probable expenditure before June 30, 1901:	
For construction of 10,200 linear feet of bulkhead	\$142,800.00
For 2,900,000 cubic yards of dredging	174,000.00
Engineering, contingencies, and retained percentage	<u>40,200.00</u>
	<u>357,000.00</u>

Probable balance June 30, 1901.....	31,941.11
Probable expenditures during the year ending June 30, 1902:	
1,300,000 cubic yards of dredging	78,000.00
Engineering and contingencies	<u>15,441.11</u>
	<u>93,441.11</u>

Amount to be appropriated for fiscal year ending June 30, 1902	<u>61,500.00</u>
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The work is under contract, and the estimate submitted herein is to cover payments provided for by the contract.

SUNDY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

DETROIT RIVER, MICHIGAN.

Limit of appropriation authorized by act of March 3, 1899.....	\$661,500.00
Amount appropriated to date.....	<u>200,000.00</u>

Balance available for appropriation.....	<u>461,500.00</u>
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Annual allotment authorized, no limit.

Present unexpended balance, December 1, 1900.....	162,219.92
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1901:	

Payment to contractor—rock excavation, Lime Kiln crossing	\$40,000.00
Payment to contractor—rock excavation, Ballard Reef	30,000.00
Payment on contract to be made—Amherstburg reach	20,000.00
Required for work of Government plant	60,000.00
Engineering and contingencies	<u>12,219.92</u>

162,219.92

Probable balance June 30, 1900.....	
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1902:	

Payment—Lime Kiln contract	\$90,000.00
Payment—Ballard Reef contract	70,000.00
Contract to be made for Amherstburg reach and Hackett range	150,000.00
Engineering and contingencies	<u>15,000.00</u>

325,000.00

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1902	<u>325,000.00</u>
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This amount is \$125,000 in excess of amount recommended in annual report, but it is reported by the officer in local charge that the amount will be required to meet contract obligations to be incurred before June 30, 1902.

EVERETT HARBOR, WASHINGTON.

Limit of appropriation authorized by act of March 3, 1899.....	\$342,000.00
Amount of appropriation to date	<u>135,000.00</u>

Balance available for appropriation.....	<u>207,000.00</u>
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Annual allotment authorized, no limit.

Present unexpended balance, November 13, 1900	177,638.11
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1901, payment to contractor and contingencies	<u>120,000.00</u>

57,638.11

Probable balance June 30, 1901.....	
Probable expenditures during the year ending June 30, 1902, payment to contractor and contingencies	<u>147,638.11</u>

147,638.11

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1902	<u>90,000.00</u>
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The contract in force for this work is for building of dike and dredging. The amounts estimated herein are based on the capacity of the contractor's plant. Appropriation should be for continuing and not for completing.

IMPROVING HUDSON RIVER, NEW YORK.

Limit of appropriation authorized by act of March 3, 1899.....	\$500,000.00
Amount appropriated to date.....	<u>400,000.00</u>

Balance available for appropriation.....	<u>100,000.00</u>
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Annual allotment authorized, no limit.

Present unexpended balance	\$337,422.33
Probable expenditure before June 30, 1901:	
Payments on contracts	\$303,089.46
Engineering and contingencies	19,332.87
	<u>322,422.33</u>

Probable balance June 30, 1902	15,000.00
Probable expenditure during fiscal year ending June 30, 1902:	
Payments on contracts	\$105,000.00
Engineering and contingencies	10,000.00
	<u>115,000.00</u>

Amount to be appropriated for fiscal year ending June 30, 1902 .. 100,000.00
The work is under contract, and the estimate herein submitted is to cover payments provided for by the contracts.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER, BETWEEN ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.

Limit of appropriation authorized by act of March 3, 1899	\$815,579.33
Amount of appropriation to date	<u>185,000.00</u>
Balance available for appropriation	<u>630,579.33</u>

Annual allotment authorized, no limit.
Present unexpended balance
 219,254.78 |

Probable expenditures before June 30, 1901, locks and dams Nos. 1 and 2
 219,254.78 |

Probable balance June 30, 1901	
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1902:	
On lock and dam No. 2	\$122,357.33
On lock and dam No. 1	35,000.00
	<u>157,357.33</u>

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1902 .. 157,000.00
This work is carried on by contract and day labor.

IMPROVING AMBROSE (EAST) CHANNEL, NEW YORK HARBOR.

Limit of appropriation authorized by act of March 3, 1899	\$3,000,000.00
Amount appropriated to date	
Balance available for appropriation	<u>3,000,000.00</u>

Annual allotment authorized, no limit.
Present unexpended balance
 982,277.54 |

Probable expenditure before June 30, 1901, payment to contractor, five and one-half months' dredging, at rate of 400,000 cubic yards per month, and one month at rate of 1,200,000 cubic yards, at 9 cents, and contingencies
 300,000.00 |

Probable balance June 30, 1901	682,277.54
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1902, dredging 9,600,000 cubic yards, at 9 cents, less 10 per cent retained, and plus engineering and contingencies	<u>812,277.54</u>

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1902 .. 130,000.00
Contract has been made for completing this work, and the estimate submitted herein is based on contract requirements.

IMPROVING HARBOR AT NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Limit of appropriation authorized by act of March 3, 1899	\$295,000.00
Amount appropriated to date	<u>50,000.00</u>
Balance available for appropriation	<u>245,000.00</u>

Annual allotment authorized, no limit.

SUNDY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Present unexpended balance, November 1, 1900 \$65, 952. 54
 Probable expenditures before June 30, 1901:

Payments to contractor	\$51, 591. 79
Engineering and contingencies	4, 364. 75
	<hr/>
	55, 952. 54

Probable balance June 30, 1901..... 10, 000. 00
 Probable expenditure during year ending June 30, 1902:

Payment to contractor	\$55, 000. 00
Engineering and contingencies	5, 000. 00
	<hr/>
	60, 000. 00

Amount to be appropriated for fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.. 50, 000. 00

This work is under contract for completion, and the estimate herein submitted is in accordance with the terms of such contract.

IMPROVING WATERWAY FROM NORFOLK, VA., TO THE SOUNDS OF NORTH CAROLINA, DEEP CREEK, VIRGINIA.

Limit of appropriation authorized by act of March 3, 1899 \$232, 450. 00
 Amount appropriated to date..... 200, 000. 00

Balance available for appropriation	<hr/>
	32, 450. 00

Annual allotment authorized, no limit.

Present unexpended balance, November 12, 1900 169, 795. 83
 Probable expenditure before June 30, 1901:

Payments on contracts	\$154, 582. 16
Engineering and contingencies	15, 213. 67
	<hr/>
	169, 795. 83

Probable balance June 30, 1901.....
 Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1902:
 90,000 cubic yards dredging, at 25 cents \$22, 500. 00
 15,000 cubic yards dredging, at 30 cents..... 4, 500. 00
 Engineering and contingencies

2, 870. 00	<hr/>
29, 870. 00	<hr/>

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1902..... 29, 870. 00

This work is under contract for completion; the contract expires January 1, 1902, but will probably be completed by June 30, 1901.

IMPROVING OHIO RIVER, DAMS NOS. 13 AND 18.

Limit of appropriation authorized by act of March 3, 1899..... \$1, 600, 000. 00
 Amount appropriated to date..... 470, 000. 00

Balance available for appropriation	<hr/>
	1, 130, 000. 00

Annual allotment authorized, no limit.

Present unexpended balance, November 1, 1900 545, 912. 53
 Probable expenditures before June 30, 1901, engineering and contingencies

10, 000. 00	<hr/>
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Probable balance June 30, 1901.....
 Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1902, for contract work on two locks and engineering and contingencies

535, 912. 53	<hr/>
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575, 912. 53	<hr/>
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Amount to be appropriated for fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.. 40, 000. 00

Contracts for this work have been delayed by the necessary preliminaries for definitely locating sites, procuring land, etc. Contracts for the locks will certainly be made in the near future, and the estimate submitted is based on the proposed requirements of such contracts.

OCMULGEE RIVER, GEORGIA.

Limit of appropriation authorized by act of March 3, 1899.....	\$136,000.00
Amount appropriated to date.....	40,000.00
Balance available for appropriation.....	<u>96,000.00</u>

Annual allotment authorized, no limit.

Present unexpended balance November 9, 1900.....	27,991.03
Probable expenditure before June 30, 1901, training dikes, \$10,000; removal of rock, \$7,000; snagging, \$10,000.....	27,000.00
Probable balance June 30, 1901.....	<u>991.03</u>
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1902, training dikes, \$4,000; removing rock, \$24,000; snagging, \$12,000.....	40,000.00
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1902.....	40,000.00

The law authorizes work to be done by contract or by day labor.

IMPROVING PATAPSCO RIVER AND CHANNEL TO BALTIMORE, MD.

Limit of appropriation authorized by act of March 3, 1899.....	\$800,000.00
Amount appropriated to date.....	324,648.00

Balance available for appropriation.....

Annual allotment authorized, no limit.

Present unexpended balance.....	190,021.89
Probable expenditure before June 30, 1901:	
Minimum requirements, eight months, at \$23,000.....	184,000.00
Maximum requirements	360,000.00
At present rate of working there will be a probable deficit, June 30, 1901, of.....	169,978.11
Probable expenditure during fiscal year ending June 30, 1902:	
Minimum requirements of contract.....	275,000.00
Maximum requirements of contract.....	305,373.89
Amount to be appropriated:	
Minimum requirements of contract	281,000.00
Maximum requirements of contract.....	475,352.00

While the terms of the contract for this work only provide as a minimum requirement for the removal of 3,000,000 cubic yards per year and completion by June 30, 1903, the contractors are permitted to work more rapidly; and if present rate is continued, the work will be completed before January 1, 1902. To permit of the more rapid completion of this work it is recommended that an appropriation be made for the year ending June 30, 1902, of \$475,352.

POTOMAC RIVER BELOW WASHINGTON.

Limit of appropriation authorized by act of March 3, 1899.....	\$150,000.00
Amount appropriated to date	52,000.00

Balance available for appropriation.....

Annual allotment authorized, no limit.

Present unexpended balance	31,199.00
Probable expenditure before June 30, 1901, payment to contractor for dredging and contingencies	31,199.00
Probable balance June 30, 1901	0.00
Probable expenditures during the year ending June 30, 1902, for removal of gravel, rock, and boulders	98,000.00
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1902	98,000.00

It was thought this work would be completed much within the estimate, but the mud excavation has overrun, and a large quantity of rock and boulders has been developed, requiring the appropriation of the authorized balance. The appropriation in last sundy civil act was, by error, for "completion." It should have been for "continuing." The estimate now submitted is about \$18,000 in excess of the estimate submitted with annual report, due to additional rock work developed.

SUNDY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

IMPROVING HARBOR AT ST. JOSEPH, MICH.

Limit of appropriation authorized by act of March 3, 1899.....	\$330,000.00
Amount appropriated to date.....	253,950.00
Balance available for appropriation.....	<u>76,050.00</u>
Annual allotment authorized, no limit.	
Present unexpended balance.....	274,000.00
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1901, construction of 10 cribs, including engineering and contingencies	95,000.00
Probable balance June 30, 1901.....	179,000.00
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1902:	
Payments to contractors for crib construction, engi- neering, and contingencies	\$179,000.00
Dredging under contract to be made.....	38,000.00
	<u>217,000.00</u>
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1902.....	38,000.00
Appropriation should be for continuing and not for completion.	

SAVANNAH RIVER BETWEEN AUGUSTA AND SAVANNAH.

Limit of appropriation authorized by act of March 3, 1899.....	\$250,000.00
Amount appropriated to date.....	64,000.00
Balance available for expenditure.....	<u>186,000.00</u>
Annual allotment authorized—no limit.	
Present unexpended balance November 9, 1900.....	68,992.09
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1901:	
Training dikes	\$30,000.00
Snag boat and operating	28,000.00
	<u>58,000.00</u>
Probable balance June 30, 1901.....	10,992.09
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1902:	
Operating snag boat removing snags	\$10,000.00
Training dikes and shore protection	100,000.00
	<u>110,000.00</u>
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1902	100,000.00
This work is, by the law, to be by contract or days' labor.	

SAND BEACH HARBOR OF REFUGE, MICHIGAN.

Limit of appropriation authorized by act of March 3, 1899.....	\$200,000.00
Amount appropriated to date.....	150,000.00
Balance available for appropriation.....	<u>50,000.00</u>
Annual allotment authorized—no limit.	

Present unexpended balance	293,000.00
This amount, it is believed, will be sufficient to meet contract obligations to be incurred before June 30, 1902, and no additional appropriation is recommended at this time.	

TAMPA BAY, FLORIDA.

Limit of appropriation authorized by act of March 3, 1899.....	\$675,000.00
Amount of appropriations to date	135,000.00
Balance available for appropriation.....	<u>540,000.00</u>
Annual allotment authorized, no limit.	

Present unexpended balance.....	\$150,921.55
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1901:	
Payments to contractor for dredging.....	\$130,910.00
Engineering and contingencies.....	9,000.00
	<u>139,910.00</u>
Probable balance June 30, 1901.....	11,011.55
Probable expenditures during the year ending June 30, 1902:	
Payments to contractor for dredging.....	\$125,920.00
Engineering and contingencies.....	12,000.00
	<u>137,920.00</u>
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1902.....	127,000.00

This work is under contract for completion, and the estimate submitted is based on contract requirements.

IMPROVING HARBOR AT TOLEDO, OHIO.

Limit of appropriation authorized by act of March 3, 1899.....	\$800,000.00
Amount appropriated to date.....	<u>132,500.00</u>
Balance available for appropriation.....	<u>667,500.00</u>

Annual allotment authorized, no limit.	
Present unexpended balance.....	202,556.79
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1901:	
Payment to contractors for dredging.....	\$59,930.45
Expenses United States dredge and plant.....	11,700.00
Repairs to dredge and plant and engineering and contingencies.....	16,500.00
	<u>88,130.45</u>

Probable balance June 30, 1901.....	114,426.34
Probable expenditures during the year ending June 30, 1902:	
Dredging under contract.....	\$83,902.88
Expenses United States dredge and plant.....	18,700.00
Repairs and maintenance of plant and engineering and contingencies.....	19,500.00
	<u>122,102.88</u>

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1902.....	8,000.00
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WARRIOR RIVER, ALABAMA, LOCKS AND DAMS NOS. 4, 5, AND 6.

Limit of appropriation authorized by act of March 3, 1899.....	\$440,000.00
Amount appropriated to date.....	<u>200,000.00</u>
Balance available for appropriation.....	<u>240,000.00</u>

Annual allotment authorized, no limit.	
Present unexpended balance, November 1, 1900.....	329,190.42
Probable expenditure before June 30, 1901:	
Payments on contract.....	\$330,892.82
Gates, valves, special irons, land, and buildings.....	48,000.00
Engineering and contingencies.....	48,000.00
	<u>426,892.82</u>

Probable deficiency June 30, 1901	97,702.40
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1902:	
Payments on contract.....	\$110,547.60
Gates, valves, special irons, and buildings.....	15,750.00
Engineering and contingencies.....	16,000.00
	<u>142,297.60</u>

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1902.....	240,000.00
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Contracts for this work provide for completion December 31, 1901.

SUNDAY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

RECAPITULATION.

	Annual re- port.	Present state- ment.	Reduction.	Increase.
Allegheny River	\$244,000.00	\$126,000.00	\$118,000.00	.....
Bayou Plaquemine	210,000.00	210,000.00	.....	.....
Buffalo Harbor	250,000.00	200,000.00	50,000.00	.....
Cleveland Harbor	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00	.....
Chicago Harbor	75,000.00	.....	75,000.00	.....
Cumberland Sound	400,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	.....
Delaware Bay Harbor	213,000.00	213,000.00	.....	.....
Duluth Harbor	320,000.00	320,000.00	.....	.....
Grays Harbor	295,000.00	138,225.00	156,775.00	.....
Illinois and Mississippi Canal	1,000,000.00	975,000.00	25,000.00	.....
Kentucky River	150,000.00	150,000.00	.....	.....
Keweenaw Bay	155,000.00	145,000.00	10,000.00	.....
Portland, Me.	21,000.00	21,000.00	.....	.....
Providence River and Narragansett Bay	59,984.03	59,000.00	984.03	.....
San Pedro	150,000.00	146,000.00	4,000.00	.....
Winyaw Bay	525,000.00	500,000.00	25,000.00	.....
Yazoo River	516,000.00	510,000.00	.....	.....
Ashtabula	200,000.00	2,000.00	198,000.00	.....
Boston	133,000.00	133,000.00	.....	.....
Bridgeport	63,178.50	50,000.00	13,178.50	.....
Gowanus Bay	284,000.00	140,000.00	144,000.00	.....
Black River, Ohio	150,000.00	.....	150,000.00	.....
Black Warrior River	53,676.00	56,676.00	.....	3,000.00
Big Sandy River	140,000.00	140,000.00	.....	.....
Calumet	300,000.00	255,000.00	45,000.00	.....
Congaree River	50,000.00	50,000.00	.....	.....
Delaware River	61,500.00	61,500.00	.....	.....
Detroit River	200,000.00	825,000.00	.....	125,000.00
Everett Harbor	90,000.00	90,000.00	.....	.....
Hudson River	100,000.00	100,000.00	.....	.....
Mississippi River (St. Paul and Minneapolis)	157,357.33	157,000.00	357.33	.....
New York Harbor (Ambrose Channel)	400,000.00	130,000.00	270,000.00	.....
New Haven	50,000.00	50,000.00	.....	.....
Waterway from Norfolk to sounds of North Carolina	29,870.00	29,870.00	.....	.....
Ohio River, Davis 13 and 18	200,000.00	40,000.00	160,000.00	.....
Ocmulgee River	40,000.00	40,000.00	.....	.....
Patapsco River	475,352.00	475,352.00	.....	.....
Potomac River	80,400.00	98,000.00	.....	17,600.00
St. Joseph	38,000.00	38,000.00	.....	.....
Savannah River	100,000.00	100,000.00	.....	.....
Sand Beach, Michigan	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00	.....
Tampa Bay	137,000.00	127,000.00	10,000.00	.....
Toledo	250,000.00	8,000.00	242,000.00	.....
Warrior and Tombigbee rivers	240,000.00	240,000.00	.....	.....
Total	8,751,317.86	6,849,628.00	2,047,294.86	145,600.00

CALIFORNIA DÉBRIS COMMISSION.

Estimate submitted for fiscal year ending June 30, 1902. \$15,000

This estimate is for same amount as was provided for annual expenses in original law and is the same as is provided annually.

SUPERVISION OF THE HARBOR OF NEW YORK.

Estimates submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902:

Pay of inspectors, deputy inspectors, office force, and expenses of office..	\$10,260
Pay of crews and maintenance of 5 steam tugs and 3 launches	58,340
Electric plant and steam steering gear and installing same and general overhauling and repair of steam tug <i>Nimrod</i>	4,200

Total 72,800

The first two items are the same as last year and are based on actual operating expenses. The third item is based on the supervisor's report as to probable work necessary on tug *Nimrod* before June 30, 1902.

LAKES, NORTHERN AND NORTHWESTERN, SURVEY OF.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. J. L. LUSK, U. S. A., ENGINEER CORPS.

The CHAIRMAN. You propose to consolidate the two items for this work and make them \$200,000?

Major LUSK. Yes, sir; and the Chief of Engineers, General Wilson, has directed me to say that this estimate may be reduced to \$100,000, which will include \$5,000 for printing and issuing charts.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you feel quite sure that \$5,000 will pay for printing and issuing charts?

Major LUSK. That is the best estimate that I can make. If the season is very good and we are able to finish more charts, we will need more money for printing. If we can get the outside work done and the maps made, the charts should be promptly issued. It is highly important that there should be one appropriation instead of two.

The CHAIRMAN. How much work can be done this year?

Major LUSK. A good deal. Last year, inasmuch as the bill passed Congress late, we could not have gotten fully organized until late, and we should have had to stop about the 1st of November. We therefore concluded that it was better not to start with a large force on the 1st of September and work only until the 1st of November. We can not work economically after the 1st of November.

The CHAIRMAN. So that next year you will have the most of \$75,000?

Major LUSK. We shall have enough to carry us up to the 1st of July and a little over. I have a statement:

Survey of northern and northwestern lakes.

Estimated available balance July 1, 1901.....	\$10,842.28
Estimated amount that can be profitably expended during the fiscal year	
1902.....	110,842.28

To be appropriated

100,000.00

It is recommended that the two appropriations heretofore made for this work be combined in one, to read as follows:

"For survey of northern and northwestern lakes, including all necessary expenses of correcting, extending, printing, and issuing charts, and of investigating lake levels with a view to their regulation, to be available until expended, one hundred thousand dollars."

NOTE.—This item in the original estimates calls for an appropriation of \$200,000, but a more detailed revision than was possible when the original estimates were submitted has indicated \$100,000 as the lowest limit compatible with an energetic prosecution of the work.

The CHAIRMAN. In making these surveys you speak in the note about the increased draft of vessels navigating the lakes demanding new examinations?

Major LUSK. Yes, sir; in certain places.

The CHAIRMAN. And you will make those surveys?

Major LUSK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Very thoroughly?

Major LUSK. Just as thoroughly as possible.

The CHAIRMAN. And expeditiously?

Major LUSK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In making these surveys, how many vessels have you?

Major LUSK. We now have four of all sorts—that is, vessels that are self-propelling, and not counting scows or small boats. We have four, and those are now employed more particularly along the line of the Detroit and St. Clair rivers. Next spring, or during the winter, we wish to get the organization under way and charter some extra boats, so as to begin surveying in the different localities where navigation requires the examinations to be made. We have taken up the subject, knowing just what should be done, and made estimates of the size of the parties and the different expenditures required, and making allowances for shutting down next winter, after it is cold, and reducing expenses, and we find that we can pursue the work on the most economical basis and with a fair amount of energy with \$100,000, and under the circumstances we do not think we should ask for any more.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know what work the Navy is doing on the lakes?

Major LUSK. So far as I am informed, the Navy has done nothing during the past summer except with the steamer *Michigan*, their war vessel. They appear to have examined one area between Grays Reef and Vienna Shoal, near the Straits of Mackinaw. They started to make a survey of some shoals in the eastern part of Lake Ontario, which were referred to in a speech delivered by a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs last May. The *Michigan* could apparently not be utilized for making the survey, so they got a light-house boat and started to do the work, but when they got to the spot they found that the survey was already in progress under one of our officers. So far as I know, they have made no surveys this year except by the steamer *Michigan*, and, apparently, under existing law they can not make any surveys on the lakes that require the hiring or purchasing of outside vessels and the employment of civilians.

The CHAIRMAN. The Engineer Corps of the Army has been doing this work on the lakes for forty or fifty years?

Major LUSK. The systematic surveys began in 1841. From about 1820 the Corps of Engineers has been making hydrographic surveys on the Great Lakes. The first ones were scattered about, as the different little ports growing up demanded improvement for the steamboat navigation bringing the people from the East going West. The settlers at the mouth of every little stream emptying into the lakes thought it might become a port and they demanded investigation, and as a result surveys and estimates were made by the Corps of Engineers as directed by law. So far as I know, that is what led to placing the lake surveys in the hands of the Army.

The CHAIRMAN. Since 1841?

Major LUSK. Yes, sir; what we call the first systematic survey was completed in 1882; that is, the whole area of the United States waters of the lakes had been surveyed by that time, and portions of the Canadian waters. There is a good deal of work yet to be done along the Canadian shores, and the Canadian government is engaged steadily in its prosecution. From 1882 until 1889 the appropriations were very small, and the work was confined to printing, issuing, and correcting charts, but in 1889 the appropriations began again for the surveys, due to the increase in the draft of vessels. As soon as the

lake navigation began to note the improvements between Lake Huron and Lake Ontario, due to the cutting out of the shoals in the St. Clair and Lake St. Clair and the Detroit River, the people interested naturally loaded down their boats every foot they could, and business began to be very heavy. The result was that vessels began to pick up a little shoal here and there, and that has been going on since, as it does everywhere under similar circumstances. The channel was improved so that vessels can now load to 18 feet instead of from 9 to 12 feet, as at first, and they load every foot they can get, and of course when the wind is blowing and the ship is dancing somewhat she will require about 21 or 22 feet for safety. A good many of these shoals should be more closely examined, and it should be done promptly and energetically.

The CHAIRMAN. How many men do you anticipate you will employ in expending this appropriation and in making surveys during the coming year, as near as you can estimate?

Major LUSK. I have estimated on four hydrographic parties, and they would have about 20 men each—that is, counting the principal engineers, laborers, rodsmen, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. About 80 men?

Major LUSK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that all?

Major LUSK. Then I would have two precise—level parties engaged in taking the slopes between the lakes. They would be composed of about 6 men each.

The CHAIRMAN. That would make 92 altogether?

Major LUSK. Yes, sir. Then I would have two gauging parties, one in the St. Clair River and the Niagara River, and the other on the St. Lawrence River. Those would have from 10 to 12 men each, depending on the force of the current to be encountered. If the current is strong we have to have more men.

The CHAIRMAN. Something over a hundred?

Major LUSK. About a hundred and twenty, not including the force of draftsmen, computers, and clerks in the office which have to keep the office going at Detroit.

The CHAIRMAN. That force is necessary to utilize the surveys?

Major LUSK. Yes, sir. If the people outside turn in more work, we have to have more draftsmen and computers.

The CHAIRMAN. How many draftsmen?

Major LUSK. Not less than fifteen draftsmen, computers, and clerks, as nearly as I can estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. You have had much experience in connection with this work on the lakes?

Major LUSK. I have had a good deal to do with work of supervising. I have not been on the surveys, but I know about them as the papers pass through my hands; I am familiar with the course of business.

The CHAIRMAN. From your familiarity with that work and the work that has been done heretofore on the lakes by the Engineer Corps, under authority of law, and what is proposed by this appropriation, I will ask you whether this appropriation will care for the surveys upon the Great Lakes from all the standpoints of importance to navigation as well as it can practically be cared for in the time in which this appropriation is to be expended?

Major LUSK. Yes, sir; my opinion is that this appropriation, properly expended, will be all that should be expended for the period it is intended to cover. I do not think it would be proper to ask for more at this time, and that is the reason we put it at \$100,000 instead of \$200,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Does duplicating this work under independent heads add anything to the value of the service?

Major LUSK. I think it would not, sir. The steamer *Michigan* never does very much in one season. She goes up there during the summer, after taking the Naval Militia out, and surveys a shoal or two that the Light-House Department may have asked for; but if it is an extended survey of any great area, she can not do it in the time allowed her. She generally focuses her attention on some small area.

The CHAIRMAN. She is a war ship?

Mr. LUSK. Yes, sir. They are now making very great claims in regard to their ability to do surveying, and have been for some time.

The CHAIRMAN. What is her draft?

Major LUSK. I do not know. They claim she is very fully equipped for surveys. I do not know what her equipment is. I would have to know about her equipment to say what she could do.

The CHAIRMAN. If you are going to make surveys you want vessels large enough to enable you to operate, and not so large as to be unduly expensive?

Major LUSK. Yes, sir; or cumbersome. What you want is to get a medium-sized boat to make the survey, and if you want to make off-shore soundings you have to have a good boat, that can stand running out into the rough water of the lakes; and then for comparatively shallow channels you want an arrangement by which you can let down iron rods and actually feel for and sweep the bottom. You set the rod at a certain depth and have an arrangement to indicate when anything is struck. That is the way you have to examine the bottom where these heavy steamers go in close or shallow channels. We have gone over all this work very carefully, and we ask for \$100,000 as the amount that can properly be expended. If the season is very early next spring, we will start it earlier with a full organization, and there will be a good deal of work done by the 1st of July.

I would like to say with reference to these surveys that recently the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy each appointed a representative to confer and see if there was any chance of an agreement, so that they could recommend harmonious legislation. They met, but so far as I am informed they were not able to agree. It was simply suggested that the Navy should not present additional aggressive legislation this year—that is, any legislation that would allow them to create a civilian surveying organization. The representative of the Coast Survey, General Wilson, of the War Department, and the representative of the Navy were there. The agreement was, I understand, merely a suggestion based mainly upon the little time for discussing the matter possible at this season. I do not know what the heads of the Departments will do about it.

MAPS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

There is an item here that might possibly come up, "Maps, War Department: For publication of maps for use of the War Department, inclusive of war maps." We put in an estimate for \$5,000 this year.

We got an appropriation of \$10,000 last year, which is being expended, and probably will all be expended.

The CHAIRMAN. You are expending the whole \$10,000?

Major LUSK. Yes, sir; for artillery charts—confidential charts. We expect to expend all the \$10,000, and the charts are necessary; the artillery can not properly fire their guns without them.

WEDNESDAY, December 19, 1900.

BACK PAY AND BOUNTY CLAIMS.

STATEMENT OF MR. F. H. MORRIS, AUDITOR FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Mr. MOODY. You have the single item, "Back pay and bounty?"

Mr. MORRIS. Yes, sir; \$300,000.

Mr. MOODY. Your estimate this year is \$300,000, and you had \$200,000 last year. What is the reason for that increase?

Mr. MORRIS. There is no increase, really. We carried over from the last appropriation \$206,000, which was reappropriated for us, and what we have available for this fiscal year is \$406,580.57.

Mr. MOODY. For the current fiscal year?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. Will that all be expended?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes, sir; and we will have to ask a deficiency.

Mr. MOODY. Of how much?

Mr. MORRIS. I presume \$200,000 deficiency.

Mr. MOODY. Making the expenditures of this year how much?

Mr. MORRIS. About \$600,000, and I will explain the reason for that. When I took hold of the office a year ago there had accumulated about 27,000 old civil-war claims in the office and I worked them out, and we rushed through about four to one of what that office had formerly done, making a very great draft on this appropriation.

Mr. MOODY. These things have all got to be paid in accordance with the law as they are adjudicated?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes, sir; it is just a matter of adjudication. If they do not give me the deficiency, the claims will accumulate and go to Congress for them to adjust, and being in small amounts, running from 50 cents up to a few dollars—

Mr. MOODY. If you adjudicate them and they remain unpaid, can not they go along and be paid by a general appropriation from year to year?

Mr. MORRIS. No.

Mr. MOODY. You have to adjudicate and pay in the same year?

Mr. MORRIS. You have either to appropriate or else they will come as individual claims, and we will certify to you that so much is due to this man and that man.

Mr. MOODY. If you do have your deficiency of \$200,000, you estimate you can use to advantage during the next fiscal year \$300,000?

Mr. MORRIS. That is what we think will probably take care of what will come.

Mr. MOODY. That is very largely a matter of estimate rather than calculation?

Mr. MORRIS. I simply put the question about how it has averaged on the claims coming in and what average we pay out, and strike my average. In 1898 you appropriated, I think, \$525,000, and we covered back all except \$397,000; we paid out \$397,000.

Mr. MOODY. About that, at least.

Mr. MORRIS. Yes; but this year, having gone into these old claims, I am rushing them out, and I will be pretty near current the 1st of July, 1901.

Mr. MOODY. That is, with the deficiency?

Mr. MORRIS. With the deficiency; but if I do not get the deficiency of course this whole pile will have to accumulate after we have paid out this \$406,000.

Mr. MOODY. Is this work ever going to be done?

Mr. MORRIS. Not until you get the old civil-war claims out. The heirs keep coming after these things.

Mr. MOODY. Do they still come in after bounties?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes.

Mr. MOODY. How does it happen they have not been paid before?

Mr. MORRIS. Laches, probably.

Mr. MOODY. Lack of knowledge of their rights?

Mr. MORRIS. Sometimes; and sometimes they did not care enough about it until they got to old age, and sometimes the old soldiers do not care and the heirs do. There are various reasons.

Mr. MOODY. Were there some rulings made ten or twelve years ago which extended the benefits of these cases?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes, sir; there was one act passed.

Mr. MOODY. Was it an act or a ruling?

Mr. MORRIS. There was an act reestablishing an old bounty that had become extinct.

Mr. MOODY. And that accounts for the perpetuation of these claims?

Mr. MORRIS. Not altogether. My explanation of it is that the heirs come in, and children, more than anything else.

Mr. MOODY. Is this the one where we made some legislation last year, or tried to do it, I forget whether we succeeded or not, in regard to attorneys?

Mr. MORRIS. It is in connection with this work, this kind of claims. It was a wonderful thing.

Mr. MOODY. It did well?

Mr. MORRIS. Oh, beautifully. We were not making an allowance in these claims to claimants of more than one in ten. Nine claims out of ten were simply dug over and hunted up on account of these attorneys filing a drag-net claim on them. Now they have simply stopped that when they have nothing to get from the Government. We have acted as collecting agencies for them.

Mr. MOODY. There was a good deal of opposition to that provision last year?

Mr. MORRIS. Among the attorneys.

Mr. MOODY. Has it died out?

Mr. MORRIS. Entirely so; and a majority, almost all good attorneys, say that it is the best thing that ever happened. The fact of the matter is they gave me a chance to do something in the business.

Mr. MOODY. It worked well for the interests of the Government and without hardship to the interests of the soldier?

Mr. MORRIS. It is a benefit to the soldier, for the fact is we now handle the business where the soldier is entitled to something, and the clerks are not spending time on something that there is not anything in.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

STATEMENT OF MR. A. E. RANDALL.

Mr. MOODY. You are one of the owners of the land Dr. Richardson recommends be purchased for the extension of the Government Hospital for the Insane?

Mr. RANDALL. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. Who is the other owner?

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. R. T. Wilson, of New York.

Mr. MOODY. You came before the committee at the invitation of the committee?

Mr. RANDALL. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. And in conversation with me, and also at my request, you stated something in regard to the cost of this land at the time of its purchase?

Mr. RANDALL. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. The amount it cost and the amount it stands you and Mr. Wilson at the present time?

Mr. RANDALL. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOODY. Now, have you any objection to submitting to the committee the substance of what you stated to me?

Mr. RANDALL. I have it here—a history of the whole thing and the cost of everything. There is the complete thing in writing.

Mr. MOODY. Will you leave that to be made a part of the record?

Mr. RANDALL. Yes, sir; I will leave the whole thing.

Mr. MOODY. Then, if you have no objection, we will make it a part of the record?

Mr. RANDALL. Yes, sir.

Mr. ALLEN. You have a statement in there of the improvements that have been made since then?

Mr. RANDALL. Yes, sir.

COST OF LAND, WILSON PARK.

Thirty-five acres, \$15,000, equal \$428 per acre; 35 acres, \$15,000, equal \$428 per acre; 34 acres, \$12,500, equal \$367 per acre, not including improvements of park.

Forty acres at \$15,000, equal \$375 per acre, not including improvements of park.

With cost for making park and loss on the railroad, estimated, makes total cost of land \$1,050 per acre.

Improvements: Electric railroad, free transfer system, over \$20,000,000 of street railroad, 300 school children, 70 houses, streets lighted, etc.

OFFICE OF THE ASSESSOR, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, October 16, 1900.

This is to certify that Wilson and Randle parks, known as lots No. 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19, contain 185 acres. Thirty-five acres of the northern part of Wilson Park has been subdivided. The subdivided area is assessed as high as 2 cents a foot, or nearly \$900 an acre. The portion not subdivided is assessed as agricultural lands, although it is of the same character of land as the subdivided part.

H. H. DARNEILLE,
Assessor, District of Columbia.

SUNDY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The land adjoining and across the street from Wilson and Randle parks is selling in lots at the rate of \$3,000 to \$4,000 an acre.

The following is a list of lots, names of purchasers, and prices paid:

Name and address.	Number of lot.	Number of block.	Price.
J. W. Conrad, St. Elizabeth's Asylum	10	2	\$250
J. E. Matheny, Southern Railroad Building	11	2	250
M. J. Stack, St. Elizabeth's Asylum	20	2	250
James Williamson, 1203 S street NW	21	2	250
Do	22-23	2	500
Julia de Thonars, Congress Heights	27	2	250
Do	28-29	2	500
Martha Kidwell, Congress Heights	7	3	250
La A. Potter, Congress Heights	22-23	3	500
M. C. Porter, Congress Heights	24	3	250
F. E. Maynard, 610 13th street NW	25	3	250
P. R. R. M. Sattes, Congress Heights	27-28	3	500
W. Scantleburg, Anacostia	30	3	250
D. Kendrick, 1508 1st street SW	16	4	250
G. W. Poe, 808 F street NW	17	4	250
C. A. Peters, 640 C street NE	23-24	4	500
Do	25-26	4	500
M. Pabst, corner Virginia avenue and 7th street	27	4	250
J. C. Boyle, Pennsylvania	31-32	4	500
L. M. Woods, Union street SW	36	4	250
J. Hannon, corner 7th and F streets SW	45	4	250
C. H. Latimer, St. Elizabeth's Asylum	46	4	250
J. G. Baker, 920 F street NE	1-37	5	500
R. R. Mackey, 600 H street NE	9	7	250
J. W. Garrison, Anacostia	17	7	250
R. Emmons, 1019 G street SE	19	7	250
C. M. Emmons, 1019 G street SE	18	7	250
L. V. Hinwood, foot Asylum Hill	17	5	250
E. G. Simpson, Congress Heights	18	5	250
W. H. Hadyn, St. Elizabeth's Asylum	18	5	250
E. W. Talbert, New York	20-21-22	5	700
J. J. Crowley, Deanwood, D. C.	23	5	250
Anny Schwarz, 7th street and Virginia avenue SW	24-25	5	500
W. W. Godding, St. Elizabeth's Asylum	30	5	250
J. C. Gauldin, Government Printing Office	31	5	250
Fred Euler, Galion, Ohio	33-34	5	500
C. V. Hunt, Congress Heights	35	5	250
B. W. Preston, 7th street and Pennsylvania avenue NW	1	6	250
J. A. Day, Giesboro, D. C.	7-8	6	500
J. Arendes, Anacostia	10	6	250
J. Klug, 727 5th street NW	17	6	250

Since the above sales have been made and the present owners have come into possession of Wilson and Randle parks the following improvements have been made: An electric railroad has been built, which makes this section accessible from any part of Washington City for one fare. A large brick schoolhouse has been erected, costing \$21,000, which has now in attendance 300 scholars. The streets are all extended from Washington City, and are now lighted and patrolled by policemen, giving this section the convenience and protection of the city.

There are from 10 to 15 lots per acre, making an average of about 10 cents a square foot for the ground across the street from Wilson and Randle parks. Wilson and Randle parks were offered to the Government for less than 4 cents a foot.

The Hon. ETHAN H. HITCHCOCK,
Secretary of the Interior:

We, the undersigned citizens of the District of Columbia, do protest against locating the new buildings of the Government Hospital for the Insane on the present proposed site. The following objections are offered:

First. The site proposed is totally unfit, and to erect buildings upon it simply because the Government owns it is false economy, as the structures erected are permanent and the site selected will probably be used for the purpose during the life of the nation; therefore it would be a lasting error to erect buildings at enormous cost upon an improper site.

Second. It would divide the asylum with a public thoroughfare running through the center, which would deprive it of the seclusive surroundings so essential for institutions for the insane, and with an electric railroad passing, as it will, through the center of the grounds, will make it dangerous for the inmates passing, as they must,

from one part of the grounds to the other. This alone is sufficient reason why the buildings should not be divided by a public thoroughfare.

Third. To locate the buildings as now proposed would practically kill the town of Congress Heights, as the buildings, owing to the location of the grounds, would be so near that the noises and screams of the insane would be heard all over Congress Heights.

We advocate no site, but protest against the location of the buildings as now proposed as a crime against the insane, against the future growth of the institution and the town of Congress Heights.

(Signed by a number of prominent citizens of Washington, D. C., and filed with the Secretary of the Interior.)

STATEMENT OF DR. A. B. RICHARDSON, SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Mr. MOODY. One of the things which has troubled all of us is you have got land enough on the other side of the street upon which these buildings can be erected, and will be erected unless this land is purchased.

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes.

Mr. MOODY. You have expressed very frequently your disinclination to cross the street. Now, from the point of view of Government service will you put in one compact statement the reasons why that is not desirable in your mind?

Dr. RICHARDSON. I will be very glad to do so, Mr. Moody.

In the first place, it is farm land which we are now using for meadow and farm purposes. Secondly, it has no shade on it at all at present, which, of course, might be remedied in the course of fifteen or twenty years, but chiefly it is situated so far from any elevation on which we could locate our heating apparatus that it would make it either very expensive to transmit heat that distance, or expensive in locating a boiler house where we would be compelled to haul the fuel to it. In addition to that the light would be open to the same objection as well as the drainage and water supply, which would all have to be conducted so much farther from any point from which we can now get a supply of water and to which we would have to drain.

Mr. MOODY. What are the difficulties in the administration, if there are any?

Dr. RICHARDSON. In addition to that, it is a fact you have this electric line running through the center, then, of your population. There would be—in fact, we would have to put about 800 people of the thousand on that side of the road. Even if we put the colored on that side, which has been suggested, they only number about 500 out of the 800, the rest being necessarily white. The colored women are the ones who do the domestic work very largely in the institution. They work on the laundry work, in the kitchen, and work with the chambermaids. It would necessitate their going back and forth at least three times a day, in the morning, back again at noon, and back again in the evening, and the transportation of that number back and forth to our entertainments of all kinds would be another item.

Mr. MOODY. Which is a part of your treatment?

Dr. RICHARDSON. And to our chapel exercises and amusements. We have them two or three times a week, from about Thanksgiving to about the 1st of May. So it seems to me that would be very dangerous in transporting that number when you take into consideration

the street-car line, and you necessarily must allow a certain number parole privileges.

Mr. MOODY. It has been stated by Mr. Randall to me that the proposition to purchase this land never came from the owners, but came from the Government. Do you know anything about that?

Dr. RICHARDSON. I do not, because that had been under way before I came.

Mr. MOODY. How strongly are you of the feeling, providing a reasonable price can be fixed, that this land ought to be purchased by the Government.

Dr. RICHARDSON. I think, by all means. I think it would make the location and the adaptability and use of these buildings doubly effective if we had it on this side. I think it would diminish the effectiveness one-half if we have to go across the road. We may not build them, but we are running up now just at this time extraordinarily rapidly in our numbers.

Mr. MOODY. What about malaria there?

Dr. RICHARDSON. It is about the same, I think, in either place. They have malaria up on the ridge, all along Congress Heights, and all along Anacostia.

Mr. MOODY. Is that preventable?

Dr. RICHARDSON. If this improvement is made of the Eastern Branch—that is the source of it. I am satisfied of that, and all opinions agree upon it. We have a wide expanse of shallow, stagnant water there and sewage discharged above; no current in it above, and the wind from the south and southwest pushes it right back and keeps stirring it up and makes it a most fertile soil for the growth of this water vegetation, decomposition, and development of mosquitoes.

Mr. MOODY. In other words, if the hospital stays there good administration requires the removal of the cause of this malaria?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Not only that, but for the whole eastern end of the city. Now, the health officer here shows just what the influence of that is. We have only 3 per cent population on that side of the river and we have 14 or 15 per cent malaria.

Mr. MOODY. Suppose you get this hospital settled in the manner you wish, by the purchase of this land and the extension of these buildings, taking into account the probable large growth of population under the existing laws governing that institution, how long is this hospital going to prove adequate for your needs?

Dr. RICHARDSON. I do not think it will be long. I think before a great while, probably by the time this improvement is completed, we ought to have, on the Pacific slope or some place out there, a small institution sufficient to accommodate the demands in that region. The great bulk of our population comes from the East or the middle West, not farther than Ohio and Illinois.

Mr. MOODY. Will that be so, whether you build upon the other side of the street or not?

Dr. RICHARDSON. I do not see that makes any difference. The present extension of the hospital, I thought, is about as much as we ought to locate on that site; that is about 2,500

Mr. MOODY. How much attention has the Secretary of the Interior himself given to this proposition?

Dr. RICHARDSON. He has given a great deal of attention to it; he has been out there and looked at the site with me.

Mr. MOODY. Do you know, of your own personal knowledge?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Yes, he was with me; I took him about with me.

Mr. MOODY. Of course he has given a formal recommendation, but what is his real feeling?

Dr. RICHARDSON. He said, in talking the other day with Mr. Shepley, our architect, "I think it ought to go there by all means, but I did not want to take too decided a position in the matter, but I thought from the beginning that it ought to go there." He said that just a few days ago.

Mr. ALLEN. Speaking of malaria, is not the site you propose to buy a little farther from the Eastern Branch than the other?

Dr. RICHARDSON. One is a little farther south. The site of our location would be about not quite so far from the river. I think I ought to say one thing in connection with a remark I made the other day about the gentleman who told me of the reduction of price of this land. I thought it over afterwards, and thought perhaps a wrong construction might be placed upon it, and I wish to explain just what his relation is with me in one minute, if you can spare the time. This gentleman is the brother-in-law of a very intimate Ohio friend of mine who is president of the board of directors of the institution of which I had charge there for ten years, and is one of my most intimate friends, and when I was coming to Washington I naturally asked my friend there to write to him to ask a good word in my favor when he could, and as a consequence I called upon him soon after I got here, and he seemed very much interested in me and in the institution, and it was at my suggestion I asked him to have one of his men go out and look over the institution and let the public know really what the over-crowded condition of the institution was and what we needed in the way of improvements, and I am sure what he has done in his paper he has done strictly because of his interest developed in the institution through my explanation of it.

Mr. ALLEN. Who is that gentleman?

Dr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Wilkins. Now, as to the reduction in price. When I came to talk about the development of this extension I naturally talked with him about it, and he advised to some extent with me, and there was a little communication through him last year with the owner of the property. How that came about I do not know unless Mr. Randall understood, as he did, that Mr. Wilkins was rather an intimate friend of mine, and thought he could use his influence, perhaps, with me. Last summer Mr. Wilkins was abroad, and he was taken sick. When he came back he went to the Hot Springs for a month. When he came back he sent word to me, and said he had met young Mr. Wilson at the Hot Springs, who was also there, I think, for a month, and that Mr. Wilson, in talking with him, had broached the subject of the land. He said, "What can be done this year?" Mr. Wilson thought he had some influence with me. I said, "As far as I can learn there must be a very material reduction in price; if we can do anything with Congress this year there must be a very material reduction in price." And that led to the remark made the other day about the rock-bottom price. I do not understand from my situation he is a paid agent in any sense, and I thought probably my remark might have left that impression on the committee, and I felt, in justice to all concerned, that I should come before the committee and state that much.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

STATEMENTS OF MR. CECIL CLAY, CHIEF CLERK, MR. J. J. GLOVER, CHIEF OF DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS, AND MR. KENNARD, CLERK.

Mr. CLAY. With reference to the item for special repairs to the court-house at Washington, \$3,000, here is a letter from the Architect of the Capitol in which he recommends that, and I would like to file that with the committee.

ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES CAPITOL,
Washington, D. C., September 29, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following in relation to repairs to the court-house, District of Columbia, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900:

General repairs have been made to this building during the past year, consisting of work on the roof, and a considerable amount of painting and touching up in the various rooms; papering of the court of appeals and the private room attached thereto; papering the district attorney's room; repairing the heating and ventilating apparatus and plumbing throughout the building.

Many doors and windows have been repaired; standpipes, with water-supply connections and suitable amount of hose for each floor, have been installed for use in case of fire.

The general condition of the court-house, owing to the insufficient appropriations for its care, led this office to recommend and urge the appropriation of \$4,348.50, to be made immediately available, for the correction of the deficiencies in ventilation of the court-house rooms, painting corridors and rooms, and for the necessary care and painting of the exterior portion of the old structure. This recommendation resulted in an appropriation for the immediate needs of the court-house, and at the date of this report arrangements have been made to carry on the work above mentioned, some of which is now under way.

A detailed report will be submitted with my next annual report. I would most earnestly recommend that an appropriation of \$3,000 be made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, to continue the repairs of the court-house in a suitable and substantial manner.

Very respectfully submitted.

ELLIOTT WOODS,
Architect United States Capitol.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all you want to submit about that?

Mr. CLAY. It is a report to the Attorney-General of what was done during the past year and his reasons for asking for the \$3,000. Now, in regard to suits in claims against the United States, that is the same amount we have had for several years, and there is no increase. We will need that amount and also the amount for punishing violations of the intercourse act and frauds.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is "prosecution of crime?"

Mr. KENNARD. We have asked \$5,000 additional on account of the extra expense of traveling to the distant points in Porto Rico, Hawaii, and Alaska.

The CHAIRMAN. You find that necessary?

Mr. KENNARD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. "Traveling and miscellaneous expenses?"

Mr. CLAY. Our estimate for that year was \$10,000 and we only got \$5,000, and the \$5,000 will be expended before the end of the year. There were expenses connected with the Rio Grande Mexican boundary which will have to run over until next year.

The CHAIRMAN. "Prosecution and collection of claims?"

Mr. CLAY. That is the appropriation you make every year of \$500, and sometimes we do not use it.

The CHAIRMAN. "Traveling expenses, Territory of Alaska," you estimate \$3,000?

Mr. KENNARD. And we have omitted the marshal and attorney because they are provided for under the new law.

The CHAIRMAN. These are Federal, and the same rule applies to them as all other judges. "Rent and incidental expenses, Territory of Alaska?"

Mr. KENNARD. We would like to increase that from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the law provide for these traveling expenses in the Territory of Alaska?

Mr. KENNARD. The new law provides for traveling expenses of the marshal and attorney. The judges and clerks are not specifically provided for outside of the appropriation act, but they were in the organic act.

The CHAIRMAN. They were in the organic act, and that has been repealed?

Mr. GLOVER. To a certain extent, in so far as incompatible with recent legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the law require the United States to pay these expenses?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes, it does; when there is no appropriation for it.

The CHAIRMAN. I am trying to get at now—in other Territories these expenses are not provided for, as I understand it?

Mr. GLOVER. They are probably appropriated for under the Interior Department.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not think so.

Mr. KENNARD. The judges and clerks—

Mr. GLOVER. The law gives them their expenses when traveling, but there is no appropriation for it otherwise.

The CHAIRMAN. No provision for it?

Mr. GLOVER. No; except in this way.

The CHAIRMAN. "Rent and incidental expenses?"

Mr. KENNARD. We have asked \$5,000; but it will be absolutely necessary to have at least \$10,000. At some points we are paying \$125 a ton for coal. Five thousand dollars would last scarcely three or four months under present conditions.

Mr. GLOVER. The expense is principally at Nome and at Circle City. Those are two new divisions of court, and the expenses are somewhat enormous.

Mr. KENNARD. This has developed more fully since we made this estimate.

Mr. CLAY. For temporary quarters for the Court of Claims. That is simply to pay the rental of quarters they are occupying for the ensuing year. We will have enough of the former appropriation to pay expenses, and this is simply to pay the actual rental.

The CHAIRMAN. You are paying all of these expenses from the appropriation for the new building?

Mr. CLAY. Not this provided for the Court of Claims part. We paid those out of the appropriation for quarters for the Court of Claims. You appropriated \$25,000 for providing quarters for the Court of Claims and to furnish that building and to put in all changes necessary to be made so far as the Department was concerned. Now,

in regard to the defense of Indian depredation claims, that is the same appropriation that has been made for several years.

The CHAIRMAN. "Counsel for Mission Indians?"

Mr. CLAY. That is the same that has been made. The report of that man shows he is doing good work.

The CHAIRMAN. "Care and maintenance of buildings rented by the Department of Justice?"

Mr. CLAY. That we cut down to \$8,000, because we found it would not be needed this year. Some of these employees were taken up and put by the Court of Claims on the statutory list, and so we cut it down \$2,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Eight thousand dollars in all appropriated for the current year?

Mr. CLAY. I say it will be enough.

The CHAIRMAN. This covers—

for incidental expenses and for employment of temporary assistants and workmen necessary for the care and custody of the buildings in the District of Columbia rented by the Department of Justice.

That does not cover rent?

Mr. CLAY. No; rent is not in there.

The CHAIRMAN. What does it cover; what is the necessity for it?

Mr. CLAY. The necessity is this: We occupied formerly one building, where we had a certain number of charwomen, messengers, and employees to do the work. Now we have to occupy three buildings, as the one in which we are would not accommodate them all. It requires just as much force to do the work of the Department in that building where the Department proper is, 1435 K street, as in the old building. We have more messenger work to do in proportion to the other Departments, because the men have to run up and down to the Supreme Court, briefs have to be taken out right away, while in other Departments they can send things at certain regular hours, by their regular messengers, and we can not do that way up there. We have the Corcoran Building and No. 8 Lafayette square, and the Attorney-General did not want to saddle on the Government a lot of statutory employees who might be stuck there for all time, and he simply pays out of this for whatever force he finds necessary to do that work temporarily, so he can get rid of them when the exigency ceases.

EXPENSES OF UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. KENNARD. We ask \$1,200,000 for salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals and their deputies, which will be needed. We spent \$1,116,000 for 1900, and the additional expenses in Alaska are estimated at about \$50,000, including Porto Rico and Hawaii.

Mr. GLOVER. The difference between Alaska and a Territory is the courts up there have jurisdiction of all kinds of cases. In the Territories they have their own Territorial courts for jurisdiction of ordinary civil business in offenses against the Territory. That is one thing which makes it so expensive in Alaska and in the Indian Territory.

The CHAIRMAN. You say "including the district court in the Territory of Hawaii." What is the necessity for that?

Mr. GLOVER. It is the United States court in Hawaii having jurisdiction under the constitutional laws of the United States. They have several courts there for ordinary purposes.

The CHAIRMAN. That is true of Porto Rico also?

Mr. GLOVER. That is true of Porto Rico also.

The CHAIRMAN. What are your expenditures this year?

Mr. KENNARD. We have expended about a half million dollars so far, but the real criterion is 1900, when we expended for the whole year \$1,116,000, and the additional expenses in Alaska will be about \$50,000, and we must have a little margin on all these appropriations for advances.

The CHAIRMAN. It includes Hawaii and Porto Rico here also?

Mr. GLOVER. There were not any expenses in Hawaii last year.

The CHAIRMAN. To make a long story short, this \$1,200,000 you think is necessary?

Mr. GLOVER. We estimated it very carefully, and think it is necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. "For salaries of United States district attorneys," etc?

Mr. KENNARD. We wish to submit a proviso to be included there.

Mr. GLOVER. Here is a proviso that was put on the act of 1890 that ought to go in now:

Provided, That this appropriation, and like appropriations heretofore or hereafter made, shall be available for the payment, upon approval of the Attorney-General, of expenses of United States district attorneys, or their regular assistants, in connection with services heretofore rendered or to be rendered in cases before the Supreme Court of the United States.

This proviso was inadvertently left out last year. It happens sometimes we have to have a district attorney to come on and advise with the Attorney-General, and it has been held by the Comptroller that it is no part of the district attorney's business to attend cases in the Supreme Court, and therefore the expenses of his trip here can not be paid. That occurred in the Beck case, now Assistant Attorney-General, and this proviso is made necessary by that decision.

The CHAIRMAN. This is to cure a ruling of the Comptroller, is it?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes. It was put in the act for 1900, but it was left out last year inadvertently.

Mr. KENNARD. That is, the appropriation of 1900 carried a proviso similar to that having that effect, and it was inadvertently considered to be permanent legislation and it was omitted from the act of 1900; but upon examination it was found to be not permanent legislation, and we would like to have it inserted.

The CHAIRMAN. There are cases where it is necessary for district attorneys to appear in the Supreme Court?

Mr. KENNARD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the rule or the exception?

Mr. GLOVER. It is the exception, but it frequently happens, however.

The CHAIRMAN. You submit an increase of \$10,000 here?

Mr. GLOVER. That is for the same reason expressed before. We have more attorneys than heretofore.

The CHAIRMAN. "For fees of United States district attorneys for the District of Columbia?"

Mr. GLOVER. That is the same as last year.

The CHAIRMAN. "For the payment of regular assistants to United States district attorneys?"

Mr. GLOVER. There is a little increase.

Mr. KENNARD. We ask \$25,000 additional, and I understand the Attorney-General is particularly desirous of securing that additional appropriation for several reasons. First, the additional number of districts, necessitating additional assistants, and the demand for increased compensation for first-rate legal services.

The CHAIRMAN. "For payment of assistants to the Attorney-General and to the United States district attorneys employed by the Attorney-General to aid in special cases" you ask the same as current law?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. "For fees of clerks?"

Mr. KENNARD. We have asked \$240,000, and it is very close.

Mr. GLOVER. Let me ask you: There has to be some legislation about that in the Indian Territory. You know Congress put a proviso on the Indian appropriation bill last year that knocks things out in the Indian Territory. There was a little rider put on that without the Department knowing anything about it, and there will have to be some legislation either on an appropriation act or otherwise. I do not know whether the clerks have been here to see about their fees or not.

The CHAIRMAN. Legislation of that kind ought to originate with the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. GLOVER. The only difficulty is about the short session.

The CHAIRMAN. Still, if the matter was presented to the Judiciary Committee they could move an amendment.

Mr. GLOVER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You might submit anything you have by the way of suggestion.

Mr. GLOVER. I have not anything here to submit.

The CHAIRMAN. You might write a letter about it.

Mr. GLOVER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. "For fees to jurors" you submit an increase there of \$50,000?

Mr. GLOVER. That is the same reasoning.

Mr. KENNARD. We had \$655,000 for 1900.

The CHAIRMAN. "For fees for United States commissioners?"

Mr. KENNARD. That is the same as last year.

The CHAIRMAN. What are you expending in 1900?

Mr. KENNARD. Up to the 1st of December we had spent \$129,377, but there are still a number of accounts to be added.

Mr. GLOVER. You see all the accounts do not come in on time.

Mr. KENNARD. This current year, of course, we have spent very little, and very few accounts have come in yet. Then we will have additional commissioners as well as additional marshals and attorneys.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you have a deficiency in fees of jurors?

Mr. KENNARD. We will have a deficiency for the current year of fully \$50,000.

The CHAIRMAN. "For fees of witnesses;" will you have a deficiency there?

Mr. KENNARD. Possibly, but we have asked for the same amount we have had for the current year.

The CHAIRMAN. "For rent of rooms for the United States courts and judicial officers?"

Mr. KENNARD. We have asked \$5,000 additional there. The appropriation runs a little short, and there are a number of certified claims

which parties have to wait for, and that makes a great deal of complaint.

Mr. GLOVER. Now, I have a proviso which the Attorney-General would like to have put right there. Under the act of June 6, 1900, amending the government for Alaska, it authorizes the court to order the building of a court-house and jail, the court-house at an expense of not exceeding \$5,000 in any one place, and a jail at an expense of not exceeding \$3,000. Now, the judge in the first district—that is, the one taking in Sitka and Juneau—considered the propriety of building the court-house and jail at Skagway, which is a representative permanent place, and he found that we could buy a building much cheaper and better than we can build, and he therefore asks that he be authorized to purchase it; but in looking over the statute the Department came to the conclusion it did not authorize the purchase of a building, but only ordered its construction, and thereupon he is asking that he be authorized to buy a building mentioned—

The CHAIRMAN. At what price?

Mr. GLOVER. At \$8,000, to be used for both a court-house and jail, and I have prepared a proviso which Major Strong says the Attorney-General wants put upon this bill. Of course it will cut down the rent there if this building is purchased in this way, and, of course, rent in that country is pretty high.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the rent there?

Mr. KENNARD. We have to pay \$30 and \$40 a month for a small office at some points.

Mr. GLOVER. That is a college building, put up there when they had no arrangements for schools up there, but under the recent legislation they have provisions by which they can have local schools, so they are willing now to sell this property for a good deal less than it cost, by reason of that; and the Judge writes very strongly in favor of buying it—Judge Brown.

Mr. KENNARD. That will be paid from their fund up there.

Mr. GLOVER. That will be paid out of the fine and forfeiture fund—the license fund up there.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you draw this amendment, with discretion to buy, in two lines?

Mr. GLOVER. I think probably you can shorten it. It is understood it is better to put the proviso with this description, but I suppose if the committee thought it safe to shorten it it could be done.

The CHAIRMAN. You have the official description?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes, sir; the description is taken from the deed which Judge Brown prepared.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you take it and put it in about three lines, authorizing the purchase of the property in this instance by such reference as you may have. You have got the description in the Department of Justice, and write us a letter and shorten it up. In other words, I do not see why three lines will not do it, or half a dozen at the outside.

For "bailiffs, criers, etc., " you submit an increase of \$10,000 there?

Mr. KENNARD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You seem to have had \$160,000, including the deficiency, last year?

Mr. KENNARD. Yes, sir; for 1900.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you probably have a deficiency this year?

Mr. KENNARD. I think we will probably—of about \$15,000.

The CHAIRMAN. "Payment of miscellaneous expenses?"

Mr. KENNARD. The expenses under that appropriation are increasing, and it seems absolutely unavoidable.

The CHAIRMAN. You had \$260,000, including the deficiency?

Mr. KENNARD. Yes, sir; and spent probably all of it.

The CHAIRMAN. And this year you will have a deficiency?

Mr. KENNARD. We will have a large deficiency this year.

The CHAIRMAN. So that it is perfectly clear that \$260,000 will be required the next year?

Mr. KENNARD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. "For salaries and expenses of clerks, deputy clerks, commissioners, etc., in the Indian Territory?"

Mr. GLOVER. That is the case we have been talking about. You see that legislation put in last year requires them to account for all fees but \$1,000. That legislation can not be carried into effect, and we have not required them to render accounts since last June for that reason, and perhaps the whole thing will have to be changed—ought to be changed—so that these clerks will have solely salaried offices and pay their expenses out of the earnings, etc.; render regular emolument returns as other clerks. The legislation was entirely wrong before, but it was made worse the other way. The way it was before they got entirely too much, and under this they will probably get entirely too little. I understand they used to make \$10,000 apiece out of it every year.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no communication from the Attorney General touching this matter?

Mr. GLOVER. No communication yet.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would cover that ground in a communication regularly transmitted.

Mr. GLOVER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. First giving the trouble, then your proposed remedy, and then I will take it when it comes and submit it to the Judiciary Committee for their consideration and recommendation.

Mr. GLOVER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Then this had better go over?

Mr. GLOVER. I presume so.

The CHAIRMAN. You can not say that this estimate covers the ground at all?

Mr. GLOVER. No; I can not say if this appropriation should be made at all. You see those clerks down there are more than clerks of the United States courts; they are probate judges, recorders, preachers, and I do not know what else.

Mr. KENNARD. The idea is to revise the estimate and submit a communication bearing on that question. That will not help us out for this year.

The CHAIRMAN. That will come in the deficiency bill "For supplies for the United States courts and judicial officers, \$30,000." That is the same?

Mr. GLOVER. That is the same.

The CHAIRMAN. "Fees of district attorney, southern district of New York?"

Mr. KENNARD. That is a nominal appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. What is it for?

Mr. GLOVER. That is 2 per cent on money recovered. It is a regular fee provided by law.

The CHAIRMAN. It is exceptional as to the southern district?

Mr. KENNARD. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. "For support of United States prisoners" you spent last year \$700,000, including a deficiency. Are you going to have a deficiency this year?

Mr. KENNARD. We will have a deficiency of \$50,000 this year. We spent about \$700,000 for 1900, and the support of prisoners in Alaska is something enormous.

The CHAIRMAN. So you will need all of this?

Mr. KENNARD. We will need more.

The CHAIRMAN. "For support of United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans.?"

Mr. KENNARD. There is only the change in one salary there.

The CHAIRMAN. We may just as well put the current law, then. The salary of the steward—changed from \$900 to \$1,200—is all the change made?

Mr. KENNARD. That is all; only one change, amounting to \$300.

The CHAIRMAN. "United States penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga." That is not occupied, is it?

Mr. GLOVER. That is not occupied yet, but they expect it to be before the year is over.

The CHAIRMAN. Before the 1st of July?

Mr. GLOVER. This is next July a year.

Mr. KENNARD. The intention is to complete a portion of it and occupy a wing. That is as I understand it; but Major Strong is conversant with the whole matter and he is sick this morning.

Mr. GLOVER. I thought there was an understanding there is to be a special hearing on that matter; I understood so from Major Strong, who is not at all well to-day.

The CHAIRMAN. That is on the Leavenworth prison. There is no communication about this penitentiary at Atlanta. For subsistence you estimate \$25,000; for clothing, etc., \$12,000; miscellaneous expenses, \$15,000, etc.

Mr. KENNARD. It is made on the basis of the Leavenworth penitentiary, about the same proportion.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish this matter could be looked into—

Mr. GLOVER. Can you take that up with the other matter at that time?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. We will take it up with the other matter, and we would want such an inquiry made before we put this roster into law that that is going to be needed.

Mr. GLOVER. I will tell Major Strong, then, that you want this matter fully explained when you take up the other matter.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right.

Mr. KENNARD. That is, when you take up the \$300,000 matter for the Leavenworth Penitentiary?

PRINTING AND BINDING.

STATEMENT OF MR. W. H. COLLINS, CHIEF CLERK, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

The CHAIRMAN. The appropriations for the current year were \$3,948,800, and your estimates for 1902 are \$4,657,196.02, an increase of \$708,396.02. Are you going to have a deficiency this year?

Mr. COLLINS. We will not require a deficiency before the holiday recess, but we shall require one after that time.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of a deficiency?

Mr. COLLINS. Something in the neighborhood of \$500,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the cause of that deficiency?

Mr. COLLINS. The increase in the amount of work being done.

The CHAIRMAN. What particular line of work?

Mr. COLLINS. The work for the Executive Departments as well as that for Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. The appropriation for the printing of the Census Office is separate from this?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the most extraordinary increase that you have had of late years, if not ever.

Mr. COLLINS. We have had the most extraordinary increase in the amount of work being done in that office known for years.

The CHAIRMAN. Has there been an increase in the price of materials?

Mr. COLLINS. There has been an increase in the price of paper of about 29 per cent.

The CHAIRMAN. Between the years 1901 and 1900?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes, sir; and there has been an increase in the cost of labor in the Government Printing Office, in two classes of employees—compositors and bookbinders—of 25 per cent.

The CHAIRMAN. Do I understand that the increase in the price of paper has been 29 per cent in the year 1901 over 1900?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And how about other materials?

Mr. COLLINS. There has been very little increase in the price of other materials.

The CHAIRMAN. Has there been a decrease?

Mr. COLLINS. The cost of the material that is used in binding is just about the same as it has been—very slight increase, if any. There has been an increase in the amount paid printers and bookbinders, and in addition to that, there is a steady yearly increase in the volume of work executed in the office.

The CHAIRMAN. So you are satisfied that the estimate of \$4,657,196.02 for the coming year is conservative?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think that will get you through the year without a deficiency?

Mr. COLLINS. I would not like to say. The work has been increasing so rapidly that it is very difficult to state so far in advance of the expenditure just what we can get along with. This estimate for 1902, and the same is true of all estimates made by the office, is based on past experience.

The CHAIRMAN. Your deficiency for 1901 can run until the 4th of March, until the regular deficiency bill?

Mr. COLLINS. Yes, sir; I think it can. On the 4th of March we will be within one month of the end of the third quarter.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE BUILDING.

STATEMENT OF LIEUT. J. C. SEWELL, U. S. A.

The CHAIRMAN. "For completion of construction of a fireproof building for the use of the Government Printing Office, and for each and every purpose connected therewith, including the cost of all professional and other personal services that the Chief of Engineers of the Army may deem necessary, and for necessary books and periodicals, and for the rent of office rooms in a locality convenient to the work, to be expended under the direction and supervision of the said Chief of Engineers, of which amount the sum of six hundred and thirty-eight thousand three hundred dollars shall be immediately available." Have you anything in addition to this note that you desire to submit?

Lieutenant SEWELL. No, sir. I expect to have the building entirely finished considerably earlier than the end of the fiscal year 1902.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, a year from next July?

Lieutenant SEWELL. Yes, sir. I expect to have practically every cent of the money that is going to be spent covered by contractors' liabilities before Congress can get around to another sundry civil bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The building will be finished within the limit?

Lieutenant SEWELL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask to have \$638,300 immediately available?

Lieutenant SEWELL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no objection to making it all immediately available?

Lieutenant SEWELL. No, sir; not at all.

NATIONAL MUSEUM.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, December 10, 1900.

SIR: I have made a personal examination of the quarters in which it is proposed to set up the new boilers in the National Museum building and have inquired into the items which made up the estimate of \$12,500 submitted to you.

As I stated, the Smithsonian building proper has two boilers, supplied to it in 1891, which are each rated as 48-horsepower boilers, capable of heating 15,000 cubic feet per horsepower. Their heating capacity, then, is 1,440,000 cubic feet. The Smithsonian building itself contains, on a rough estimate, more than this, or about 2,000,000 cubic feet. These boilers, then, can not heat it adequately, but there are numerous rooms and the towers, which are only rarely heated, and we can usually get along with these two.

In the Museum it is different. There are, as was mentioned, four boilers there which have been in use twenty-one years and have finally become useless. These boilers give 60 horsepower each, but only two

of them are used at a time. The new boilers estimated for give 150 horsepower each (or 300 horsepower for the two), and it is proposed, in accordance with the plan which was considered, and which is confirmed by your own suggestion, to carry the heat in an underground passage to the Smithsonian and concentrate all the heating apparatus in the southwest basement of the Museum.

The Museum itself contains about 3,000,000 cubic feet. The new boilers, according to what I have just said, will heat 4,500,000 cubic feet, and accordingly, if put in connection with the Smithsonian, can ordinarily heat that building also. It is proposed to leave the two boilers already there for any special demand.

The room in the basement of the Museum, about whose size you inquired, I find to be 24 by 36 by 12 feet. This is sufficient to hold the boilers, but not more. It is accessible only by a steep descent, down which it is dangerous to bring coal, and it is proposed to improve this when the new boilers are put in.

As to the items of expense in making these changes, the removal of the old boilers and the purchase and resetting of the new ones will cost about \$9,000. The cost of making the underground passage between the two main buildings, the cost of such new piping as may be required, and of connecting with the three small outside buildings is estimated at \$2,500. An additional \$1,000 will quite certainly be needed in carrying out the alterations in the engine room, in enlarging the smokestack, and in such other incidental ways as can not be foreseen.

I inclose with this a rough sketch plan, showing the relative size and location of the buildings to be heated, the position of the tunnel between the Museum and Smithsonian buildings, and the course of the main pipes, only a part of which, however, will have to be supplied.

Very respectfully, yours,

S. P. LANGLEY,
Secretary.

Hon. J. G. CANNON,
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, December 10, 1900.

SIR: I stated to the committee on Saturday that since preparing the estimate of \$2,500 for a gallery for the library in the National Museum building it had been found that another was needed for the unpacking and working over of the anthropological collections as they come in. This second estimate of \$2,500 should have been brought to my attention at the time the general estimates were submitted, but it was not.

I did not understand the committee whether it was necessary that this supplemental estimate should go through the Treasury. If it is not, I respectfully ask that the committee will consider this as a means of bringing it to their attention.

Very respectfully, yours,

S. P. LANGLEY,
Secretary.

Hon. J. G. CANNON,
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.*

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 14, 1900.

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,
*Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.*

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to the fact that in the sundry civil act of June 6, 1900, the following appropriation was made: "International Union of American Republics: For actual and necessary expenses of delegates to the proposed International Conference of American States, and for necessary clerical assistance, twenty-five thousand dollars."

At the time that this appropriation was asked for it was assumed that the conference would assemble in the City of Mexico not later than the month of April, 1901. The Mexican Government has, however, called the conference to meet on October 22, 1901.

In view of this fact the expenditures under the above-mentioned appropriation will not commence until the present fiscal year has expired.

The Comptroller of the Treasury having informally expressed as his opinion that, under the present wording, the appropriation would lapse with June 30, 1901, and in order that there may be no embarrassment on this account, I respectfully suggest that a paragraph be inserted in the sundry civil bill, now under consideration by your committee, to the effect that the appropriation of \$25,000 be made available until expended.

This will cure the existing defect and assure the carrying out of the original intentions of Congress.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN HAY.

ELEVENTH CENSUS.

POPULATION SCHEDULES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, December 14, 1900.

Hon. J. G. CANNON,
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of my annual report to the President for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, and to commend to your favorable consideration the recommendations therein contained, on pages 72, 73, and 74, that \$15,000 be appropriated for the arrangement and binding of the population schedules of the Eleventh Census.

Attention is also directed to my recommendation that a law be enacted by Congress authorizing the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, to charge a fee of ten cents per one hundred words for copies, certified or otherwise, of the public records in all cases where such authority is not conferred by existing laws.

Very respectfully,

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Secretary.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

SAFETY APPLIANCES OF RAILROADS.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, December 20, 1900.

Hon. Jos. G. CANNON,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: The proposed appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, page 298, of the estimate of appropriation for the Interstate Commerce Commission, to enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to keep informed in regard to the safety appliances, etc., \$35,000, is necessary, in my opinion, for the following reasons:

You will recall that when I appeared before the committee a year ago and asked for an appropriation of \$15,000, you inquired whether appropriations for this purpose would continue to be necessary. At that time it was not possible to reply intelligently, as the law to enforce which the money was asked would not go into effect until the 1st of August last. The law has been in full effect since that date, and I have now no hesitation in saying that the successful operation of this humane enactment depends largely, if not altogether, upon an appropriation sufficient to secure, by necessary means, observance of its provisions by railroad companies engaged in interstate commerce.

Recognizing that a law of the character of the safety-appliance act can only be made effective by a system of supervision and inspection, Congress appropriated \$15,000 at its last session to enable the Commission to keep itself informed regarding compliance with the safety-appliance act and to render its requirements effective. This sum is expended mainly in the employment of inspectors who have been engaged only after the strictest inquiry into their knowledge of the subject and their capabilities for this particular work, including an intimate acquaintance with the operating requirements and equipment devices which the carriers themselves have established or adopted. Each of them has had years of experience in the operations of trains. They are required to personally inspect the equipment of the roads to which they may be assigned, and report to the Commission all failures to comply with the law and generally all imperfections in railroad equipment which relate to requirements for the safety of employees. Copies of such reports are transmitted immediately to the presidents of the respective companies concerned, and their attention is called particularly to any failure of their subordinates to comply with the requirements of the statute or with rules of the same general character established by themselves. This course has had most gratifying results. In every case replies to these communications have been satisfactory, and subsequent examination has indicated that the defects have been remedied and that more stringent orders concerning repairs have been issued by the railroad officials.

This inspection by the Government has created an excellent impression upon the railway employees in whose interest the law was enacted. They realize that the Government is now taking a direct and energetic interest in promoting their safety while engaged in a hazardous

service required by the public. This feeling on the part of the men is undoubtedly fostered in considerable degree through the appointment by the Commission of inspectors taken from the ranks of the men themselves, who are known to possess the confidence of the employees and the organizations to which they belong.

The system of inspection adopted by the Commission has also benefited the railroad companies. It has acquainted the railroad executives with conditions existing on their respective roads which probably would not have come to their knowledge in any other way.

The inspections have been open and with the full knowledge of the companies. The railroad officials are gradually coming to the point of requiring their car inspectors to reject any cars having defective couplers or other defective appliances; but there still remains, as near as can be ascertained, more than 20 per cent of the equipment which, by reason of failure to repair, is inoperative and constitutes a menace to the men far greater than that which existed when the link-and-pin coupler was in use.

Referring to appropriations for similar purposes, I would respectfully call your attention to the fact that the Life-Saving Service on our coast in 1899 was maintained with a net expenditure of \$1,528,895, while in that period 63 lives and 72 vessels, valued at \$1,851,990, were lost. There are nearly 200 employees in the Steamboat Inspection-Service, and \$331,678.33 were expended—a service which seems to be more nearly in line with the inspection of safety appliances. The number of vessels inspected for the year ending June 30 last was 9,253, while the number of accidents was 33, and the total loss of life was 206.

Turning now to the railroad service in the United States, we find that in the year ending June 30, 1899, there were 48,062 accidents on railroads in the United States, a number exceeding the population of a sovereign State of the Union. Of that number, 37,133 were to employees, including 2,210 killed. These figures tell their own story. No additional argument urging the proposed appropriation, or, indeed, a much greater one, is needed, if the results desired give promise of fulfillment.

It is not claimed that the most complete system of governmental inspection, alone or in connection with the employment of all possible precautions and safeguards by railroad managers, can operate to prevent all railway accidents resulting in injury or death to railway employees; but each intelligent effort is another step in the direction of minimizing the terrific risks attendant upon a service in public transportation which are so well attested by statistics gathered from year to year.

The inspection by Government agents, with a view of securing observance by carriers and their employees of the safety-appliance act, which it is now proposed shall be continued, is fully justified by the results of the past few months, and it is confidently asserted that such inspection, perfected and enlarged so as to cover within reasonable periods all railroads engaged in interstate transportation, will operate to reduce the risks now attending the service to the greatest degree possible under existing law, and promote the safety of travelers as well.

Under the methods adopted by the Commission no prosecutions have yet been found necessary. The Commission realizes that the

law can best reach and maintain its highest value and efficiency when all interested, the railroads, the employees, and the Commission, work to the common end of securing from its operation the greatest practical benefits.

It should be stated that the railroad companies have not sought to avoid responsibility upon technical grounds where doubtful questions have arisen in regard to the application of the law in particular cases. For example, the equipment of locomotives with automatic couplers, while not specifically required by the statute, is certainly within its spirit, and fully as necessary as the equipment of cars.

When the estimate of \$35,000 was made a bill had passed the House making it the duty of railroad companies to report accidents in detail, and it was believed that this would entail an expenditure of about \$5,000 to make the reports available for the purposes of investigation. As this bill has not become law, it is suggested that the proposed appropriations should be reduced to \$30,000. This amount would enable the Commission to increase the number of inspectors employed to seven or eight, with a compensation to each at the rate of \$125 per month; and the actual traveling expenses, judging from previous expenditures, would be about \$178 per month for each inspector. That number of inspectors is essential to proper performance of the necessary work. The forthcoming annual report of the Commission to Congress will discuss at length the subject of safety appliances and the necessity for employment of Government inspectors.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very truly yours,

EDW. A. MOSELEY, *Secretary.*

DEAF AND DUMB, INSTITUTION FOR.

THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
KENDALL GREEN,
Washington, D. C., September 28, 1900.

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,
Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.

DEAR SIR: I beg leave to say, in reference to the estimate for the support of this institution for the year ending June 30, 1902, that the increase over the amount appropriated for the current year is made necessary by the legislation of June 6 last, increasing the number of our beneficiaries from 60 to 100.

We have 89 free students now on this list, and the number is certain to be increased next year.

We ought to have had something more for this year's expenses than was appropriated, but we have not asked for it, and our best efforts will be put forth to avoid a deficiency. For next year, however, we can not properly meet our necessary expenses with a less sum than the amount submitted in the estimate.

Hoping that the committee will not consider this unreasonable, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, yours,

E. M. GALLAUDET, *President.*

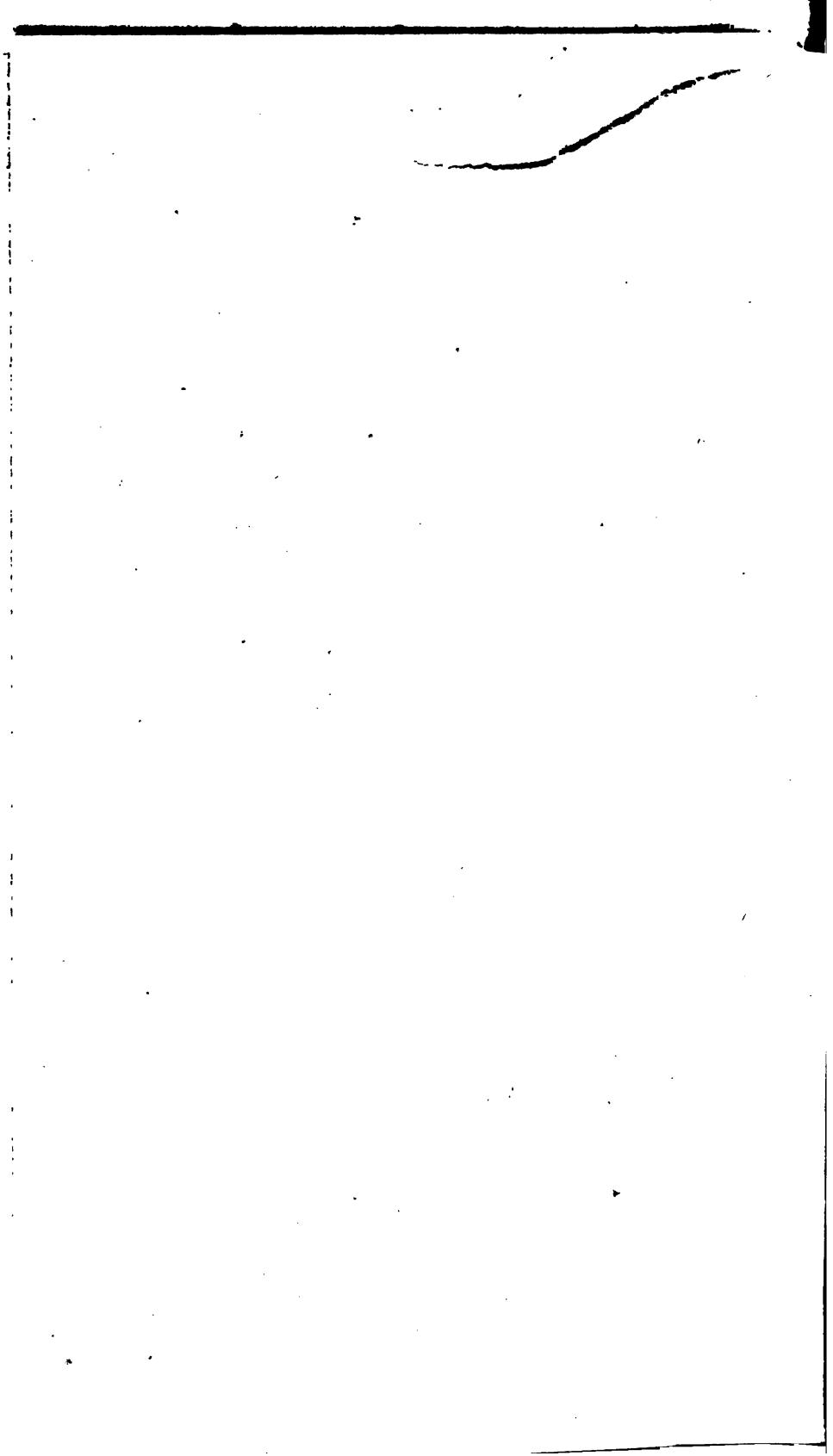
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W. T. H.

